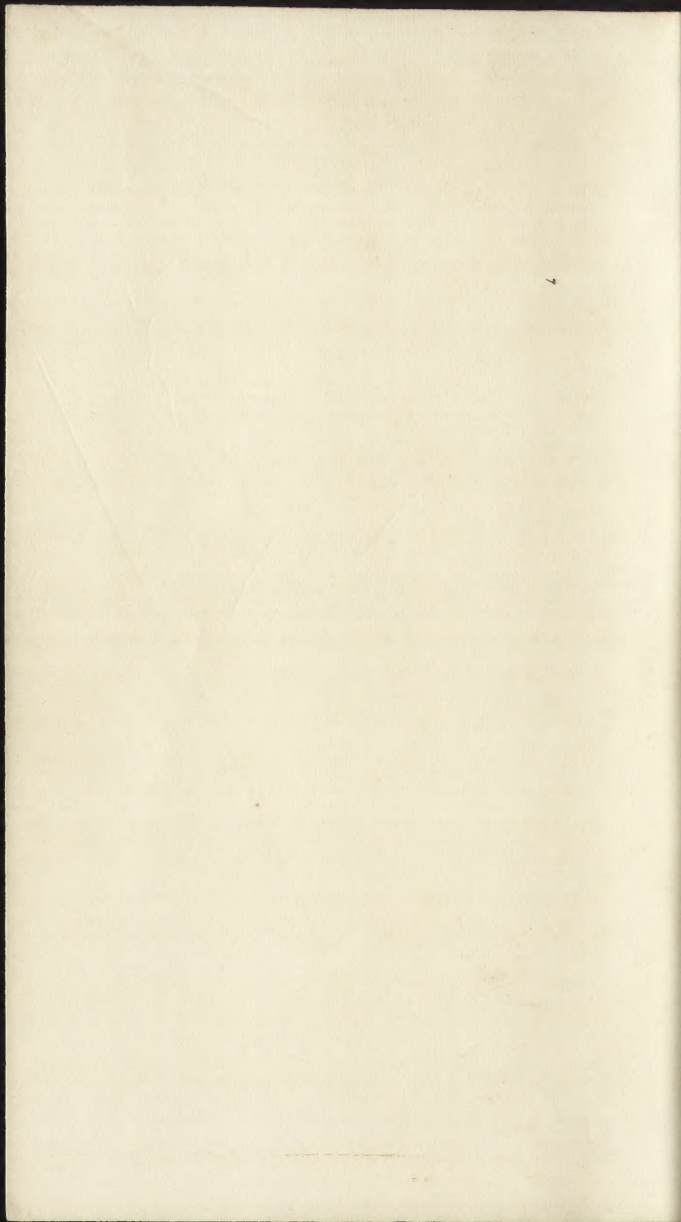


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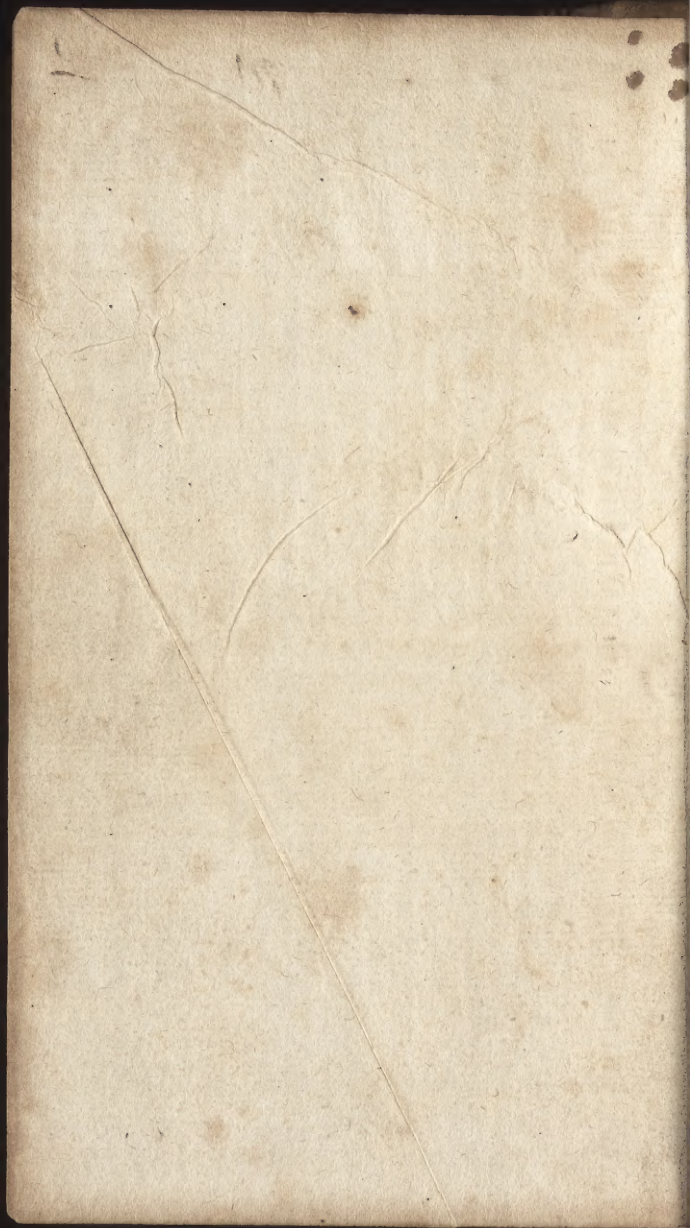
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T H E
Compleat Herbal
O F
PHYSICAL PLANTS.

CONTAINING

All such English and Foreign Herbs, Shrubs and Trees, as are used in Physick and Surgery. And to the Vertues that are now in use, is added one Receipt or more, of some Learned Physician.

The Doses or Quantities of such as are prescribed by the *London-Physicians*, and others, are proportioned.

A L S O

Directions for making Compound-Waters, Syrups Simple and Compound; Electuaries, Pills, Powders, and other sorts of Medicines.

M O R E O V E R,

The Gums, Balsams, Oils, Juices, and the like, which are sold by Apothecaries and Druggists, are added to this Herbal; and their Vertues and Uses are fully described.

The Second Edition, with the Addition of many Physical Herbs, and their Vertues.

By JOHN PECHEY, of the College of Physicians in *London*.

LONDON, Printed for R. and J. Bonwicke, at the Red Lion in St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1707.



THE PREFACE.

IN Compiling this English Herbal of Physical Plants, I have chiefly follow'd Mr. Ray, both for the Descriptions and Virtues, who is an excellent Botanist, and a candid Author; and tho' he be not professedly a Physician, it may appear by his Writings, he has perus'd the best Authors in Physick, and well digested them: And yet the good Man would not rely on his own Judgment, or Reading, but took to his Assistance several worthy Practitioners in Physick, who all along suggested the probable Virtues of Plants, and their Success in Practice; and ascertain'd the Doses of many of them, and added some Forms of Medicines.

What I have contributed to this Work, I confess, is the least Part: Some Virtues, indeed, I have added, and many good Medicines; but those I borrow'd too. So that, upon a Review, I find little or nothing belongs to me, save only the Collection, and Translation; and for that I expect Censure.

And therefore, if I am at least, extenuate my Crime, I take Leave to expostulate with my Adversaries. 'Tis well known, many are, with good Reason, Authoriz'd by the Spiritual Lords to practise Physick, who are only skill'd in their Mother-Tongue, there being not learned Physicians enough to attend on the Sick in these populous Kingdoms; for if there were, to be sure the Right Reverend Bishops, who are eminent for Learning, as well as Piety, would of Choice prefer the Learned.

Now, I say, it being evident that many Practitioners do not understand Foreign Languages, and so, by Consequence,

The Preface.

cannot partake of those Improvements that are made abroad, or conceal'd at home, in a Language to them unknown, I suppose no sober Man will blame me, or any other, for Writing or Rendring into English such things as may be more generally conducive to the Health or Welfare of our Country.

But it is to little purpose to appeal to sober Men, they being now-a-days the weakest and most contemptible Party, and so can yield no Protection: He therefore that dares advance any thing for publick Good, must expect publick Hatred. But, be it so; 'tis better to be beneficial to Men, than to be belov'd by them: And the solid Comfort of Well-doing infinitely surpasses the fleeting Praises of the giddy Multitude: And no other Reward can the best Men receive, as long as Men are encourag'd in their Vices, by great and bad Examples. Yet it must be own'd there is a Semblance of Vertue still remaining amongst us: Many take care to give their Children good Education; the tender Infant, before he can speak plain, lisps the Praises of his Maker: And he that should look into publick Schools, or Universities, and observe there those excellent Precepts that are daily instill'd into Youth, would believe their Lives must be ever after unavoidably influenc'd thereby; but then ('tis a sad Truth) many vicious Parents, by their ill Examples, soon poyson those wholsom Instructions; and the Striplings are forc'd to abandon their Morals, to prove themselves Legitimate.

So that he that should consider the strict Rules of Education, and the Incongruity of Practice thereunto, would be induc'd to believe, that Men successively banter one another, by proposing such Rules as they think are either impracticable, or not worth the minding: And if so, Why does Man alone, of all the Creatures on God's Earth, impose upon his Offspring? Why does he not, with the milder Tyger, early instruct his Young Ones in the Art of Rapine, and infuse such savage Principles as are more peculiarly agreeable to the Humane Nature, that in due time they

The Preface.

they may exert them and act like Men? But if, at first View, Men dread the fatal Consequence of an intail'd War, and would fain promote the Happiness of their Children, and the Peace of the World, let them establish, by an agreeable Conversation, those Rules of Civil Life our good Forefathers injoin'd; for after all, good Example, is more prevalent, and more instructive than Precept; and the general Neglect of it is really the Source of all our Miseries.

In the First Part of the following Herbal, I have only describ'd such Plants as grow in England, and are not commonly known; for I thought it needless to trouble the Reader with the Description of those that every Woman knows, or keeps in her Garden. And, because this Treatise is design'd for general Use, and, I hope, may be serviceable to Families in the Country, that are far distant from Physicians, I have added an Explanatory Table, containing the Terms of Art, and the Explication of them. But here the Reader is to be admonish'd, that the Constitutions of Men are so various, and the Signs and Symptoms of Diseases so abstruse, that it is very hazardous, in many Cases, to administer Physick without the Advice of a Physician.

In the Second Part of this Book, which treats of Foreign Plants, I have made no Descriptions of the Herbs, or Trees; for I account it unnecessary to describe the Form or Shape of that, which most of us are never like to see.

The Gums, Balsams, Juices, and the like, that are particularly treated of in this Part, contain the most eminent Virtues of the Plants or Trees from whence they proceed; and are imported a-part, and sold so by the Druggist, and make up a good part of the Materia Medica; and therefore may well deserve to be handled separately.

To be plain, There is little or no Curiosity in this Work; but I believe there will be found more Practice in it, than in any English Herbal yet publish'd. The Vertues are faithfully deliver'd, and not so promiscuously as is customary in Treatises of this kind: And the Medicines inserted

The Preface.

serted were collected from the best Authors ; many of which I have found by Experience very useful.

To conclude, the Reader is desired to take notice, that in this Edition, more Vertues are added to some Plants than were in the former : and many new Plants are also added, and the Indexes of both Parts, both Latin and English, are now Separated.

Reader,

Farewell.

From my House in Bow-
Lane, the Corner of
RobinWood's Court, De-
cemb. the 12th. 1706.

John Pechey.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Observations about Gathering Plants from the various Positions of the Heavens, or Seasons of the Moon, are superstitious and vain. But I suppose, in general 'tis best to gather them when they are full of Juice that is well concocted, and before the Fibres grow woody. Chuse a clear Day ; and do not gather them till the Dew is gone off. *Flowers* are best gather'd when they are full blown : *Seeds*, when they are ripe, and begin to dry. *Fruits* should not be gather'd till they are quite ripe. *Roots* are best gather'd in the Spring, just before they begin to spring. 'Tis best to dry *Herbs* in the Sun, though Physicians generally order that they should be dried in the Shade.

The Explanatory Table.

A.

Acid, Sharp.

Acrimony is a Quality that bites the Tongue, and heats it, as Pepper does.

Agglutinate, Glue together.

Alexipharmick, Resisting Pcyson.

Alternately, By Turns.

Anodine, Gives Ease.

Aperetive, Opening.

Apozem, A Decoction.

Aqueous, Watery.

Aromatick, Odoriferous, having a Spicy Smell.

Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing.

Astringent, Binding.

Attenuate, To thin.

B.

Bituminous, Of the Nature of Pitch.

B. M. Hot Water.

Bulbous, Round-rooted.

C.

Capillary, Hairy.

Cardiack, Cordial.

Caries, Rottenness.

Carminative, Expelling

Cataplasm, Pultis. (Wind.

Cephalick, Proper for the

Cicatrices, Skins. (Head.

Cholera, A plentiful Evacuation of Choler, upward and downward.

Concreted, Thickned.

Consolidates, Makes sound.

Cosmetick, Beautifying.

D.

Decant, To pour gently off, leaving the Settling behind,

Diabetes, a vast Evacuation of Urine.

Diaphoretick, Sweating.

Dilute Made thin.

Discuss, Drive away.

Diuretick, Force Urine.

E.

Ebullition, Boiling.

Effervency, Working.

Emollient, Softening.

Empyema, A Collection of Matter in the Breast.

Epatick, Proper for the Liver.

Epithem, An outward Application to the more noble Parts of the Body.

Erotions, A Gnawing.

Errhine, A Medicine drawn up the Nostrils.

Expectorate, Bring up Matter from the Lungs.

F.

Fæces, Dregs.

Fibre, String.

Filtrate, To strain thro' a Paper.

Flegmagoges, Things that purge Flegm.

Frontals, An Application to the Fore-head.

Fun-

Fungous, Resembling a Spunge.

Hysterick, Vaporous.
I.

Incide, To cut.
Incarnes, Breeds Flesh.
Inspissated, Thickned.

Lithonriptick, Breaking the Stone.

Linctus, A Medicine for the Lungs.

Lotion, A particular Bath.
Lubricating, Smoothening.
Luxations, Members out of joint. M.

A Masticatory, To provoke Spitting.
Membranaceous, Fibrous.
Millepedes, Hog Lice.
Mucilaginous, Slimy.

Narcotick, Occasioning Sleep
Nephritick, Belonging to the Reins.

Nerve, A porous Substance like an Indian Cane.

Oblong, Longer than it is broad.

Obtuse, Blunt.

Oedematous, Flegmatick.
P.

Palpitation, Beating of the Heart. (Palsie.

Paralitick, Subject to the
Paragogick, desposing to
Perennial, Lasting. (Sleep.

Pugil, As much as may be held between the Thumb and two Fingers.

Pulmonick, Proper for the R. (Lungs.

Resinous, Of the nature of Resin.

Rupture, Bursten Belly.
S.

Scirrhus, Hard Tumor.
Sextary, Somewhat more than a Pint.

Siccity, Driness.

Soporifick, gives Rest.

Specifick, a peculiar Remedy for some Disease. (Spleen

Splenetick, Proper for the Spontaneously, Of its own

Stagnate, Stand. (accord.

Stomachick, Proper for the Stomach.

Styptick, Astringent.

Sublimed, Raised to the Neck of the Vessel.

Succulent, Juicy.

Sudorifick, procuring sweat.

Suppurating, Bringing to T. (Matter.

Tablets, the same with Lozenges.

Thoracick, Proper for the

Torification, Roasting. (Breast.

Triangular, Three-corner'd.

Tumor, A Swelling.
V.

Vegetable, An Herb.
Vehicle, Some proper Water.

Viscous, Slimy.

Umbels, Tufts.

Uterine, Proper for the Womb.

Vulnerary, Healing.

T H E

English Herbal

O F

PHYSICAL PLANTS.

A

A Wele-tree See Pop-
lar.

Bastard Acozus, See the
yellow Water Flower-de-
luxe.

Adders-tongue, in
Latin *Ophioglossum*. The
Root has many thick Fi-
bres, bound together; e-
specially if it grows in
good Ground. It tastes at
first sweet, but leaves an
Acrimony and Bitterness on
the Palate. It has a tender
Stalk, about an Hand high,
which sustains one Leaf,
that is Oyly, and without

Nerves; sometimes narrow
and somewhat long, some-
times broad somewhat
round and erect; of a
sweetish and clammy taste.
A two-fork'd Tongue rises
from the Leaf where 'tis
joyn'd to the Stalk, which
grows sharp by degrees,
and is a little indented.
'Tis common in Meadows,
and moist Pastures. It
springs in *April*, and fades
in *July*.

'Tis an excellent Wound-
Herb, either taken inward-
ly, or outwardly applied.
For Ruptures, or Bursten
Bellies, Take as much of

B the

the Powder of the dry'd Leaves as will lye on a Sixpence, or less according to the Age of the Party, in two Ounces of Horse-tail, or Oak-bud-water, sweetened with Syrup of Quinces. Use it every Morning for the space of fifteen Days. But before you enter upon the Use of this, or any other Medicine, the Gut, if it fall into the Cod, must be reduc'd by a Chirurgeon, and a Truss must be worn to keep it up, and the Party must avoid all violent Motions, and lie as much as may be in Bed, or on a Couch. *Fabritius Hildanus* says, That some have been cured of great Ruptures by lying in Bed, when they could be cured no other way.

The Oyl of it, made in the following manner, is full as good for Wounds and Ulcers as that of *St. John's-wort*: Take one handful of the Leaves, pound them in a Stone-Mortar, and boil them in a Pint of Oyl of Olives till they are dry; strain it, and keep it for use.

Adonis Flower in Latin *Flos Adonis*. There are two sorts, The first hath many slender weak Stalks, trailing or leaning to the Ground, set on every side with fine jagged Leaves, deeply indented like those of Camomill, or rather those of May-weed: Upon which Stalks grow small Red Flowers, in shape like the Field Crow-foot, with a Blackish Green Pointel in the middle, which being grown to Maturity, turns into a small Greenish Bunch of Seeds, in shape like a little Bunch of Grapes; the Root is small and fibrous.

The Second differs not from the Precedent in any one Point, but in the colour of the Flowers, which are of a perfect Yellow Colour. The Red Flower of *Adonis* grows wild in the West part of *England* among their Corn, as May-weed does in other parts, and is likewise an Enemy to Corn as May-weed, that with the Yellow Flower is a Stranger in *England*. They
Flower

Flower in the Summer Months, *May, June* and *July*, and sometimes later. None have Written of the Temperature of this Herb, but as much as can be learnt by the Taste it is something Hot, but not much, The Seed of *Adonis* Flower is thought to be good for the Stone: Among the Antients it was not known to have any other faculty, albeit experience has taught us, that the Seed Stamp'd, and the Powder given in Wine Ale or Beer, does wonderfully help the Cholick, It Tastes very acrid.

Common Agrimony, in Latin *Agrimonia*. Most commonly it has but one Stalk, two or three Foot high, and sometimes much higher. 'Tis round, hairy, full of Pith, surrounded with Leaves plac'd at a distance alternately, above an Hand in length. The Leaves consist, for the most part, of four little Leaves, wing'd on both sides, and much indented all about; they have Veins; and are hairy, but the Down is

not very conspicuous; they taste a little acrid, and are somewhat styptick. The Flowers smell sweet; they grow alternately to the Shaft, in a long Series; and upon the Top-branches, like an Ear of Corn. They are of a Saffron-colour, and are compos'd of five Leaves; at the Basis of every Leaf there are two Ears that embrace the Stalk. The Root is blackish, thick, and of an astringent Taste.

It cleanses and strengthens the Blood, and opens Obstructions of the Liver; wherefore 'tis good in Dropsies, for an ill Habit of Body, and the Jaundice. Let those that are afflicted with these Diseases use for their ordinary Drink, Ale or Beer wherein the Leaves of *Agrimony* have been infus'd. For instance; Put eight handfuls of the Leaves into a Vessel containing four Gallons, drink of it when it is clear. 'Tis used outwardly in Baths and Lotions.

The Powder of the dried Leaves is much commend-
ed by *Riverius* to prevent
involuntary Urine. Take
of the Powder half a Dram,
of Conserve of Roses a suf-
ficient quantity; make a
Bolus to be taken at Bed-
time, for the space of three
Weeks.

Alder-tree, in Latin *Al-
nus*. 'Tis large, and spreads
much if it like the place it
grows in: The Bark is
brown, and the Wood red-
der than Elm or Yew; the
Branches are very easily
broken; the Bark of the
Branches is of a brownish
Colour, and spotted, and
yellowish within, and tastes
bitter and unpleasent: The
Wood is white, and full of
Pith: The Leaves are
broad, round, and nervous,
and somewhat like the
Leaves of the Hasel-tree;
they are indented, green,
shining, and clammy. It
bears short, brown Aglets,
like the Beech or Birch-
tree. It grows near Wa-
ter.

The green Leaves of this
Tree applied to Tumours,

diffuses them, and takes
off Inflammations. Being
put into TravellersShoes,
they ease Pain, and remove
Weariness. A black Co-
lour, like Ink, is made with
the Bark of Alder, rubb'd
off with a rusty Iron, and
infus'd in Water for some
Days. Some use it to
dye.

Black Alder, in Latin
Alnus nigra gaccifera. 'Tis
a small Tree, which sends
forth many streight Twigs
from the Roots, about three
Yards high, of the thick-
ness of the Thumb, di-
vided into tender Branch-
es. The outward Bark is
brown, but sprinkled with
Sky-colour'd Spots; which
being taken off, another
appears of a Saffron-colour.
The Substance of the Wood
is clear, and easily bro-
ken; nigh the middle 'tis
brownish, and has a great
deal of Pith. The Leaves
are somewhat round, and
end in an obtuse Point, and
are of a shining dark-green
Colour. The Flowers are
small and palish. The Ber-
ries are first green, then
red, and at last black, and
of an unpleasant Taste.
'Tis

'Tis often found in moist woody Places.

The yellow and middle Bark, beaten with Vinegar, cures the Itch in a few Days.

The inward Bark; especially of the Root, purges Watery Humours; for which Reason 'tis good in a Dropsie: But it ought to be dried in the Shade, because when it is green it occasions Vomiting: And the Decoction of it ought to stand two or three Days before 'tis used.

Alehoof. See *Ground Ivy*.

Alexanders, in Latin *Hippocelinum*. It has a thick Root that is white within; it smells sweet, and tastes acrid, and somewhat bitter. The Stalk is above a Yard high, full, branchy, channell'd, and somewhat red. The Leaves are larger than the Leaves of Marsh-Smallage, and the Pieces rounder: They are of a deep Green; they taste sweetish, and like Garden-Smallage. It has

Tufts or Umbels of white Flowers. The Seed is thick, black, and channell'd.

'Tis frequently used in Broths in the Spring-time, to cleanse the Blood, and strengthen the Stomach. The Root pickled is a good Sauce. Half a Dram of the Seeds powder'd, and taken in White-wine, provokes Urine,

Alleluia, See *Wood-Sorrel*.

All-good, See *Clowns all heal*.

Anet. See *Dill*.

Angelica, in Latin *Angelica*. The Herb it self, but especially the Root and Seed, are hot and dry. It opens and attenuates, and is Sudorifick and Vulnerary. It moves the Courses, hastens Delivery, is good for Mother-fits, and in malignant Diseases, and for the Plague; and it expels Poison. The Root of it is allow'd by all Physicians to be very cordial and Alexipharmick.

For Preservation against the Plague, the Root, infus'd in Vinegar, is to be held frequently to the Nose, or chew'd in the Mouth : For the Cure, Take one Dram of the Powder of the Root alone, or half a Dram mix'd with a Dram of *Venice-Treacle*, every sixth Hour to provoke Sweat.

The Root or the Stalks candied, are reckon'd very good, being eaten in a Morning, to prevent Infection. They are also useful in cold Diseases of the Lungs, and take off a stinking Breath.

Lozenges to be held in the Mouth in the Plague-time.

Take of the Extract of the Roots of *Angelica* and *Contra yerva*, each one Ounce; of Extract of Liquorish three Drams; of Flowers of Sulphur, sublim'd with Mirrh, five Drams; of Oyl of Cinnamon eight Drops; of fine Sugar twice the weight of all the Ingredients; with

the Mucilage of Gum-Triacanth, made in *Scordium*. Water, make Lozenges. See Dr. *Hodges*, for the Prevention of the Plague, in his Book of the *London-Pestilence*, p. 231.

Wild *Angelica*, See *Herb-Genard*.

Apple-tree, in Latin *Malus*. The *English Apples* being accounted the best in *Europe*, I will mention particularly those that are most esteem'd amongst us.

First, Those that are soon ripe, and soon decay.

The *Gineting*, the *Margaret* or *Magdalen*, the *King-Apple*, the *Aromatick* or *Golden-Russeting*, the *Flax-Apple*, the *Spice-Apple*, the *Summer-Queening*, the *Gono-farther* or *Cat's-head*, the *Good-Housewife* or *Bontra-due*, the *Giant-Apple*, the *Pome-water*, the *Summer-Pearmain*, the *Kirton-Pippin* or *Holland-Pippin*, 'tis called *Broad-eye* in *Sussex*; the *Orange Apple*, the *Summer-Belleboon*, the *Paradise-Apple*,

ple, the Famagusta, the Codling, the Costard-Apple, the Sops in Wine.

Secondly, Winter-Apples, and such as last long.

The Winter-Queening, the Quince-Apple, the Winter-Pearmain, the Nonesuch, the Pealing, the Leather-Coat, the Winter-John, the Pome-Roy, the Lording, the Fairyflower-Apple, the Pear-Apple, the Greening, Lones-Pearmain, the Green-Russeting, the Red-Russeting, the Winter-Fillet or Violet, the Winter-Belle or Bonne, the Oaken-Pin, the John-Apple or Deux Ans, the Westbury, the Winter-Reed, the Flower of Kent, the Winter-Chesnut, the Maligar-Apple, the Short-Tart, the Pelmeil, the Thrift, the Winter-Clary, the Fig-Apple.

Thirdly, The Apples that are best for making Cyder.

The Redstreak, the Bromsberry-Crab, the Golden-Pip-

pin, the Gennet-moil, the Westbury-Apple, the White and Red Mast-Apples, the John-Apple, the Under-Leaf the Winter-Fillet, Elliots, Stocken-Apple, Bitter-Scale, Claret-Wine Apple, Arrier-Apple, Richards or Grange-Apple, Coling-Apple, Olive-Apple, Fox-Whelp, Pippins, and Pearmain mix'd, the Gilliflower.

The Vertues of Apples are various, according to the different Tastes of them. Those that are sower and harsh are astringent, and therefore are good in Fluxes of the Belly: And when they are roasted they are proper Food for those that have Fevers. Sweet Apples are somewhat hot, and loosening. Such as are a little acid, are agreeable to the Stomach, and cheer the Heart. Rotten Apples take off Inflammations and Swellings of the Eyes. The Core of an Apple cut out, and a Dram of Frankincense put in, and roasted with the Apple, and eaten, opens Obstructions of the Lungs, and is good for Difficulty of Breathing,

The same applied outwardly to the Side, eases the Pain of it. 'Tis best to eat Apples two or three Hours after Meals.

The Altering Syrup of Apples.

Take of the Juice of fragrant Pippins two Quarts, of the Leaves of Garden and Wild-Bugloss, of the Flowers of Violets, each one Pound; boyl them in *B. M.* and clarify them, add seven Pounds of fine Sugar, and a Pint of Rose-water; boyl them to a Syrup. One Ounce of this Syrup, taken morning and Evening, is good for melancholy People.

The Purging Syrup of Apples.

Take of the Juice of Water of fragrant Pippins, each one Pint and an half; of the Juice and Water of Borage and Bugloss, each nine Ounces; of the Leaves of Oriental Sena half a Pound; of Anise and Fen-

nel-seeds, each three Drams, of Dodder of *Crete* two Ounces; of White Agarrick, and the best Rubarb, each half an Ounce; of Ginger and Mace, each four Scruples; of Cinnamon two Scruples; of Saffron half a Dram: Infuse the Rubarb with the Cinnamon a-part, in White-Wine and Juice of Apples, each two Ounces: Infuse the rest of the Ingredients, except the Saffron, in the Waters above-mentioned; the next Day pour on the Juices, and put them on a gentle Fire; take off the Scum, and strain it; then add four Pounds of White Sugar, and boyl it to a Syrup, the Infusion of Rubarb being put to it, and the Saffron being tied up in a Rag, and dipp'd often in it, and squeez'd out. This Syrup is a very proper Purge for melancholy People, but will scarce purge enough by it self; wherefore take two Ounces of the Decoction of Dodder; which see among the Vertues of Dodder. The Confection of Alkermes, is made with Juice

Juice of Apples, and the Ointment called *Pomatum*. Cyder is good for the Scurvy.

Apricock-tree, in Latin *Malus Armeniaca*. The *English Apricocks* are better than the *French* or *Italian*, and more wholesome than the *Peach*. The Oyl of the Kernels is excellent for Inflammations, and Swellings of the Hemorrhoids; and for Pains of the Ears. The Kernels eaten, cure the Heart-burning:

White Archangel, in Latin *Lamium album*. It has many fibrous Roots, it creeps awry in the Earth like Mint; the Stalks are a Foot or two Foot high, four-square, and pretty large; but they are smaller near the Earth, and weak, so that they can scarce stand alone: They are empty, pretty hairy and branchy, and have a few Joints, and near the Earth seem of a Purple Colour when the Sun shines on them. The Leaves are plac'd by Pairs, opposite to one another,

like Nettles; those on the Bottom-stalks are plac'd on long Foot-stalks, those on the Top-stalks on short Foot-stalks, and have a short soft Down. The Flowers encompass the Stalks at the Joints; they are white, large, and hooded, without rather pale than white. It flowers at the latter end of *April*, or the Beginning of *May*.

One handful of the Herb, beaten up with Hog's-Lard, and applied to King's-Evil-Swellings in the Neck or Throat, dissolves them. A Conserve of the Flowers is much commended in the Whites: But the Cure of them by the following Method is much safer and surer.

Bleed once, and purge thrice with two Scruples of Pill *Coch. Major*. Then take of *Venice-Treacle* one Ounce and an half, of the Conserve of the yellow Pill of Oranges one Ounce, of *Diascordium* half an Ounce of Candied Ginger and Nutmegs, each three Drams; of the Compound Powder

Powder of Crabs-eyes one Dram and an half ; of the outward Bark of the Pomegranate, of the Root of *Spanish Angelica*, of Red Coral prepar'd, of the *Trochisc*, *de Terra Lemnia*, each one Dram ; of Bole-Arménick two Scruples ; of Gum-Arabick half a Dram, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of dried Roses : Make an Electuary. Take the quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning, at Five in the Afternoon, and at Bed-time ; drinking upon it six Spoonfuls of the following Infusion.

Take of the Roots Elecampane , Master-Wort, Angelica and Gentian, each half an Ounce ; of the Leaves of *Roman-Wormwood*, of White Arch-Angel, and the lesser Centory, and Calamint, each one handful ; of Juniper-berries one Ounce: Cut them small, and infuse them in five Pints of Canary: Let them stand in Infusion, and strain it only as you use it.

Red Archangel, in Latin. *Lamium Flore Rubro*.

Red Arch-Angel smells plainly of Turpentine, and tastes Bitterish, Sub-astringent and a little slimy.

Yellow Archangel, in Latin, *Lamium Flore Flav*, *Yellow Arch-Angel* has the same Taste and Smell, as the White Arch-Angel : The Leaves whereof are Bitterish, Mucilaginous, and Sub-astringent, with a strong fetid Smell.

Stinking Arrach, or *Drach*, in Latin *Atriplex Olida*. 'Tis easily known by its stinking Smell, which is exactly like Old Ling. It grows in Places where there is Rubbish, but it is not common. A Conserve of the Leaves, or Syrup made of the Juice, is good for Mother-fits, and Women's Obstructions, the quantity of a Nutmeg of the Conserve being taken Morning and Evening, or two Spoonfuls of the Syrup at the same times. But the following Plaster must be applied to the Woman's Navel.

Take

Take of *Galbanum*, dissolved in Tincture of *Castor*, and strain'd, three Drams; of *Tacamahaca* two Drams: Mingle them, and make a Plaster, and spread it on Leather, having an Hole cut in the middle.

The Woman must be also purg'd three or four times with the Pill *Coch. Major*, viz. Take of the Pill *Coch. Major* two Scruples of *Castor* powder'd two Grains, of the *Peruvian* Ballam four Drops: Make four Pills, to be taken at Five in the Morning, and let her sleep after them.

After purging as above directed, let the Woman take of the Conserve or Syrup, as before mentioned, thirty Days, drinking presently after a Draught of Wormwood-Beer or Wine. Or, if she do not like the Conserve or Syrup, let her take the following Pills for the space of a Month. Take of the Filings of Steel eight Grains, of Ex-

tract of Wormwood a sufficient quantity: Make two Pills; let her take them in the Morning, and repeat them in the Evening; and so Morning and Evening, drinking a small Draught of Wormwood-Beer presently after.

Common Arsmart, in Latin *Perficaria*. It has a single, small, woody, white Root, with many Fibres. It has many Stalks, a Foot or two Foot high, solid, round and smooth, branchy and jointed: When the Sun shines on them they are of a reddish Colour, otherwise of a yellow Green. The Leaves embrace the Stalks at the Joints, and are plac'd on short Foot-stalks. They are of a pale Green, not spotted, smooth: They are like Peach-leaves. The Flowers grow upon the upper Stalks and Branches, in spiky Heads, and are very small. Some of them are useless, no Seed succeeding them; these consist of four Leaves. Others are always shut, and contain

rain a pretty large, three-square, shining Seed that is black when 'tis ripe; and these are red without. This Plant has an acrid and biting Taste: It grows in watery places, and Ditches.

'Tis plainly hot and dry: 'Tis chiefly used outwardly in Wounds, hard Swellings, and old Sores.

The Water of *Arsmart* is of great use in the Stone of the Kidnies or Bladder, a Draught of it being taken every Morning for two or three Months together. A Country-Gentleman us'd a Load of this Herb in a Year to make the Water, wherewith he cured many of the Stone. The Root or Seed put into an aching hollow Tooth; takes off the Pain. There is scarce any thing more effectual to drive away Flies: For whatever Wounds or Ulcers Cattel have, if they are anointed with the Juice of *Arsmart*, the Flies will not come near,

though it is the Heat of Summer.

Artichock, in Latin *Cinara*. The *Germans* and *French* eat the tender stalks boyl'd, with Vinegar and Butter: And the *Italians* seldom boyl the Heads, but eat them raw, with Salt, Oyl and Pepper. They are said to provoke Venerie, to restore Nature, and strengthen the stomach. A Decoction of the Buds provokes Urine.

Asarabacca, in Latin *Asarum*. It has many Heads shooting from the Roots, whereon are many smooth Leaves, every one upon a Foot-stalk by it self: They are rounder and bigger than the Leaves of Violets, and thicker; and of a darker green shining Colour on the upper side, and of a paler Green underneath. Among the Leaves near the Earth are six angled purplish Husks, that are hairy, and plac'd on short Foot-stalks; these contain the seed, that are like the stones of Grapes. They have with-

in a white Marrow, that tastes somewhat acrid.

It purges violently, upwards and downwards, Phelegm and Choler. 'Tis Diuretick also, and forces the Courses, Wherefore Wenches use the Decoction of it too frequently, when they think they are with Child. 'Tis good in the Dropsie and Jaundice.

Take of the Leaves of *Afarabacca* six, seven, eight, or nine; bruise them, and pour upon them three Ounces of White-wine; strain it. Take it in the Morning, or at Four in the Afternoon: Drink large Draughts of Posset-drink after every time it vomits. Or,

Take of the Powder of the Root one Dram, or four Scruples; *Oxymel* of *Squils* one Ounce and anhalt; mingle them, and take it in a draught of Posset-drink. Use Posset-drink in the Working of it, as above directed.

The ~~Ash~~-tree, in Latin *Fraxinus*. The Seed of the *Ash* powder'd, and taken in Wine, forces Urine. The Juice of three or four Leaves taken every Morning, makes those lean that are fat. The Bark and the Wood dry and attenuate, and are supposed to soften the hardness of the Spleen by a Specifick Quality. The Juice of the Leaves and tender Twigs, taken in the Morning daily, in a small quantity, is said to do good in Dropsies. One Dram of the Seeds powder'd, and taken in Wine, is also beneficial in the Dropsie. The Salt of it provokes Sweat and Urine.

~~Ash~~-weed See Herb Gerrard.

Avens, in Latin *Cario-phillata*. The Root grows oblique, sending down sometimes thick Fibres into the Earth. 'Tis of an Aromatick Taste and Smell, like *July*-flowers. Several Stalks rise from the same

same Root, two Foot high, or higher, round, hairy, small, and full of Pith, garnish'd with Leaves plac'd alternately; they are branchy at the top. The Leaves that come from the Root are hairy and winged, small Wings being here and there joyned to the middle-rib. The Extremity of the Leaf is cut in deep. The Leaves that are on the Stalks consist of two Wings that are pretty large, which adhere to the Stalk at the Basis of the Foot-stalk, as if they were Ears; and they have three Jaggs at the end, almost like a Bramble. The Flower does not come from the bosom of the Leaf, but grows opposite to it, and has long Foot-stalks, and five yellow Leaves, like Tormentil. The Cup is composed of ten Leaves; five large, five small. Many yellow Threads stand round the Head, which grows into a roundish Bur, compos'd of a great many Seeds, placed thick together; each of them has a Tail that turns back at the End

whereby they stick to Cloths. It grows in Hedges and Bushes, and flowers in *May* or *June*.

'Tis somewhat astringent; it strengthens, and discusses; 'Tis Cephalick and Cordial, and resists Poisons. 'Tis chiefly used inwardly to cure Cararrhs, and for quickning the Blood when it is coagulated. Wine wherein the Root has been infus'd has a fine pleasant taste and smell: It chears the Heart, and opens Obstructions. The Root infus'd in Beer is excellent for strengthening the Joints and Bowels. Two Ounces of the Root, or an Handful of the Herb, boyl'd in a Quart of Water or Posset-drink, to the Consumption of a fourth Part, has been used successfully in curing Agues, especially Tertains, being taken two Hours before the Fit, or in the Fit.

B.

Barberry-trees. in Latin *Barberis*. The Berries cool, and are astringent; they provoke Appetite, and strengthen the Stomach; and therefore the Conserve of them is frequently used in Fevers, a Loosness, and the Bloody Flux. The inward Bark of the Branches and Root, infus'd in White-wine, is an excellent Remedy for the Jaundice. The Juice of the Berries, a Decoction of the Bark, or the Juice of the Leaves, mix'd with Vinegar, cure the Pain of the Teeth occasioned by Fluxion. The Conserve of it frequently taken, cures Inflammations of the Mouth and Throat; or the Mouth being gargled with some of the Conserve, dissolv'd in Water and Vinegar.

Barley, in Latin *Hordeum*, The *French Barley* is much used in Fevers, and for Diseases of the Breast, and for Heat of Urine, A Pultis of Bar-

ley-meal and Butter is very Anodine, and eases painful Tumours.

Barley-water.

Boyl two Ounces of *French-Barley* in Fountain-water, change the Water twice; boyl it the third time in a Quart of Water, to a Pint and an half: adding Liqueurish half an Ounce, Violet-leaves, and Strawberry-Leaves, each one handful; sweeten it with Sugar, or Syrup of Violets.

The Cinnamon-water with-Barley

Infuse twelve Ounces of Cinnamon in four Quarts of Barley-water prepared by it self, without the Liqueurish and other Ingredients; distil them in *B. M.*

Garden Basil, in Latin *Ocimum*. 'Tis about nine Inches high, and has many four-squared Branches that are somewhat red, and a little hairy. The Leaves are like Pillitory-Leaves, they

they are smooth; some are indented, some not : They have a fragrant Smell, but do not taste very well. The Flowers are white, or of a purplish Colour; they smell sweet, and are plac'd on long Spikes, in Whirls. The Seed is small, and black. The Root is woody, black and fibrous. It grows only in Gardens.

It comforts the Heart, and expels Melancholy : It cleanseth the Lungs, and moves the Courses. 'Tis an Ingredient of three Compound-Waters in the *London-Dispensatory*, viz. Gilbert-water, Briony-water, and the Celestial-water.

Wild Baül, in Latin *A-cinos*. It has but one thin Root, with but a few Fibres. The Stalks are one Hand high, hairy, red, four-square, branchy, tho' near the Earth they seem round. There are two Leaves at each Joint, and their Foot-stalks are contrary to one another; they are like wild Thyme, but larger; they are indented about the Edges; are green

above, underneath whitish. Their Nerves are conspicuous, they are plac'd upon short Foot-stalks. The Flowers are dispos'd like a Whirl at the top of the Stalks and Branches, and shew themselves of a purple Colour. The Cup is oblong, channell'd, big-bellied, but narrow at the Neck. It grows of its own accord upon chalky Hills, and on dry and gravelly Ground. It flowers in *June*.

The Vertue of it is not certainly known; and, indeed, one would judge by the Smell and Taste, that it had no great Virtue, tho' *Schwenckfeld* says that 'tis hot and dry, and that it forces the Courses, and the Birth, and removes Melancholy.

Baulm, in Latin *Melissa*. 'Tis reckon'd among the Cordial-Herbs. It removes Melancholy, and cheers the Heart. 'Tis much commended for Fainting and Beating of the Heart, and for the Palsie and Falling-sickness, and
for

for other cold Diseases of the Brain. Put the green Leaves into Canary-wine, and drink a Glass or two at Meals, it provokes the Courses, and Child-bed Purgations; and is good for Mother-fits, and cures a Stinking Breath. For Mad-ness, Take one Handful of the Leaves, cut them small, and infuse them in four Ounces of Brandy; add of prepar'd Pearl half a Dram; the Dose is two Spoonfuls Morning and Evening. This was counted a great Secret at *Montpelier*. For Melancholy, Take of the Conserve of Balm one Ounce, of the Conserve of Bugloss and Borage-flow-ers, each half an Ounce; of Confection of Alkermes one Dram; make an E-lectuary with the Syrup of the five opening Roots: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg Morning and E-vening for the space of a Month, being first purg'd once or twice. A Maid was cur'd of deep Melan- choly, and Green-sickness, by the use of this Medi- cine. 'Tis us'd in Baths to comfort the Joints and

Sinews; and for Diseases of the Womb. It flows in *June, July and August*.

Bay-tree, in Latin *Laurus*. A Decoction of the Bark, Berries and Leaves make a good Bath for the Diseases of the Womb and Bladder. The Berries are very effectual against all Poison of ve- nomous Creatures, and the stinging of Wasps and Bees, and also in the Plague, and infectious Diseases; and therefore are an Ingredient in the *London-Treacle*. They pro- cure the Courses: and 'tis said that seven of the Ber- ries taken inwardly, will hasten Delivery, and ex- pel the After-Birth. Be- ing made into an Electua- ry with Hony, they cure old Coughs, and Shortness of Breath, and stop Rheums: they expel Wind, and provoke U- rine, and comfort the Sto- mach. The Oyl which is made of the Berries is ve- ry useful in cold Diseases of the Joints and Nerves. The Electuary of it is fre-
C frequently

quently used in Clysters, to expel Wind, and to ease the Pain of the Cholic. So do the Berries themselves.

A Clyster for the Cholic.

Take of the Leaves of Mercury, Marsh-mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, each one Handful; of the Flowers of Camomil one Dram; of the Seed of Caraways, Cumin, of Bay-berries powder'd, each one Ounce; boyl them in clear Possietdrink, to three quarters of a Pint of Liquor strained: Add three Ounces of Mercurial Honey, (which see among the Vertues of Mercury) of *Hiera Picra* two Drams. Make a Clyster.

Beans, in Latin *Faba*. They are the chief Diet all the Summer-time in some Places, and are certainly very nourishing. A poor Country-man, when Corn was dear, dieted his Children only with Beans dried; and they were better colour'd and fatter, than other Children.

The Distill'd Water of the Flowers provokes Urine; and is much used for beautifying the Face, and taking Spots from thence. For the Gravel, make a Lee of the Ashes, strain it, and sweeten it with Sugar: Take six Ounces, with twenty Drops of Tincture of Cinnamon in it. One that voided Blood by Stool three or four Months, was cured by eating Red Beans boyl'd in Milk, Morning and Evening, when other Medicines would do no good. They provoke Venery; but they are windy, and occasion troublesome Dreams.

Bears-foot, in Latin *Helleboraster*. It grows only in Gardens. The Powder of the Leaves kills Worms in Children: But it is a churlish Medicine.

Bearsfoot Leaves Taste nauseously bitter and acrid, and smell like Elder. The Black Root smells strong, and is of the same Taste. Three spoon,

spoonfuls of the Juyce of the Leaves pounded, mixed with White-wine, vomits and purges strongly : It is used for the Worms.

Beech-Tree, in Latin *Fagus*. The Leaves of the Beech-tree bruised, and applied to hot Swellings, disscusses them. The Water contained in old and hollow Oaks and Beech-trees, cures the Itch in Men, and Cattle when they are mangy.

White-Beet, in Latin *Beta alba*. It has a woody Root, of the thickness of the Little Finger, pretty long, and white. The Leaves are of a light green Colour, thick, and succulent ; of a nitrous Taste, The Stalk is four Foot high, or higher, small, and channell'd ; and has many Wings, wherein are the little Flowers, in a long Series, consisting of yellow Tufts. The Seed is round, rough and brown.

Sea-Beet, in Latin *Beta Maris*. 'Tis like the *White-Beet*. but the Leaves are smaller and greener.

They are plain and equal ; and have sometimes red Veins, and sometimes not, The Stalk is also less. 'Tis common in salt Marshes, and on the Sea-shore.

Beet is hot and dry, and loosens the Belly by reason of its Nitrosity. 'Tis an Errhine, especially the Root ; for the Juice of it, received into the Nostrils, occasions Neezing. The young Plants, with their Roots, gently boyled, and eaten with Vinegar, procure an Appetite, extinguish Thirst, and suppress Choler in the Stomach. *Beet*, amongst the Antients, was much taken notice of for its insipid Taste. *Martial* reproaches it in the following Distick,

*Ut sapiant fatua fabrorum
prandia Beta,
O quam saepe petet vina pi-
perque coquus ?*

The Juice of this Herb, drawn up into the Nostrils, powerfully evacuates Phlegmatick Humours from the Brain, and cures inveterate Head-aches. This is

counted a great Secret by some.

Wood-Betony, in Latin *Betonica*. It grows in Bushes and Woods. The Flower is commonly purple, sometimes white.

Many Vertues are attributed to this plant, taken any way. *Scroder* describes the Vertues, in short, thus. 'Tis hot and dry, acrid and bitter. It discusses, attenuates, opens and cleanses. 'Tis Cephalick, Epatick, Splenetick, Thoracick, Uterine, Vulnerary, and Diuretick. 'Tis used frequently, inwardly and outwardly, especially in Diseases of the Head. 'Tis observed, that the Faculties of the Root are quite different from the Vertues of the Leaves and Flowers; for, 'tis very nauseous in the Mouth and Stomach, and occasions Nauseousness, Belching and Vomiting: The Leaves, on the contrary, are Aromatick, and of a pleasant Taste, and agreeable to Nature in Food and Physick. Counterfeit Tea, made of Sage,

Betony and Ground-pine, sweetned, and drank hot, is very good for the Gout, Head-ach, and Diseases of the Nerves; and eases Pain, occasioned by these Diseases.

Water-Betony, in Latin *Betonica Aquatica*. It is Nauseously Bitter, and of an Elder Smell; it has the Taste and Vertues of Figwort: It is most used in Oyntments, for Tumors, Burns and Ulcers.

Common-Bilberries, in Latin *Vaccinia nigra vulgaris*. This small Bush has many green, angled Springs, a Foot, or two-Foot high, which are hard to break. They are divided into many Branches, whereon there are many tender, green Leaves; about an Inch long, and half an Inch broad. They are sharp-pointed, smooth, and cuttiously indented about the Edges. They taste partly acrid, and partly harsh. The Flowers are placed, each on a Foot-stalk, among the Leaves. They are of a pale-

pale-red Colour, with a Saffron-colour'd Thread in the middle ; and, in form, are like a Water-Pitcher. To each Flower succeeds one Berry, like to a Juniper-berry ; which is rather of a Violet-colour when it is ripe than black. At first tasting of the Berries they seem pleasantly acrid, but they leave somewhat that is nauseous upon the Palate. It flowers in *May* ; The Fruit is ripe in *August*, and sometimes in *July*.

The Berries are cooling, and astringent. They are very agreeable to an hot Stomach, and quench Thirst. They cure a Looseness, and the Bloody-Flux, occasioned by Cholera : And are good in the Disease called *Cholera Morbus*. They stop Vomiting, and take off Feverish Heats. A Syrup made of the Juice of the Berries, is most agreeable : viz. Take of the Juice strain'd, one Pint ; Fine Sugar, one Pound and an half : Boil it to a Syrup with a gentle Fire. Take one Spoonful

at a time, or mix it with three Ounces of some proper Water.

Birch-Tree, in Latin *Betula*. The Branches of this Tree are small and flexible, and most of them hang downwards. The Bark is very various : when the Tree is young 'tis yellow or brown ; afterwards it grows lighter. It bears long Buds, like Long-Pepper. It grows frequently in cold and watery Places, and on moist Heaths. The slender Twigs of it were formerly used for the Magistrates Verge : Now they serve to discipline Boys, and to tame wild Horses, and to make Brooms, and to catch Birds, with Bird-Lime, and Bands for Fagors. Fishermen in *Northumberland* use a-nights by the Light of this Bark : They put it into a cleft Stick, which serves for a Candle-stick ; and so they see how to use their Threeteeth'd Spear for the killing Fish. In *Assatia* the best Hoops are made of Birch

The Leaves are hot and dry, cleansing, resolving, opening, and bitter : For which Reason they are of no small use in a Drop-sie, and the Itch, and the like. The Bark is Bituminous, and is therefore mix'd with Perfumes that are to correct the Air. The *Fungus* of it has an astringent Quality; upon which Account it stops Blood miraculously.

This Tree, in the Beginning of Spring, before the Leaves come forth, being pierced, yields plentifully a sweet and potent Juice, which Shepherds, when they are thirsty; often drink in the Woods. *Tragus, Helmont, Charleton*, and others, commend the Virtue and Efficacy of this Liquor, and not undeservedly, for the Stone in the Kidnies and Bladder, for Bloody Urine and the Strangury. This Tree begins to yield its Juice about the Middle of February, and sometimes not till the Beginning of March. *Tragus* also commends it for

the Jaundice. Some wash their Faces with it, to take off Spots, and to beautifie. *Dr. Needham* cured Scorbutick Consumptions with it: He used to mix with it good Wine and Honey. Rennet infused in the Juice, preserves the Cheese from Worms, says *Tragus*. The Juice of Birch cures Warts, and Pimples in the Face, if it be washed with it in the Day time, Morning and Evening, and permitted to dry on.

The Greater-Bistort, or *Snake-weed*, in Latin *Bistorta major*. The Stalks are sometimes more than two Foot high, small, smooth, and jointed at the Top; whereon are Ears of Flowers of a Flesh-colour; and being unfolded, they consist of five small Leaves, with Tufts of the same Colour in the middle. The Seed is brown, or almost black, and triangular. The Leaves are smaller than those of sharp-pointed Dock; above of a dark-green Colour, below gray. The Root represents a crooked Finger, is red, and

very

very astringent. 'Tis common in the Meadows and Pastures about *Sheffeld* in *Yorkshire*, and in several other Places of that County. It grows also plentifully in some Meadows about *Tamworth* and *Faseley* in *Warwickshire*.

It cools and dries. The Root of it is very astringent, harsh, alexipharmick, and Sudorifick. 'Tis chiefly used to take off Vomiting, and to prevent Abortion, and, the like. The Powder of the Root, mixed with Conserve of Roses, does wonderfully stop Spitting of Blood, and the Bloody Flux, and other Fluxes. It stops the Courses when they are immoderate. The Powder sprinkled upon Wounds, stops the Blood.

Take of the Roots of Bistort and Tormentil, each one Ounce; of the Leaves of Meadow-sweet, Burnet, Wood-Sorrel, each one handful; of Burnt Harts-horn two Drams; of Shavings of Harts-horn and Ivory, each two Drams:

Boyl them in three Pints of Fountain-water, to two; add towards the End three Ounces of Red Roses; strain them. The Dose is six Spoonfuls often in a Day.

Bitter-Sweet. See *Woody Night Shade*,

Upright-Blite, in Latin *Blitum erectius*. It has a red and single Root, with some small Fibres. It roots deep in the Earth if the Place be agreeable to it; otherwise it is fibrous. The Stalk is nine Inches high, channell'd, smooth, solid; sending forth many Branches, near the Earth longer than the very Stalks. The Leaves are plac'd sometimes opposite to one another, but oftner alternately. Their Foot-stalks are an Inch long, smooth, and not so frequent as in other Blites. The Leaves resemble the Leaves of Wild-Marjoram, but they are somewhat bigger; from the Wings whereof, and from the Extremities of the Branches, come forth small purple Flowers, in Clusters.

The Seed is small, and black. It grows plentifully upon the Dung-hills, in Hop-grounds, and upon fat Earth.

It mollifies, cools, and tastes insipid.

Blue-bottles, in Latin *Cyanus*. The Root is woody, and fibrous. It has many Stalks a Foot and an half, or two Foot high; they have Angles, are hoary, and divided into Branches. The lowermost Leaves have sharp fags, like Scabious, or Dandelion; the other are long, and as broad as a Blade of Grass: and have Nerves, that run along them: They are Sky-colour'd, or whitish. The Flowers come from little Heads that are compos'd of Scales; they consist of little jagged Horns, and are commonly of a Sky-colour, sometimes white, or of a light red, or purple. The Seed is contain'd in the little Head of the Flower. The whole Plant tastes dry, and somewhat nauseous, and has no

good Smell. It grow commonly among Corn.

The Flower and the distill'd Waters are useful for Inflammations of the Eyes, and for the Blearedness of them. The Juice of the Flowers distill'd, is good for putrid Ulcers. The Powder of it, taken inwardly, is very effectual in the Jaundice. The Flowers infus'd in Spirit of Wine, or in common Water, impart their Colour to the Liquor; and they also colour Sugar very curiously, as do the Flowers of Succory, and the like.

Borage, in Latin *Borago*. 'Tis very cordial; and the Flower is one of the four Cordial-Flowers. The distill'd Water, and the Conserve of the Flowers, comfort the Heart, relieve the Faint, cheer the Melancholy, and purifie the Blood. This Herb is suppos'd to be *Homer's Nepenthe*; by the Juice whereof, mix'd with Wine, he was wont to expel Sorrow. The Water of it is good for Inflammations of the Eyes,

Eyes, and for all Fevers ; as is also the Conserve of the Flowers. The Conserve of the Flowers mix'd with Wine, is said to open Women's Obstructions.

To chear the Heart , Take of the Conserve of Borrage-Flowers one Ounce, of the Confection of Alkermes two Drams ; mix them : The Dose is the quantity of a Nutmeg, two Hours after Meals, drinking a Glas of Canary presently after it.

Box-Tree, in Latin *Buxus*. This Tree is always green, and full of Branches. The Bark is white and rough. The Substance of it is very hard and yellow, and very heavy, and without Pith. It has many Leaves ; they are smooth, more obtuse than the Leaves of the Myrtle, firm, and sometimes concave ; and, which is worth Observation, they are double : They smell pretty well, but taste ill. A great many of these Trees grow on *Box-hill*, near *Dorking* in *Surrey*.

'Tis seldom used in Physick. The Oyl drawn from the Wood, is much commended for the Falling-Sickness, and Pains in the Teeth. 'Tis said, the Decoction of the Wood cures the French-Pox, as well as *Guaiacum*, 'Tis chiefly used by Turners.

For the Pain of the Teeth, drop two or three Drops of the Oyl upon a little Lint, and stop the hollow Tooth with it, and it will soon give ease.

Brake. See *Fern*.

Bramble, in Latin *Rubus*. The Antients attributed many Virtues to almost every part of this Plant. The Leaves, the Buds, the Flowers, and the Fruit are astringent ; but the Fruit, before it is ripe, is very astringent ; wherefore it is good for Vomiting, and all Fluxes. 'Tis good for Sore Mouths ; and is commended by some for the Scurvy, and not without Reason ; for, in quality and figure, 'tis like the *Cloud-Berry* of the *Alps*, which

which is a Specifick for this Disease ; and therefore we need not charge Children so strictly not to eat them. They do, indeed, occasion Children's Heads to be scabby ; but it is because they eat immoderately of them : And so any other Fruit would produce the same Effect. A pleasant and generous Wine may be made of the Juice of the Berries, press'd out, and fermented with a little Sugar. A Syrup made of the Juice, is very good for Heat of Urine.

'Tis most commonly prescrib'd in Gargarisms to cure Sore Mouths : Take of Bramble-tops, of the Leaves of Columbine, Cyprus and Sage, each one Handful ; boyl them in two Quarts of Water wherein Iron has been quench'd till one is consum'd : Add, Allum, one Dram and an half ; Hony of Roses, one Ornce : Make a Gargarism, where-with wash the Mouth often in a Day.

Brank see *Buckwheat*.

White-Briony, in Latin *Brionia alba*. The Root is as thick as ones Arm, white and fungous, of a bitter and acrid Taste. It sends forth pliant Twigs, channell'd, and somewhat hairy ; which spread themselves far and wide by the help of their Tndrels, and climb up every thing that is near. The Leaves are like Ivy-leaves, but larger ; they are hairy, and green. The Flowers, joyn'd together, come out of the Wings of the Leaves, and are of a whitish Colour. It grows frequently in Hedges.

It purges strongly Watery and Phlegmatick Humours. 'Tis proper for the Diseases of the Spleen, Liver and Womb ; for it opens the Obstructions of those Parts. It drains the Water of Hydropical People by Vomit and Stool. It provokes the Courses, helps Delivery, cures the Suffocation of the Womb, and the *Asthma*.

Juglers and Fortune-tellers make wonderful Monsters

sters of this Root, which when they have hid in the Sand for some Days, they dig up for Mandrakes; and by this Imposture these Knaves impose on our Common People. Conserve of White Briony-Roots, taken twice a Day, to the quantity of a Nutmeg, for a long time; cures the Falling-Sickness, and Mother-Fits. A piece of the Root put into the Pot the Sick drinks out of, does the same. The Compound-water of Briony is most in use. I have used this Composition that follows, with excellent Success, in Women's Obstructions; and it is, undoubtedly much better in Hysterick Diseases, than the common Compound-water of the *London-Dispensatory*. Take of dried Briony-Roots, beaten to a gross Powder, two Ounces; of the Leaves of Rue, and dried Mugwort, each half a pound; Savine dried, three quarters of an Handful; of Featherfew, Camint and Pennyroyal, dried, each half an Handful; of the

fresh yellow Pill of one Orange; of Mirrh half an Ounce, of Castor two Drams, of the best *Nants-Brandy* one Quart: Put them into a Glass, and let them infuse six Days in warm Ashes; then strain the Liquor off, and keep it in a Glass-bottle, well stopped. The Dose is half a Spoonful, to be taken in three Ounces of Pennyroyal-water, sweetned with Sugar, Morning and Evening.

The Lees of Briony, called in Latin *Facula Brionia*, are made after the following manner: Take what quantity of the Roots of Briony you please, slice them, and press out the Juice; this being kept in Vessels unmov'd, will in a few Hours depose the Lees, or *Facula*; which being separated by pouring the Water away gently, must be dried in a Glass-Vessel. They are used in a Dropsie.

Black-Briony, or the wild Vine in Latin *Bryonia nigra*.

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The *Black-Briony*, hath long flexible Branches of a Woody Substance, covered with a gaping or cloven Bark growing very far abroad, winding it self with its small tendrels about Trees, Hedges, and what else is next unto it, like unto the Branches of the Vine. The Leaves are like unto those of Ivy or Garden-Night-shade, sharp-pointed, and of a shining Green Colour: the Flowers are White, small, and Mossie; which being past, there succeed little Clusters of red Berries, somewhat bigger than those of the small Raisins, or Ribes, which we call Currans, or small Raisins. The Root is very great and thick oftentimes as big as a Mans Legg, Blackish without, and very clammy or slimy within; which being but Scraped with a Knife, or any other thing fit for that Purpose, seems to be a Matter fit to spread upon Cloth or Leather in manner of a Plaister or Seare-cloth: which being so spread and used, it serveth for many

infirmities, and unto very excellent Purposes.

Dioscorides saith, that the Roots purge Waterish Humours, and are good for such as have the Drop-sie; if they be boiled in Wine, adding unto the Wine a little Sea-Water, and be Drunk in three Ounces of fair fresh Water: he saith furthermore, that the Fruit or Berries take away the Sun burn and other blemishes of the Skin.

The Berries do not only cleanse and remove such kind of Spots, but also very quickly waste and consume away black and blew Marks that come of bruises and dry Bearings, which things, also the Roots perform being laid upon them.

The young and tender Sproutings are kept in Pickle, and reserved to be eaten with Meats as *Dioscorides* says. *Matthioli* says that they are served on Mens Tables in *Tuscan*: others report the like also

also to be done in *Andalusia* one of the Kingdoms of *Granada*.

It is said, that Swine seek after the Roots, which they dig up and eat with no less delight than they do the Roots of the *Cyclaminus*, or *Panis Porcinus*, whereupon it was called *Cyclaminus altera*, or Sow-bread: If this reason stand for good, then may we in like manner call many other Roots, *Cyclaminus altera*, or Sow-bread: For Swine do not seek after the Roots of this only, but dig them up, and greedily devour them, but the Roots of divers other Plants also, of which none are of the kinds of Sow-bread; it would therefore be a point of rashness to affirm, *Tamus*, or our Ladies Seal, to be a kind of Sow-bread, because the Roots thereof are pleasant Meat to Swine.

The Root spread upon a piece of Sheeps Leather, in manner of a Plaister, whilst it is yet fresh and

green, takes away black or blue Marks, all Scars and Deformities of the Skin; and breaks hard Apostems, draws forth Splinters and broken Bones, dissolves congealed Blood, and being laid on, and used upon the Hip, or Huckle-bone, Shoulders, Arms, or any other part where there is great Pain, it takes it away in a short space, and works very effectually.

Common Brook-Lime, in Latin *Anagallis aquatica*. It grows commonly in little Brooks.

It heats and moistens moderately. 'Tis chiefly used in the Scurvy; it powerfully expels the Stone of the Kidnies and Bladder; it provokes the Courses, and expels a dead Child. Outwardly applied, it cures inflam'd Tumours, and St. Anthony's Fire. 'Tis much of the same Virtue with Water-creffes, only not so strong.

Country-people cure Wounds with Brooklime, mixt with a little Salt, and a Spider's Web, and applied to the Wound, wrapped about with a double Cloth.

Brook-lime boyl'd in Water, applied to blind Piles, has presently eas'd the Pain, when other Medicines would do no good. *Fabricius* says, he knew a large Ulcer that possess'd almost the whole Leg, and reach'd almost to the Bone, was cured in a Scorbuitical Person, only with Brooklime boyl'd in Beer, and applied twice a Day. But it is most commonly used inwardly to cure the Scurvy: Take of the Juice of Brook-lime, Water-creffes and Scurvy-grass, each half a Pint, of the Juice of Oranges, four Ounces; fine Sugar, two Pounds; make a Syrup over a gentle Fire: Take one Spoonful in your Beer every time you drink.

Broom, in Latin *Genista*. 'Tis common in Sandy and barren Grounds.

It flowers at the Latter End of April. 'Tis Splenetick, Nephritick, and Hepatick. It expels the Stone, and urges Watery Humours upwards and downwards, by Stool, and Urine: Wherefore it is of great use in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Mesentery: And in the Dropsie and Catarrhs, the Flowers, the Seeds, and Tops are in use.

The Leaves, the Branches, and Tops, boyl'd in Wine or Water, or the Juice of them, are good in a Dropsie, and all Obstructions of the Kidnies and Bladder; for they partly purge watery and superfluous Humours by Stool, and partly by Urine: One Dram of the Seed does the same. The Flowers, when they are green, are commonly pickled, and make an agreeable Sauce; for they provoke Appetite, and force Urine, The Ashes are most in use, and frequently commended in the Dropsie: Take of the Ashes of Broom one Pound, infuse them cold in

two Quarts of Rhenish-Wine adding to it half an Handful of Common Wormwood: Take four Ounces of the clear Liquor in the Morning, at Four in the Afternoon, and in the Evening, every Day.

Broom-Rape, in Latin *Orobanche*. 'Tis two Foot high, or more; the Stalk is streight, round and hairy, pale or yellowish, or brownish; whereon are Leaves that are narrow and longish, if they may be called Leaves, for they seem rather the Beginning of Leaves: They soon fade, and Flowers succeed them, which are on a Spike, like the Flowers of Orchis, but at a greater distance; they are of a dull yellow Colour. The Root is round and scaly, and tastes very bitter. The Flowers smell pretty well.

The Herb candied, or the Root, is of excellent use in Diseases of the Spleen, and for Melancholy. An Ointment made of it, with Lard, is good to

discuss hard and Scirrhus Tumours.

Butcher's-Broom, in Latin *Rufcus*, or *Bruscus*. 'Tis a Foot and an half high, and sometimes three or four Foot high: It has many tough Branches, and is full of Leaves, and they are like the Leaves of the Myrtle; they are ridged, nervous and prickly; they have no Foot-stalks; they are hard and strong, and taste bitter. At the Middle of the Leaf is plac'd a small Flower, on a very short Foot-stalk. When first it rises it represents a little Bunch of small Needles; but being open'd, three little, broadish Leaves appear. A round Fruit succeeds the Flower, that is larger than the Berries of Asparagus; 'tis reddish and sweetish. Under the Skin of it lie two great yellow Seeds, bunching out on one side, and plain on the other: They are very hard. The Root is thick, oblique, and has many Fibres that are white and long, like the Fibres of Asparagus.

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The Root is one of the five opening Roots. 'Tis chiefly used for Obstructions of the Liver, the Urine, and the Courtes. The Syrup of the five opening Roots is much in use, and is prepar'd in the following manner : Take of the Roots of Butcher's-Broom, Fennel, Asparagus, Parsly and Smallage, each two Ounces ; Fountain-water three Quarts ; digest them hot, then boyl them in *B. M.* to the Liquor pressed out hard, and clarified, add eight Ounces of Vinegar, and five Pounds and an half of fine Sugar ; make a Syrup with a gentle Heat. The Dose is two Spoonfuls, in four Ounces of any proper distill'd Water.

Buck-horn, in Latin *Rhamnus Catharticus*. This small Tree is common in the Hedges in some places. The outward Bark is black ; there are two within, one green, the other yellow : The Wood is pale, and hard ; It has many Branches, that are plac'd most commonly op-

posite one to another ; and it has hard, rigid and long Thorns plac'd among the Leaves, the Ends of the Branches being thorny also. The Leaves are like the Leaves of a Crab-tree, but smaller ; they are pointed, of a dark Green, indented, and nervous, and have an astringent Taste. It has many small Flowers together, of a light green Colour ; each consists of four Leaves. The Berries succeed the Flowers : Great Numbers of them are plac'd at the Root of the Thorns, upon pretty long Foot-stalks : When they are ripe they are black, and full of green Juice. They have three or four triangular Grains, which have a blackish Bark, and a white Marrow that does not taste ill. The Taste of the Berries is bitter, and astringent ; and the Juice has a certain peculiar Taste.

The Berry of this Shrub yields three sorts of Colours. Those that are gather'd in Harvest-time, and dried, and powder'd, and

and infus'd with Water and Allum, make a yellow, or rather a Saffron-colour; and is now in use for painting of Playing-Cards and Leather. Those that are gather'd in the Autumn, when they are ripe and black, being pounded, and kept in a Glass-Vessel, afford a delicate Green, which is called Sap-Green, and is much used by Painters. Those that remain on the Trees till the Feast of St. *Martin* make a red Colour. The Berries are purging, a Dram, or a Dram and an half of them being taken at a time. Some take fifteen or twenty of the Berries at a time: But they work so powerfully, that they are not to be given in Substance to weakly People. The Syrup is most in use: Take of the Juice of ripe and fresh Berries, gather'd in *September*, 2 Pounds, let it clear by standing; then add of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, each three Drams; infuse it in *B. M.* for the space of a Day; then press them out, and add a Pound and an half

of White Sugar, and make a Syrup in *B. M.*

Buck-Wheat, in Latin *Tragopyron*. Buck-Wheat may very well be placed among the kinds of Grain or Corn, because oftentimes in time of Necessity, Bread is made thereof mixed with other Grain. It hath round fat Stalks somewhat crested, smooth and reddish, which are divided into many Arms or Branches, whereupon grow smooth and soft Leaves, in shape like those of Ivy, or one of the Bindweeds, not much unlike Basil; wherefore *Taberna-montanus* called it *Ocy-mum Cereale*: The Flowers are small, white and clustered together in one or more Tufts or Umbels, slightly dash'd over here and there with a Flourish of light Carnation Colour. The Seeds are of a Dark Blackish Colour, Triangle, or three square like the Seed of Black Binderweed, the Root is small and thready.

It prospers very well in any Ground, be it never so dry or barren, where it is commonly sown, to serve instead of dunging. It quickly comes up, and is very soon ripe : It is very common in and about *Namptwich* in *Cheshire*, where they sow it as well for Food for their Cattel, Pullen, and such like, as to the use aforesaid. It groweth likewise in *Lancashire*, and in some parts of our South Country, about *London* in *Middlesex*, as also in *Kent* and *Essex*. This base kind of Grain is Sown in *April* and the beginning of *May*, and is Ripe in the beginning of *August*. Buck-Wheat Nourisheth less than Wheat, Rie, Barley or Oates ; yet more than either Mill or Panick. Bread made of the Meal of Buck-wheat is of easie Digestion, and speedily passes through the Belly , but yieldeth little Nourishment.

Bugle, in Latin *Burgula*. The Stalk is four-

square, empty, and hairy ; an Hand, or half a Foot high. The Leaves are indented, like the Leaves of the greater Water Brooklime ; two are plac'd by Intervals, opposite one to another ; of a Violet-colour, or purple, or green : They taste at first sweet, afterwards bitter and astringent. The Flowers come out of the Wings of the Leaves, in a short hairy Cup, that is divided into five parts : They are of a Sky and changeable Colour, and of a sweetish Taste. The Root is small and fibrous, and tastes more astringent than the Leaves. 'Tis common in Woods, and most Meadows ; and flowers in *May*.

The Virtues are much the same with those of Self-heal. 'Tis Vulnerary, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. 'Tis us'd in the Jaundice, in Obstructions of the Liver, and for Stoppage of Urine. An Ointment made of the Leaves of Bugle, Scabious and Sanicle, bruised, and
boyl'd

boyl'd in Lard till they are dry, and then press'd out, is of excellent use for all sorts of Ulcers and Bruises, and to heal Wounds. 'Tis one of the Ingredients for the Wound-Drink of the *London-Dispensatory*, commonly call'd *The Traumatick Decoction*.

Vipers-Bugloss, in Latin *Echium Vulgare*. It cools and is Mucilaginous with a little Watrish Bitterness like Bugloss. It is equal in goodness with Bugloss, in Inflammations of the Blood, and may be profitable against the Bitings of Serpents.

Bugloss, in Latin *Buglossum*. It has many Stalks coming from the same Root, about three or four Foot high, round and rough, with rigid Hairs. 'Tis Branchy at the top, whereon the Leaves grow without Foot-stalks: They are many, narrow, oblong, of a Sky-colour'd Green, not wrinkl'd, like Burrage; they end in a sharp Point, and are hairy on both sides,

and equal about the Edges from the Wings of the Leaves; and sometimes at their Sides, or lower, or a little higher; the Branches rise. The Flowers come on the top of the Stalks and Branches, from a Cup compos'd of five oblong, narrow, sharp, hairy pieces; the Flowers are less than those of Burrage, and consist of one Leaf, of a light purple Colour; an oblong Thread grows up from the bottom of the Cup, which is encompass'd with four Seeds that are of a russet Colour and wrinkled when they are ripe. The Root lives many Years, is black without, and white within. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Summer after.

It has the same Virtues with Burrage. The Flowers are of great use in Melancholy and Hypochondriack Diseases, and are reckon'd among the four Cordial Flowers. A Person was cured of the Falling-Sickness by the constant Use of the Flowers in Wine for half a Year.

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Take of the Leaves of Bugloss, Borrage, Balm, Fumitory, Water-creffes, and Brook-lime, each four Handfuls; of July-flowers, Marrigolds, Borrage-flowers and Cowslips, each three handfuls; the outward Barks of six Oranges, and of four Limons: All being cut and bruis'd, pour upon them four Quarts of Posset-drink made with Cyder; distill them in a cold Still, and mingle all the Water. Take three Ounces Night and Morning.

Bull-sifts. See *Dusty Mashroon*.

Burdock, in Latin *Bardana*. It has a single, thick Root, that grows deep in the Earth; without black, within white. The Leaves are plac'd upon long Foot-stalks; they are very large, green above, and hairy under; they have a thick, short Down; they are not exactly round, but a little longish, and end in a sharp Point; they have short, small Prickles about the

Edges, that are scarce visible. The Stalk is two Foot and an half high, or higher; thick, round and hairy, and of a purplish Colour, and full of Pith; the Leaves are plac'd on them alternately, at small distances; they branch out almost from the Bottom. The Flowers are plac'd on the top of the Stalks and Branches, and come out of rough Heads, or Burrs, with crooked Prickles; they are purplish; the Burs are apt to stick to Clothes. The Seed is pretty large, oblong, and of a brown Colour.

'Tis Drying, Pulmonick, Diuretick, Diaphoretick, Cleansing, and somewhat Astringent. 'Tis good in an *Asthma*, for the Stone, and Spitting of Blood; for old Sores, and Swellings of the Spleen, and of all other Parts in Gouty Dis-eases, wherein it is peculiarly proper. The Seed is an excellent Lithontripick, being powder'd, and taken in Small Beer or Posset-drink. The Leaves are applied outwardly, to old Sores,

Sores, and to Burns. The Seed powder'd, and taken forty Days together, cures the Hip-Gout. 'Tis said, it provokes Venery.

Take of the Seeds of Burdock two Drams, of Wild-Carrot-Seeds one Dram, of Salt of Amber one Dram, Oyl of Nutmegs half a Scruple, *Balsamum Capivi* a sufficient quantity; make small Pills, take four Morning and Evening. This is a good Diuretick Medicine. But the Root is chiefly us'd.

Take of the Roots of Burdock three Ounces, of *Sarsaparilla* six Ounces, of the Wood of *Guaiacum* three Ounces, of the Bark of the same one Ounce, of the Roots of Notty China three Ounces, of *Sassaparilla* one Ounce and an half, of Harts-horn and Ivory, rasp'd, each one Ounce; of Red and White Sanders, and of the sweet-smelling Flag, each six Drams; of Raisins of the Sun, ston'd, one Handful; of the Seeds of Anise and Fennel, each half

an Ounce: Infuse them in eight Quarts of Fountain-water for twenty four Hours in B. M. and cover the Vessel close; then boyl it with a gentle Fire, till a third part of the Liquor is consum'd; towards the latter end of Boyling, add of the Tops of Eye-bright, Betony, dried Sage, and of the Cordial-Flowers, each one Pugil; of Woody *Cassia* half an Ounce; of Nutmegs, number two; strain it for use. Take half a Pint four times a Day.

The Lesser-Burdeck, in Latin *Bardana Minor*. The lesser Burr hath Leaves far smaller than the former, of a greenish overworn Colour, like those of Orach, nicked round about the Edges: The Stalk is a Foot and an half high, full of little black Spots, dividing it self into many Branches: The Flowers before the Burrs come forth compass the small Stalks round about; they are but little, and quickly fade away: Then follows the Burs, or the Fruit out of
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the Bosom of the Leaves, in form long, on the tops of the Branches as big as an Olive or Cornell-Berry, rough, like the Balls of the Plane-tree, and being touched, cleave fast unto Mens Garments: They do not open at all, but being kept close shut, bring forth long Seeds. The Root is fastned with very many Strings, and growth not deep.

The lesser Burdock heats and dries, and digests, is of a bitterish and acrid Taste, and is chiefly used according to *Mathiolus*, to drive out the matter of a Leprosie: The Root of it is given with Rhubarb for Swoonings. It is used outward for the King's-Evil and to discuss Swellings.

The Root of the Great Burdock tastes watery, slimy, bitterish, and smoaky; by which it is Diuretick. and good in the Gout, Stone, and Cough. The Seed is Bitter, and of the same Vertue with the Root: The Leaves are

very Bitter, like *Carduus Benedictus*, and may be used for Sweating and Vomiting, instead of it, This Plant by its prickly Head, and Purple Flower, is like to the *Carduus* kind, as well as by the smoaky Taste, and Bitterish Slime.

Burnet, in Latin *Pimpinella vulgaris, sive minor*. It has a long, slender, brown Root, with some Fibres, The Stalks are a Foot, or two Foot high, angl'd, branchy, and of a light red Colour. At the top of the Branches are small Heads, from whence arise small purplish Flowers. The Seeds are short, and four square. It has many long, wing'd Leaves, that lie on the Ground, which consist of several small, roundish Leaves, green above, and grayish underneath, finely indented about the Edges, and set on each side of a Middle-rib. It grows commonly on Chalky Ground, and in hilly Pastures,

'Tis Cordial, and Alexipharmick. The green Herb is put into Wine, to chear the Heart; and it renders it very pleasant, by imparting an Aromatick Smell and Taste to it. 'Tis a good Preservative against the Plague, and other contagious Diseases. 'Tis also astringent: Of excellent use in immoderate Fluxes of the Courses and Belly, and in all Hemorrhages, and to dry and heal Wounds and Ulcers, and the Biting of a Mad-Dog. The following Water was much used in the last London-Plague: Take of the Tops of Burnet, Rosemary, Wormwood, Sun-Dew, Mugwort, Dragon's Scabious, Agrimony, Balm, Carduus, Betony, the lesser Centory, one Handful each; of the Roots of Tormentil, Angelica, Peony, Zedoary, Liquorish and Elecampane, each half an Ounce; of the Leaves of Sage, Celandine and Rue, of the Leaves and Flowers of Marigolds, each one Handful; cut them, and infuse

them three Days in four Quarts of the best White-wine; then distil them carefully, and keep the Water for use. The Dose was four Spoonfuls.

Burnet-Saxifrage, in Latin *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. The Roots, Seeds, and Leaves, are of a Sweet, Aromatick, Hot, Parsly Taste, and Diuretick Virtue, but much more hot and pungent than Parsly.

Butter-Bur, or *Pestilent-wort*, in Latin *Petasitis*. First it sends forth a Stalk about nine Inches high, that is concave and downy, with narrow, sharp Leaves on it. At the top is a long spiked Head of Flowers, of a purplish Colour. When the Flowers fade, and the Stalks die, larger Leaves succeed, like the Leaves of Colts-foot, but twice or thrice as large, or larger; hook'd near the Foot-stalk; they are almost round, and indented about the Edges. The Root is thick and bitter, and creeps much. It grows in moist places, and near the Banks of Rivers,

the Spike and Flower flourish in *April*.

'Tis much us'd in Pestilential Fevers. 'Tis also reckon'd good in Coughs, and for an *Asthma*. It expels the broad Worms of the Belly, and provokes Urine and the Courses. 'Tis outwardly applied to Bubo's, and Malignant Ulcers. 'Tis us'd also to provoke Sweat, and to expel Malignity: Take of the Root of Burdock. Virginian Snake-weed and *Contrayerva*, each one Dram; of Cochinell and Saffron, each half a Dram; make a Powder. The Dose is half a Dram, to be taken in a proper Water.

Butterwort, or *Yorkshire-Saniele*, in Latin *Pinguicula*. The Root has some white Fibres, that are pretty large considering the smalness of the Plant. It does not grow deep, Six or seven of the Leaves lie on the Earth, and sometimes more; of a pale yellow Green; they look greasie, and shine as

if they were besmear'd; in length two Inches, and in breadth about one; they are somewhat blunt at the Ends, the Edges are smooth, the upper part of the Leaf is cover'd with a very short Down, which is scarcely seen. Some Foot-stalks, about an Hand high, arise amongst the Leaves; at the top of each is plac'd one purplish Flower, of one Leaf, divided into five parts. It grows in marshy Places, and on moist Hills.

The Leaves bruis'd and applied, cure fresh Wounds, Country-People cure Chaps in Cows Dugs, and Chaps and Swellings on their Hands, by anointing them with the fat Juice of this Herb. The *Wells* make a Syrup of it, wherewith they purge themselves: They also boyl the Herb in Broth for the same purpose, for it purges Flegm very briskly: They also make an Ointment of it, which is of excellent use for Obstruction of the Liver. The Leaves beat, and applied to Parts affected with Pain, ease the Pain, 'Tis reckon'd

Vulne

Vulnerary, and very good
for Ruptures in Children,

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Cabbage, in Latin *Brassica*. Warts anointed with the Juice of it, are taken off in the space of fourteen Days. The Leaves boil'd in wine, and applied to Ulcers, and the Leprosie, do much good. And so great is the Virtue of it, that the Urine of those that feed on it is very useful, and proper for curing the Fistula, Cancer, Tetters, and such like Diseases. At the Beginning of an Inflammation of the Jaws, (when we design to cool and repel) we make use of the Liquor of it. A Person so over-run with the Scurvy that he could scarce go or stand, and had spots all over his Breast and Legs was cured by drinking daily three Pints of Wine, wherein four handfuls of Red Cabbage had been infused, with half a Dram of Ginger, and two Drams of Cinnamon. For a Pain in the Side apply a Leaf of it

besmear'd with Butter, hot, to the Part affected, having first sprinkl'd Powder of Cumin-seed upon it. 'Tis said, Cabbage prevents Drunkenness.

Sea-Cabbage, or *Colewort*, in Latin *Brassica Marina*. It grows every where almost, on the Sea-shore, in *England*: Our People, in such places, eat it; preferring it before Garden-Cabbage.

Field-Calamint, in Latin *Calamintha*. It springs up yearly, with many Stalks, which are two Foot high, small, four-square, stiff and hairy; they look reddish in Sunny Places; they are branchy, and bend downward. The Leaves, by Intervals, are opposite one to the other, small, hairy, with here and there a Jag; they smell as strong as Penny-royal, and almost as strong as Water-mint; they are, for the most part triangular, of an acrid and quick Taste. The Flowers are plac'd in Whirls at every Joint, and are of a pale purple or sky-colour, and have

have a long Tube, with a Lip divided into three Clefts; and are plac'd upon pretty long Foot-stalks. From the Wing of the Leaf, on each side, comes forth a common Foot-stalk, oblong, and small, sustaining many small Flowers, with little, peculiar Foot-stalks. The Cup of the Flower, and the Seed-vessel, is oblong, narrow, channel'd, and contains four Seeds, joyn'd together at the bottom; they are very small, and red. It flowers late, about Autmn. It grows plentifully in Ditches, and near High-ways, and on Sandy and Barren Grounds.

'Tis hot and dry, Stomachick and Uterine. It provokes the Courses and Urine: It opens the Liver, and cures a Cough. The Leaves relieve those that are bit by Serpents, being infus'd in Beer, or us'd outwardly in an Ointment. A Decoction of them is good for those that are Short-breath'd, Bursten, or Grip'd: It cures the Jaundice, and resists Poyson. The Herbs us'd in Drink,

with Salt and Hony, kills Worms. It cures an *Elephantiasis*, if it be used frequently. Take of the Leaves of Calamint, Savoury and Lungwort, each one Handful; one large Leaf of Tobacco, of Liquorish slic'd two Drams; of the Roots of Elecampane, of Polypody of the Oak prepar'd, each two Ounces; of Currants two Ounces; of Sebestens, number fifteen; of the Seeds of Nettles one Dram and an half: Boyl them in sweet Wine diluted to a Pint and an half, with a Pound and an half of Sugar make a Syrup. Let it be taken in the form of a Linctus, or a Spoonful Morning and Evening. This is good for an *Asthma*.

Calves-Snout, or *Snapdragon*, in Latin *Antirrhinum*. 'Tis a very curious Plant, consisting of a small whitish Root. The Stalks are a Foot, or two Foot high, round, and hairy. The Leaves are plac'd alternately; they are somewhat red, and fat under, and taste a little acrid and

and bitterish. The little Flowers come out of the Wings of the Leaves, and they are of two Colours, partly white, and partly purple; five or seven green, hairy Leaves encompass the bottom of them.

This Plant is seldom us'd in Physick, but is preserv'd in Gardens for the Beauty of its Flower. Those Things that are affirm'd of the Virtue of this Plant against Aparitions, Enchantments and Sorcery, are frivolous, superstitious, and wholly fabulous.

Cammock. See *Rest Hurrow*.

Camomile, in Latin *Chamamelum*. There is so much Camomile in Cornwall, that you scent it as you ride there on the Road.

It digests, loosneth, mollifies, eases Pain, provokes Urine and the Courses; wherefore it is much us'd in the Cholick, and for Convulsions that proceed

from Wind. Among all the Plants that are us'd in Baths for the Stone, none is so effectual as the Flowers of Camomile. 'Tis outwardly us'd in Paregorick, Emollient and Suppurating Pultisses, and for Clysters. The Oyl of Camomile softens hard Swellings, and discusses them, and eases the Pain. Some drink a Decoction of it for the Stone. A Person that had the Stone, and had tried many Medicines to no purpose, was wonderfully relieved by the following Remedy. *I took, says he, two Handfuls of the Flowers of the Common Camomile, which I infus'd in a Quart of Rhenish-Wine, and digested them in hot Ashes two Hours; then I strain'd the Liquor, and added two Handfuls more of the Flowers, and digested them as before; and repeated the same a third time; but the last time it must be infus'd no longer time than Asparagus or Fish are wont to be boyld in. It is to be noted, that this Decoction is render'd so salt, that one would think a good quantity of Salt had been dissolv'd in it.*

it. I took two or three Spoonfuls of this Decoction in a small Draught of hot Wine; and by the Use of this simple Medicine (God be prais'd) the dreadful Symptoms were mitigated, and the Ureters relaxed; so that some Stones came away by Urine, without any great Pain. Afterwards I prescrib'd the same for several others that were so afflicted, who found also much Relief, especially if they were plac'd in a Bath. The Saltness he mentions in this Infusion, is very remarkable.

Two or three Spoonfuls of the Juice of Camomile, with a few Drops of Spirit of Vitriol, given in Broth, before the Fit comes, generally cures Agues of all sorts.

Oyl of Camomile is made the same way that Oyl of Roses is.

Canker-Rose. See Red-Poppy.

Carraway, in Latin *Carum*. It has a long, single Root, as thick as the Thumb, or thicker, and

white. The Bulk of it is increas'd by some Fibres that grow to it, which have an Aromatick Taste, and are somewhat acrid. It has many Stalks three or four Foot high, channel'd, smooth, solid and jointed; and sometimes divided into Branches. The Leaves have a long Foot-stalk that is like the Keel of a Ship, but 'tis narrow; they grow partly from the Root, and partly from the Wings of the Branches; like Leaves of Wild-Carrot, but they bear their Wings at a greater distance. The Flowers are single, small, round, whitish, or reddish. The Seed is oblong, channel'd, and of an acrid and Aromatick Taste. It grows frequently in fat, pleasant and green Fields, and in Meadows that are sometimes water'd.

The Seed is Stomachick, and Diuretick: it expels Wind, and helps Concoction; provokes Urine, and strengthens the Brain. 'Tis of great Use in the Cholick, and for Giddiness in the Head, and the like.

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'Tis much us'd in the Kitchen; for it is baked in Bread, and mixed with Cheese, and boyl'd in Broths. 'Tis sold in the Shops candied. The Root, when it is tender, is as effectual as the Seed, and eats more pleasantly than Parsnips. Take of the Seeds of Caraways, Coriander and Sweet Fennel, each fifteen Grains; of white Amber one Dram; of the yellow Pill of Citron, of the Flowers of Rosemary, one Dram and an half; of Nutmeg half a Dram; of the finest Sugar three Ounces; make a gross Powder of them all: Take half a Spoonful of it after Meals, to help Digestion.

Wild- Carrot, in Latin
Daucus Offinarum.

'Tis Uterine and Diuretick: 'Tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Courses, in a Suffocation, for the Pain of the Matrix, and for a Flatulent Cholick, the Hickop, Obstruction of Urine, and an old Cough. The Seeds of it infused in

Beer, and drunk, is much commended by some Modern Authors, especially by *Charlton*, for the Strangury, and the Stone in the Kidnies. Two Drams of the Seed infused in White-wine, and drunk, is good for Mother-fits. The little purple Flower of it is counted a certain Remedy for the Falling-Sickness, *Mr. Boyle*, in his Book of the *Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, says, *That discoursing once with an Eminently Learned and Experienc'd Physician of the Antinephritical Virtue of the Seed of this Carrot, fermented in small Ale, he smilingly told him, That he found its Efficacy but too great; for, having prescrib'd it to some of his Rich Patients, who were wont frequently to have recourse to him for the Stone; after the Use of this Drink for a pretty while, he seldom heard of them any more.* *Mr. Boyle* prescrib'd one Ounce

Ounce and an half of this Seed to a Gallon of Ale.

Celandine, in Latin *Chelidonium majus*. It has divers tender, round, light-green Stalks, with greater Joints than ordinary in other Herbs; they are very brittle, branchy, and have large, tender, long Leaves, divided into many Parts, and each of them cut in the Edges; they are placed at the Joints on both sides of the Branches, of a dark-bluish green Colour above, like Columbines, of a pale bluish Green underneath. They are full of yellow Sap, which is of a bitter Taste, and strong Smell. At the tops of their Branches, which are much divided, grow yellow Flowers, consisting of four Leaves: After which come small, long Pods, with blackish Seeds therein. The Root is pretty large at the Head, shooting forth divers other long Roots, and small Fibres; reddish on the outside, and full of yellow Sap within.

'Tis hot and dry: It evacuates Choler by Urine and Stool, and cheers the Sight. A Syrup made of the whole Herb is good in the Jaundice, for Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Kidnies, It cures a Tetter (called in Latin *Herpes Miliaris*) effectually, it being anointed with the Juice. The Juice, or distill'd Water of it, outwardly applied, strengthens the Eyes, and cures Ulcers: But because the Juice is very acrid, it must be mix'd with those things that will abate its Acrimony. A great quantity of the Juice is made use of in the Composition of *Aqua Mirabilis*, which is made in the following manner: Take of Cloves, Galangal, Cubed, Mace, Cardamoms, Nutmeg, Ginger, each one Dram; of the Juice of Celandine half a Pint, of Brandy one Pint, of White-wine three Pints; infuse them twenty four Hours, and then distil a Quart in *B. M.* Celandine grows in many and rough Places, and amongst Rubbish.

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The lesser Celandine, or *Pile-wort*, in Latin *Che-lidonium minus*. 'Tis a little Plant, about a Hand's breadth, which has yearly a new Root, Leaf and Flower. The Root is insipid, and partly round, as an Onion, and partly consisting of many white Fibres; from whence arises a small Stalk, near the Earth white, above of a light purple; and at the bottom is a Joint from whence arises two Leaves, opposite one to another, with long Stalks, that have a broad Beginning, and are of a fleshy Colour, and end narrow and Green: They are somewhat like Ivy-leaves, but softer, less and rounder, they shine, and are nervous, and have sometimes white Spots; as also those two that arise from the Root. The Leaves upon the Stalks are much indented, like the Leaves of Creeping-Ivy; and they are commonly plac'd alternately, and hang upon short, green Foot-stalks. At the top of the Branches is plac'd one Flower, resem-

bling that of Crowfoot, consisting of eight or nine small Leaves, of a Golden shining Colour. The Cup consists of three little, short, Leaves, and has in the middle many yellow Threads. A little Head, cover'd with Pricks, succeeds the Flower, of a yellowish green Colour, compos'd of the Seeds, It flowers at the latter end of *March*, or the beginning of *April*; in *May* the Leaves and Flowers vanish; the Roots shoot forth the next Spring. It grows in Meadows, near Ditches, and chiefly in wet Grounds.

It cools and moistens, and is chiefly used for the Jaundice, Scurvy, and Bleeding of the Hemorrhoids. Outwardly applied, 'tis a Specifick for Excrescencies in the Fundament and is much commended; for cleansing the Teeth, and for preserving them from Putrefaction.

The lesser Centory, in Latin *Centaurium minus*. The Root is small, white and woody, it creeps awry, 'tis

'tis full of Twigs, without Juice, and insipid: It has most commonly but one Stalk, nine Inches or one Foot high, smooth and firm. Some of the Leaves lie on the Ground, others are plac'd on the Stalk by Pairs, one opposite to another, larger than the Leaves of *St. John's-wort*, smooth and green. They have three great Nerves, very conspicuous, on the Under-side, running according to their Longitude. There are many Flowers joyn'd together at the top of the Stalk and Branches, but they have no Foot-stalk; they are expanded from a long Tube unto five sharp pieces, resembling so many Leaves, and they have five yellow Tops. The Cup of the Flower is compos'd of five narrow, acute, small Leaves. Long, starvling, little Heads succeed the Flowers, full of Seeds like Sand. It flowers in *July*, and is common in dry Pastures.

Gallen, by reason of the wonderful and great Virtue of this Plant, wrote a

whole Book of it. 'Tis Splenetick and Hepatick, bitter without Biting: 'tis Cleansing, Opening and Vulnerary: 'Tis good in the Jaundice, in Suppression of the Courses, in the Gout, and for Worms; and is a Specifick for the Biting of a Mad-Dog. The Decoction of it is us'd with Success in Tertian-Agues; wherefore 'tis called by some the Febrifuge-Plant. 'Tis one of the Ingredients of the Bitter Drink, so much us'd by the *London-Physicians*; which is made in the following manner: Take of the Tops of the Lesser Centory, of the Flowers of Camomile, each one Pugil; of the Roots of Gentian half a Scruple; of the Leaves of Sena, and Carduus-seed, each one Dram; of Salt of Wormwood ten Grains; boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Fountain-water, to four Ounces. A Decoction of the Tops of it takes off Pimples, Spots, Morpew, and other Diseases of the Skin. A Lee made of it cleanses the Hair, and makes it white. A Man almost

almost destroy'd by the Jaundice, was cured by drinking every Morning a strong Decoction of this Herb. It will not grow in Gardens.

Common Wild Chervil, in Latin *Cerfolium Silvestre*. It has a woody, single, white Root, and very small Fibres; 'tis as thick as the Little Finger. The Taste of it is somewhat acrid. It has sometimes one, sometimes more Stalks. They are a Cubit and an half high, or higher, round, channel'd, smooth and empty, and knotted with Joints, plac'd at a great distance; and they belly out under the Joints. The Branches come out alternately, at each Joint, from the Wings of the Leaves. This is one of the Plants that are called Umbelliferous. The Flowers are small and white, and consist of five Leaves, and so many white Threads. The Seeds are oblong, smooth and blackish when they are ripe, of a sweet and Aromatick Taste. The Leaves are softer, and cut sharper

than the Leaves of Parsly, of an Aromatick Smell and Taste, and of a pale-green Colour, and sometimes a little red. The Foot-stalks are often red, and somewhat hairy. Tho' we said the Leaves grow alternately upon the Stalks, yet at the top they are plac'd by Pairs: And from the Wings of these, two Branches rise; which is common to most other Umbelliferous Plants. It flowers in *May*: Soon after the Seed is ripe it withers away. It springs again in the Autumn, and is green all the Winter.

Chervil (especially that which grows in Gardens) is hot and dry, and Diuretick. It provokes the Courses, and is Lithontriprick: It quickens the Blood, when coagulated, and disposes to Sleep.

'Tis used outwardly with great Success for the Cholick, and Obstruction of Urine: Used in Cataplasms, it discusses Tumours and Clodded Blood like *Solomon's-Seal*. 'Tis
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chiefly us'd for Swellings,
and Hardness of the Paps.

Take of the Roots of Chervil, Knee-holm, Poly-pody of the Oak, of each one Ounce; of the Leaves of Water-Hemp, Agrimony, of the Oak of *Jerusalem*, of Maiden-hair, and Ground-Ivy, each one Handful; of the Seeds of Bastard-Saffron one Ounce, of the Roots of *Florentine-Flower-deluce*, half an Ounce, of the Seeds of Danewort five Drams, of the Root of the Sweet-smelling Flag half an Ounce; boyl them in two Quarts of Fountain-water, to the Consumption of a third part; then strain it, and add one Ounce and an half of Sena, and two Drams of Agarick; Mechocacan and Turbith, each half an Ounce; of Yellow-Sanders one Dram and an half, of the Roots of Lesser Galanga one Dram; boyl them in a close Vessel two hours, then strain the Liqueur, and add two Ounces of the best Hony, clarified with the White of an Egg: make a purging Mead:

The Dose is six or eight Ounces, twice or thrice a Week. This is proper in a Dropsie of the Breast.

Cherries, in Latin *Cerasus*.

Cherries, when they are fresh, loosen the belly; but when dry, they bind: Those that are sweet, purge; but they are offensive to the Stomach. Sharp and harsh Cherries are Binding. The distill'd Water of sharp Cherries, and the Cherries themselves extinguish Feverish Heats, and quench Thirst, and create an Appetite: And, preserv'd with Sugar, they are very grateful to the Stomach, and reckon'd by the Women the best Sweet-Meats; but, by reason of the Abundance of their Moisture, they cannot be kept long.

The decoction of dried Cherries is excellent in Hippocondriack Diseases; and many have been cur'd by this Remedy alone. Sweet Cherries are peculiarly good for Diseases in the Head, the Falling-sickness, Apo-

Apoplexy and Palsie. A Lord that was seiz'd with an Apoplexy, and was speechless three Days, recover'd his Speech by taking Spirit of Cherries. In Stammering, and other Vices of Speech, wash the Mouth often with the Spirit of Black-Cherries; for they are very Cephalick, and do much strengthen the Muscles of the Tongue and the Spirits design'd for their Use. The distill'd Water of sweet Black-Cherries is much commended, and us'd for Children's Convulsions. Take an equal quantity of this Water, and the Water of Lime-tree-flowers: The Dose is, an Ounce, or two Ounces, according to the Age of the Child. Wines and Potions are prepar'd of Cherries several Ways; either by Distillation, or Infusion, or by mixing Sugar with the Juice, and fermenting it. In *Italy* they prepare a Potion with fresh cherries, which they call *Marasco*; they drink it before it ferments: 'Tis sold here in Taverns in the Summer-time, and is count-

ed a good, cooling Liquor! The Oyl drawn from the Kernels in a Press, is said to take Spots and Pimples from the Skin, by anointing it: And 'tis reckon'd good for the Gout, and Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. The Gum of Cherries, diluted with Wine, cures inveterate Coughs, quickens the Sight, and provokes Appetite: 'Tis also counted Lithontriptick, drunk in Wine. Some, when they eat great quantities of Cherries, swallow the Stones to prevent Surfeits, which is a vulgar Error; for, many times they lie long in the Stomach, and do much hurt. The Livers of Sparrows grow very big at Cherry-time. The following Sorts of Cherries are much esteem'd here in *England*, (*viz.*) *The May-Cherry, the Duke-Cherry, the Arch-Duke-Cherry, the Flanders-Cherry, the Red-Heart-Cherry, the Carnation and the Amber-Cherry, the Bleeding-heart and the Naples,*
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the Purple-Cherry, the Black-Orleance, and the common Black-Cherry, Luke Ward's Cherry, the Cluster-Cherry, the Dwarf-Cherry, and the Morello-Cherry.

The Nut-tree, in Latin *Castanea*, It is a great and stately Tree, as thick as an old Oak ; so very large sometimes, that three Men, with their Arms extended, can scarce encompass the Trunk of it. It has many Branches, the small Twigs are of a Crimson Colour. It has a smooth Bark, spotted, and blackish, and sometimes of an Ash-colour, but chiefly the Extremity of the Branches : And when the Tree is young, the Wood of it is strong and lasting ; but yet it bends with a Burthen, and cracks much in the Fire, and its Coals are soon extinguish'd. It has large Leaves, about two Inches broad, and in length about five ; they are thin, wrinkly, and indented like a Saw, with many transverse Veins sticking on the Back, ex-

tended from the Middle-rib that is most remarkable. Long hanging Buds precede the Fruit, having yellow Tufts. The Cups are prickly, and like a Bur ; within they are hairy, and as soft as Silk : They contain two or three Nuts, some but one, ending sharp, from a broad Basis ; they are about an Inch long, flat on one side, and bellying out on the other, and are in shape something like the Heart. The Nut is white, solid and hard, sweet and palatable ; especially when it is roasted. It chiefly grows on Mountains, and Rising Grounds. There are Abundance of them in *Italy*, where the People that live on the Mountains eat little else. They bud at the Beginning of Spring, and soon after flower. The Fruit is ripe about the Latter End of *September*. The good Nuts are known from the bad, by putting them in Water ; for, if they are sound and good they sink but if otherwise they swim. We in *England* make of this Wood Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Chests

and

and other Furniture for Houses. In some Places beyond Sea they make Bread and Frumenty of the Flower of the Nuts; but such sort of coarse Diet is no way pleasing to the *English*, who (God be thanked) have Plenty of wholesome Food, and great Abundance of all things necessary. They are either boyl'd whole in Water, or roasted on the Fire, or fry'd. In *Italy* the Gentry and Citizens roast them under Ashes, and, having pill'd them, mix a little Sugar and Juice of Oranges or Limons with them, and so eat them for a Second Course. But, which way soever they are prepar'd, they are windy, and injurious to the Stomach and Head, and to those that are subject to Cholical Pains, and the Stone. The Nuts are astringent, and consequently do good in Fluxes of the Belly, and for Spitting of Blood. They are said to be good for Coughs, being eaten with Honey, fasting: As also is an Electuary prepar'd with the Flower of them and Honey. An E-

mulsion of Chesnuts, made with the Decoction of Liquorish, and a few White Poppy-seeds, is good for Heat of Urine.

Chick-weed, in Latin *Alfina*. It cools and moistens moderately; upon which Account it is good for Inflammations, and against Heat, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, as Purslain, and the lesser House-leek. 'Tis counted good for such as are in Consumptions, and wasting Conditions. Birds that are kept in Cages are much refreshed by this Herb, when they loath their Meat.

Common-Cinquefoil, or *Five-Leav'd Grass*, in Latin *Pentaphillum Vulgatissimum*. 'Tis Vulnerary, and Astringent. It stops Fluxes of the Belly, Bleeding at Nose, and the Hemorrhoids. 'Tis good for spitting of Blood, and a Cough. 'Tis also commended for a Palsie, a Consumption, the Gout, and Jaundice. 'Tis also reckon'd good for the
E 3 Stone,

Stone, and Erofions of the Kidneys; when they are inflam'd, the Juice of it being drop'd into them: And alfo for loofenefs of the Teeth, and putrid Gums. It cleanses alfo Malignant Ulcers. The Astringent Vertue of it, is moft remarkable, by means whereof it does what it does. One Dram of the Powder of the Root, taken before the fit, cures Agues. *Spon* in his Book of Fevers and Febrifuges, fays, That *Cinquefoil*, is a Plant fomewhat Bitter, and very Astringent; whereby it ftrengthens the Fibres of the Stomach, relax'd by a Fever, and fills and Sweetens its Acid. *Hippocrates* used this Plant to cure Fevers. But, without doubt, it was more effectual in *Greece*, where *Hippocrates* Liv'd, than here: For, moft Plants have more Vertue in Hot Countries, than in Cold; efpecially thofe that are fomewhat Aromatick. It has alfo been found by Experience, that the Roots of

it cure Ulcers of the Mouth.

Common-Garden-Clary, in Latin *Horminum*. The Stalk is two Foot high, and higher, about the bignefs of the Little Finger, four-square, ftiff and hairy, and full of white Pith. The Leaves are large, hairy and whitifh, very much wrinkled; from a large Basis, they end by degrees in a blunt Point; they are fomewhat indented about the Edges: They are plac'd on long Foot-ftalks, efpecially the lower, which come out of the Earth; thofe of the Stalks are placed by Pairs, oppofite to one another. The Flowers are fet upon long Stalks, on the top of the Stalks and Branches; they are compos'd of many Whirls, they are of a little blue Colour. The Seed is pretty large, and fmooth, and of a brownifh Colour. The Root is, fingle, and woody, and confifts of many Fibres. The Smell of the whole Plant is very ftrong, the Taffe is bitter. It grows

grows in Gardens: It flowers in *June* and *July*.

Wine fermented with it is very agreeable to a cold Stomach. 'Tis also good for barren Women, and for those that are troubled with the Whites. The Herb powder'd, and applied to the Nostrils, provokes Sneezing, and cures a Catarrh, and purges the Head. A Decoction of it in Water provokes the Courses, and expels the After-birth. Cakes made of it are reckon'd good to strengthen the Reins, and to stimulate Venery. The Musilage of the Seeds is proper for Diseases of the Eyes. 'Tis also said to be good for the Falling-sickness, and Mother-fits. The Seed put into the Eyes, takes away Motes.

Cleavers. See *Goose-grass*.

Cloudberry, Knot-berry, or *Knout-berry*, in Latin *Chamamorus*. It rises up with slender, brownish Stalks, not a Foot high; set with four or five large Leaves,

one above another, at several winged Joints, each of them divided into five parts, and each of them pretty much indented, and jagg'd, rough, and, as it were, crumpled: Each of them is plac'd on a long Foot-stalk, which at the Joints have two small pieces like Ears, set thereat. Every Stalk has one Flower set at the top of it, consisting of five roundish, pointed Leaves, of a dark purple Colour; after which follow a large Berry, like a Mulberry, of a reddish Colour when ripe, and is of a sowerish sweet Taste. The Root creeps much, and far, shooting forth small Fibres at the knotty Joints, whereby it is fastned in the Ground; and from thence divers new Stalks shoot.

'Tis said, that in *Normay* they have so great an Opinion of the Virtues of Knot-berry, for curing the Scurvy, and such like Diseases, that they remove their Scorbutick People to a neighbouring Island, where only such Inhabit; and there they are forc'd to abide till they recover

their Health ; and having no other Provision allow'd them , they feed on these Berries, whereby they are infallibly cur'd within a few Days. But this sort of Remedy can be only us'd in Summer-time.

Clowns-all-heal , in Latin *Palax Coloni*. It has a jointed, creeping Root ; it bunches out. The Stalks are five or six Foot high, somewhat reddish, hairy, rough and four-square, and empty. The Leaves are placed at the Joints, by Pairs, opposite to one another ; they are sharp, hairy, soft, except the Rib of the Under-side, which is reddish, and a little rough ; they are indented about the Edges ; they have a strong Smell, and bitterish Taste. The Flowers are spiked, and consist of several Whirls ; each of them is hooded , and purplish. The Lip is of several Colours in the Cup of the Flower, which is short, and divided into five acute Pieces. The Seeds grow four by four, black, shining and triangular. It grows

in watery Places, and near Rivers.

Our *Gerard* wonderfully extols the Efficacy of this Herb , in curing Wounds. He beats it up with Lard, and applies it to the fresh Wound. A Syrup made of it, is an excellent Remedy for Hoarseness,

Colly-flower, in Latin *Brasica florida*. This has the same Virtues with the Common Cabbage.

Common-Colic-foot , in Latin *Tussilago*. The Leaves are roundish, have many Angles, and are like Butter-Bur-leaves, but much lesser ; under whitish, above green ; with a little Cotton upon them, which may be easily rub'd off with the Fingers : From the same come several Stalks, an Hand, and sometimes nine Inches high, concave reddish, and have Cotton on them , and little Leaves, much unlike those that come from the Root ; namely, long, sharp, thin, and without Foot-stalks ; plac'd

plac'd alternately , and press'd to the Stalk. Each of them sustain a yellow Flower, consisting of abundance of small Leaves. The Roots are small, and white, and creep much. The Flowers and Stalks wither soon, (but not in a Day or two, as some have said ;) upon which Account, it has been supposed to have neither Flower, nor Cup. It grows in watery Places.

The fresh Leaves are applied outwardly to hot Ulcers, and Inflammations ; but being dried, are pretty acrid and hot. The Fume of them receiv'd into the Mouth, through a Tunnel, and swallow'd down, or smoak'd in a Tobacco-pipe, is good for a Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and an Ulcer of the Lungs. A Syrup prepar'd of the Leaves, is good for the same Use. Mr. Boyle says, That the Leaves powder'd, with Saffron and Amber, and smoak'd in a Pipe, have cur'd a Consumption. The whitish Down which grows to the Root, being

cleans'd from it, and wrapped in a Rag, and boyl'd a little in Lee, adding a little Salt Petre, and after dried in the Sun , makes the best Tinder. Take of the Leaves of Colts-foot, Ground-Ivy, Maiden-hair, Harts-horn rasp'd, Water-Hemp, Agrimony, of each one Handful ; of the Roots of Chervil, and Butcher's-Broom, each one Ounce ; of the Seeds of Bastard-Saffron, of Sweet Fennel-Seed, each half an Ounce ; boyl them in three Quarts of Fountain-water, to the Consumption of half ; adding towards the End three Drams of Liquorish, and two Ounces. of Raisins of the Sun ston'd, and six Jujubes, or three Ounces of the best Hony clarified : Make an Apozem. The Dose is four Ounces, hot, twice or thrice in a Day. This is good for Coughs.

Columbine, in Latin *Aquilegia*. The Seed candied, is commended for Obstructions of the Bowels, and for Giddiness. One Dram of the Seed powder'd, and taken in Wine, with

with Saffron, cures the Jaundice, if the Sick keep in Bed, and sweat. The distill'd Water of it discusses inward Tumours, expels Poison, and eases the Gripes. The Seed of it finely powder'd, and taken in Wine, helps Delivery: If the first Draught does not do the Business, repeat it. But it is most frequently us'd in Gargarisms, to cleanse the Teeth, and to cure the Scurvy, and Ulcers of the Mouth and Jaws. Take of the Leaves of Columbine two Handfuls, of White-Pepper one Dram; boyl them in a Quart of Posset-drink till half is wasted: Make a Gargarism.

Great-Comfrey, in Latin *Consolida Major*. It grows in moist and good Ground. The Root is thick, and full of Sprigs, and very clammy, and tastes insipid. The Stalks are two Foot and an half high, and higher, a Finger thick, empty, hairy, and rough. The Flowers are many together, upon the Tops of the Stalks and

Branches, of a pale-yellow Colour, and sometimes incline to a Purple. The Leaves are sharp, wrinkly, prickly, equal about the Edges, and dispos'd in no Order. The Seeds are like the Seeds of Viper-Bugloss. It grows in Watery Places, or near Rivers; and flowers in *May*.

'Tis an excellent Wound-Herb, is Musilaginous and Thickning, and qualifies the Acrimony of the Humours. 'Tis used in all Fluxes, especially of the Belly: and for a Consumption. The Flowers boyl'd in Red Wine, are very proper for those that make a Bloody Urine. Outwardly applied, it stops the Blood of Wounds, and helps to unite broken Bones; wherefore 'tis called Bone-set. It eases the Pain of the Gout, and cures Eating Ulcers: Take of the Root as much as you think convenient, beat it in a Mortar till it is reduc'd to a Mass; spread it on Leather, and apply it to the Part affected. This is excellent for Abating Gou-

ty Pains, and the Sciatica; and for Pains in the Arms; and has been also us'd for Venereal Pains, with good Success. Take of Comfrey-Roots half a Pound, slice them, and put them into an Earthen Pipkin, with half a Pound of *Alicant*, and half a Pound of Loaf-Sugar; cover it with a Paper, and bake it in an Oven, as you do Apples: Eat, Night and Morning, two or three Slices of the Comfrey, and take a Spoonful or two of Syrup presently after. This was prescribed for a Lady with Child, that had her Courses immoderately, by Doctor *Willis*. And it has cured several others.

Sea-Coralline, in Latin *Corallina*, 'Tis one, two, or three Inches high, hoary, and of an Ash-colour, sometimes yellowish, reddish, or whitish. It has a bundance of thin Branches, jointed sometimes, with small Twigs growing on the side. It smells like a Fish; the Taste also is saltish, and unpleasant: It cracks between the Teeth,

like Sand; and is easily reduc'd to Powder, by rubbing it with the Fingers. It grows upon Rocks, and on Shells and Stones near the Sea-side.

'Tis not soft when under water, as *Casalpinus* writes. Being grossly powder'd, it kills and expels Worms: Half a Dram is given to Boys, not Ten Years of Age; a Dram to grown People. This is much commended for the Worms: Take of Coralline and Calcined Hearts-horn, each half a Scruple, of *Virginia-Snake-weed* one Scruple; make a Powder: Let the Child take a third part of it Morning and Evening, in a small Draught of the white Decoction.

Female-Cornel, *Dog-berry*, or *Gatter-tree*, in Latin *Cornus fœmina*. It grows commonly in Hedges. The Wood of it is so very hard, especially when it is dry, that it can scarce be cut. Some People make Oyl of the Berries, for their Lamps.

Costmary, in Latin *Balsamita mar.* The Roots grow oblique, like the Roots of Mint; they are round, and have many Fibres. The Stalks are two or three Foot high, channel'd, branchy, and of a pale-green colour. The Leaves are like the Leaves of Pepperwort, and of the same Colour with the Stalks; indented about the Edges, but seldom jagged; it has a very strong Scent, and a very bitter Taste. On the top of the Branches are Umbles or Tufts of Golden yellow Flowers, somewhat like the Flowers of Tanfie. The Seeds are small, oblong and flat. It grows in Gardens.

It cures the Crudities of the Stomach, Belchings, Vomitings, and a Stinking Breath; the Gripes, Heart-burning, and Pain in the Head, that is occasion'd by Fumes from the Stomach: It opens Women's Obstructions, and is good in the Stone. The Juice and the Seed kill Worms. 'Tis suppos'd to be peculiarly good against the Malignity of Opium, and other Poisons.

It cures Wounds presently. An excellent Balsam for old Ulcers is prepar'd of this Herb and Adder's-tongue, boy'd in Oyl of Olives; adding Wax and Rozin to bring it to a Consistence.

Cowslip, in Latin *Paralyfis.* 'Tis common in Pastures, and flowers in April.

The Leaves and Flowers are us'd amongst Pot-herbs, and in Sallets; and are very agreeable to the Head and Nerves. They are us'd in Apoplexies, Palsies, and Pains in the Joints. The Juice of the Flowers takes off Spots and Wrinkles from the Face, and other Vices of the Skin. The Water of the Flowers, the Conserve, and the Syrup are Anodine, and gently provoke Sleep; and are very proper Medicines for weakly People. The Juice of the Leaves and Flowers, mix'd with an equal quantity of Red-Cow's Milk, cured an inveterate Head-ach, when other Medicines would do no good. Take of Cowslip-water two Ounces,

ces of the Syrup of White Poppies one Ounce, of the Juice of Limons fresh drawn, two Spoonfuls; make a Draught. This is commonly used at Bed-time, to cause Sleep.

Common Garden-Cresses, in Latin *Nasturtium hortense*. It flowers in *May* and *June*; and, when the Seed is ripe, withers quite away.

The Herb, especially the Seed, is acrid and hot; for which reason it opens, attenuates and cleanses. 'Tis chiefly used for the Swelling of the Spleen, for Obstruction of the Courses, and to expel a dead Child. It cuts the Tartareous Mucilage of the Lungs, and is good in the Scurvy. 'Tis outwardly used, beat up with Lard, to cure Scabs in the Head, and other Parts of the Body. 'Tis used every where in Sallets, with Lettice, and other Herbs: It qualifies the Coldness of the Lettice, and comforts the Stomach, and promotes Concoction by its Heat. For Lethargies and sleepy Diseases,

there is nothing better than Cresses, either boil'd, or eaten in Sallets. For Childrens Scabs, or Scalded Heads, nothing is so effectual, and quick a Remedy as Garden-Cresses, beat up with Lard; for it makes the Scales fall in twenty four Hours, and perfectly cures them, if they continue the Use of it.

Water-Cresses, in Latin *Nasturtium aquaticum*. It grows frequently in Brooks and watry places. It flowers chiefly in *July* and *August*, and sometimes before.

'Tis much used in the Spring-time, in Broths, to purifie the Blood. 'Tis good in the Stone; for it provokes Urine, it opens Womens Obstructions, and relieves those that are in Dropsies.

Spirit of Water-Cresses, Take a large Quantity of Water-Cresses, beat them in a Marble-Mortar, press out the Juice, dissolve some Leaven with it; make an Heap, and beat them well with

with your Hands ; then put them in a convenient Place for eight Days, afterwards distil the Spirit in *B.* *M.* The Dose is one Spoonful, or two in Winter-time, for scorbutical People. The Spirit of Celandine, Brook-lime, and Scurvy-grass may be made the same way. Take of Water-Cresses and Brook-lime, each two Handfuls ; Wood-Sorrel one Handful ; bruise them, and put the Juice into a Pint of Wine ; let it stand close stopt, till the Wine is clear : Take two Spoonfuls of the clear Wine in your Beer, every time you drink ; continue the Use of this for the space of three Weeks. This is good for an hot Scurvy.

Cross=wort, or Mug-weed, in Latin *Cruciata*, It grows up in square, hairy, brown Stalks, about a Foot high ; having four small, broad, and pointed ; hairy, yet smooth ; yellowish green Leaves, growing at every Joint, each against the o-

ther, cross-wise. The Flowers are of a pale yellow Colour. Its Seeds are small, round and blackish ; four most commonly in every Husk. The Root is very small, and full of Fibres, or Threads, which spread much in the Ground. It grows amongst Bushes, and in Hedges.

It dries, is astringent, and one of the chief Vulneraries, inwardly taken, or outwardly applied. Drunk in Wine, it is good for Ruptures. It also expectorates Viscous Humours.

The Common Creeping-Crow=foot, in Latin *Ranunculus pratensis*. The Root has many white Fibres. The Leaves are placed upon very long Foot-stalks, and have three Divisions, and are most like the Leaves of Smallage ; they are cut in deep, and indented about the Edges ; hairy on both sides, of a dark green Colour, and sometimes spotted with white. It has many

many small Stalks, round, hairy and concave, that creep on the Ground, and send down Roots from the Joints, by Intervals. The Flowers are placed upon long Foot-stalks ; they have five Leaves are yellow, and shine as if they were varnished. Many Seeds succeed the Flowers ; all join'd together, make a Bur. They are black when they are ripe. It grows in moist Grounds.

This sort is not at all acrid, and therefore may be applied to the Body without danger. The German Women eat them in *April*, when they are tender, with other Herbs.

Round-Rooted, or Bulbous Crowfoot, in Latin, *Ranunculus Bulbosus*. The Leaves and Flowers are like the former : It differs from it in these six things ;
 1. The Root is Bulbous.
 2. The Stalks are upright, and do not creep at all.
 3. The Leaves upon the

upper Stalks, are cut into smaller and longer Jaggs.
 4. The Leaves of the Cup, when the Flower opens, are turned back to the Foot-stalk.
 5. It flowers earlier. Lastly, The Heads of the Seeds are a little longer, and each Seed not prickly at the Top, as is every Seed of the Creeping Crow-foot. There are other differences, but these may suffice for the Distinction of them. This grows every where in Pastures, and is too frequent there.

This is called Devil's Crow-foot by *Tragus*. Beggars make Sores upon their Flesh with this Plant, to move Compassion. The Water of the Root, or the Infusion made in Spirit of Wine, is praised in the Plague. The Root of it burns violently, and therefore must be used only externally. 'Tis of excellent Use for eating down, and drying up hard Tumours. It takes off long Warts, and the like. *Camerarius* says, That if the Root be kept dry

dry a Month, it becomes sweet. *Nicholas Chesneau* commends the Juice of Crowfoot (I suppose he means the Bulbous) in Head-aches, which (says he) wonderfully moves the Pain. Chuse that Sort whose Leaves are like the Leaves of Anemony, and bites the Tongue when chewed; beat the Leaves of it in a Marble Mortar; and having applied a Plaster with an Hole in it, as is made use of in the Application of a Caustick, put it on the Pain'd Part, and apply the Leaves, beaten, with the Juice in them, in the Hole of the Plaster; and then put another Plaster over, to keep them in; and in the space of two Hours it will open the Skin, especially if the Herb be gather'd in a Place where the Sun shines. Note, The Hair must be shaved, and you must take care not to apply it near the Eyes. He mentions many Observations of the Cure of the Head-ach by this Medicine. He used it in the Gout, with the same

Success. *A Priest*, says he, that had kept his Bed three Years with the Gout, and was not able to walk, was cured by applying Crowfoot to the Part most pained, after the Manner above-mention'd. One that was seized with the Plague, and was in great danger, was cured by two Issues made in the Groin with the Leaves of Crow-foot, he having a Bubo there.

Ivy-leav'd, Wat Crow-foot, in Latin *Ranunculus aquaticus*, or *Hederaceus albus*. The Stalks of it are round, solid, lie along, and are jointed; from the Joints whereof, the Plant spreads it self much, by many white Fibres. The Leaves are placed at the Joints, with pretty long Foot-stalks; they are triangular, and somewhat like Ivy-leaves; they are smooth, shining, and sometimes have a black Spot upon them. The Flowers grow on the Stalks, opposite to the Leaves; they are small, and have fifty sharp Leaves. The Cup is divided into five parts, and is white.

An

An Head of Seeds succeed the Flowers, of the bigness of the common Vetch: The Seeds are not sharp. It grows plentifully in Brooks, and Ditches that have Water in them; especially on Sandy Ground.

The following Medicine is excellent for the Scurvy and Dropie: Take of the Tops of Alder, Ivy-leav'd Water-Crow-foot and Sage, each one Handful; infuse them one Night in White-wine, and drink the Infusion.

Cuckow-pintle, in Latin *Arum*. It has a Tuberosous Root; and sends its Fibres every way into the Earth. The Leaves are oblong, triangular, smooth at top, and shining below, and have sometimes black Spots upon them. The Taste of the Root and Leaf is very biting. The Stalk is about an Hand high, on the top whereof the naked Pestel comes out, from a long, membranaceous Sheath, and is oblong, and of a dark-purple Colour. The Berries are of a Vermilion

Colour. The Roots, when they are young, yield a Milky Juice.

The Root, especially of that which is spotted, green, or dry, taken to the quantity of a Dram, is an excellent Remedy for Poyson, and in the Plague. Some add to it the like quantity of Treacle. The Root boyl'd, and mixed with Hony, cures all Flegmatick Humours of the Breast, and is good for an *Asthma*. It cures Ruptures, and provokes Urine. Women use the distill'd Water of the Root, to beautifie their Faces; but the Juice of the Root, set in the Sun, is much better. The dried Root is an excellent Medicine for the Scurvy; and is full as effectual in cold Diseases of the Spleen, and Stomach; especially for Wind. The Country People, about *Maidstone*, in *Kent*, use the Herb and Root, instead of Soap. The Compound-Powder of Wake-Robin, is as follows: Take of the Roots of Wake-Robin powder'd, two Ounces; of the Roots

of Sweet-smelling Flag , Pimpernel and Saxifrage, each one Ounce; of Crabs-eyes half an Ounce, of Cinnamon three Drams, of Salt of Wormwood, and Juniper, each one Dram : Make a Powder.

Cucumber , in Latin *Cucumis*. The Seed of it is one of the four greater cold Seeds. It cleanses, opens, and provokes Urine. 'Tis frequently used in Emulsions for Pleurisies, and the Stone in the Kidneys. The Flower of it is reckon'd good to clear the Skin. 'Tis generally reckon'd, that the Substance of Cucumber is cold and moist, and of an Excrementitious Juice; and therefore to be used only by those, whose Stomachs are strong: But I, says Schroder, tho' my Stomach is not very strong, having liv'd a Sedentary Life, have eaten plentifully of Cucumbers, for many Years, as long as they are in Season, and fit to eat ; yet never received the

nience by them, though I am now sixty Years of Age. And when I was at Florence, and had a Fever there, an English Physician prescrib'd the Pulp of Cucumber in Broth for me ; whereby I was much refreshed and relieved. But when they are eaten raw, they must be cut into thin Slices, and sprinkled with Salt, and beat betwixt two Dishes, so that the Watery Humour may be drained from them : After add Vinegar, Pepper and Oyl to them : And being so order'd, they are very grateful to the Palate, and Stomach; and, undoubtedly, not unwholesom. The small ones, pickled with Salt, Pepper and Vinegar, Dill and Cloves, are kept all the Year; and are very good to provoke Appetite, and cool an hot Stomach.

Wild-Cucumber , in Latin *Cucumis silvestris*. *Elaterium*, is made of the Juice of it pressed out, and inspissated. It purges Flegm and Watery Humours, upwards

wards and downwards. It moves the Courses, and kills the Child in the Womb; wherefore it is seldom used; especially, for that it is accompanied with Malignity. 'Tis the most durable of all Juices, for it is supposed to continue good above an hundred Years. A certain Empirick cured many People of Dropsies, by giving them two Pills, of the bigness of Vetch, made of Wheaten Flower and this Juice: Afterwards he washed their Legs with a Lotion, made of the Stalks; and then he gave the Pills again, and perfected the Cure.

Common-Cudweed, in Latin *Gnaphalium vulgare* *ajac.* Many small Stalks rise from the same Root, about half a Foot, or nine inches high, upright, hoary, downy, branchy at top. It has many Leaves, disorderly placed, downy, narrow, and oblong, much less than the Leaves of Lander, press'd to the Stalks in the most part, where-to they grow without root-stalks. Among the

Leaves grow small Flowers. of a brownish yellow Colour. After the Flowers, come small Seeds, wrap'd in Down. It grows every where, in dry and barren Grounds.

The distill'd Water of it is of excellent use for Cancers, especially of the Breast; for it hinders their Breaking, Rags being dipped in it, and applied to them. But some dip the Leaves of Asarabacca in the Water, and apply them to Cancers. 'Tis of a drying and astringent Nature. The Country-people in the West of England use the Herb infus'd in Oyl, to take off Black and Blue Bruises and Stripes. It also stops the Courses.

Currant-bush, in Latin *Ribes*. Currants are cold and moist, and provoke Appetite, allay the Heat of the Stomach, quench Thirst; and therefore are good in Fevers. They temper the Heat of the Liver, and Choler; and resist Putrefaction.

Black-Currants, or **Squinancy Berries**, in Latin *Ribes Fructu nigro*. They grow in England upon the Banks of the Rivers; but not very frequent, Mr. Ray says, He has found them at Abingdon, in Cambridge-shire, Bedford-shire, Cumber-land and in some other Places: They are good in a Quinsie.

Ordinary Sweet-Cypzus.
See *English Galangal*.

Cypzus-tree, in Latin *Cupressus*. The Wood of Cyprus is very lasting: The Doors of the Temple of Ephesus were made of it, and lasted four Ages: And the Gates of St. Peter at Rome were made of this Wood, and continued sound and fresh from the Time of Constantine the Great, to Eugenius, the fourth Pope; which was about Six hundred Years. 'Tis used in making Tables, and Chests, and Musical Instruments, and the like. It has a very curious Smell, which continues to many Ages. The Fruit

and Leaves are drying and astringent. The Decoction of the Leaves in sweet Wine, helps the Strangury, and a Cough, Short-windedness, Fluxes of the Belly, Spitting of Blood, and Ruptures. The Powder of the Leaves provokes Urine. The Leaves beaten with Figs, soften Tumours, and are good in the King's-Evil applied outwardly. Take of the Tops of Cyprus eight Handfuls of the Whites of Eggs beaten two Pints, of Cinnamon half an Ounce; cut them small, and pour upon them four Quarts of New Milk; distil them carefully in a common Still. Take six Ounces of the Water thrice a Day. This is used in a Diabetes.

D

Wild-English Doffadi in Latin *Narcissus Anglicus*. The Root is bulbous, composed of many Coats of a moderate Bigness; it tastes and feels clammy, 'tis sweetish, but

leaves behind it, some Bitterness. The Leaves are long, of a Light-green. The Stalk is an hand or nine Inches high, channel'd, and hollow; upon the top of which is one Flower, bending downward, about two Inches long, consisting of six pale Leaves. The Seed is at first broadish, and afterwards round. It grows in several Places near Hedges, especially in moist Ground and in Woods.

The Root is Vomitive. The Leaves bruised, are proper in an *Erisipelas*.

The Greater Wild White Daisie, in Latin *Bellis major*. The Root is fibrous, and creeping, of an acrid Taste; sending forth many Stalks, nine Inches high, or higher, five-angled, solid, branching; and it has many oblong, far and indent-ed Leaves, with obtuse Points. The Flowers cast forth Beams of Brightness; they are white in the Circumference, in the middle yellow, and larger; composed of many small yellow Flowers, divided into

five small Pieces, with a small Pillar in the middle of each. The Leaves of the Cups have a blackish Fringe. It flowers in May and June. It grows frequently in Pastures.

The whole Herb, Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, boyl'd in Posset-drink, and drunk, is accounted an excellent Remedy for an *Asthma*, Consumption, and Difficulty of Breathing. 'Tis very good in Wounds and Ulcers, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. A Decoction of the Herb cures all Diseases that are occasion'd by drinking cold Beer, when the Body is hot.

The Lesser Daisie, or *Common Wild Daisie*, in Latin *Bellis minor*. It grows in Meadows and Pastures.

There is some Difference amongst Writers, about the Temperament of this Plant. Some say, it is hot and dry: Others say, it is cold and moist. But its sharp Taste argues Frigidity; and the Effects of it, Siccity. Both

the Greater and the Lesser are excellent Wound-herbs. 'Tis used outwardly in Plaisters and Fomentations, and inwardly in Vulnerary Potions; and upon that Account it is called in the Shops, the Lesser Comfrey. Women usually give the Herb and the Flower to Children, to loosen their Bellies. The Roots are used outwardly, with very good Success, in the King's-Evil. 'Tis commonly reported, that the Roots of the Lesser Daisie, boyl'd in Milk, and given to Whelps, hinder their Growth. Take of the Lesser Daisie, Comfrey, Marshmallows, each three Handfuls; Clivers two Handfuls, Liquorish one Ounce, half an Ounce of Anniseeds, four Nutmegs; boyl all, being shred, sliced and bruised in six Pints of Water, till half is wasted; after strain it, and dissolve in it four Ounces of Sugar, and clarify it. This is good in Ulcers of the Bladder.

Dandalyon, in Latin *Dens Leonis*. It has many long Leaves, much jagged,

lying on the Ground; the Middle-rib is white, and full of bitter Milk. The Root is as thick as a little Finger, and is full of Milk. The Stalks are naked, and empty, and sometimes hairy: Each of them bears, at the top, a large, yellow Flower. The Down at the top is as round as a Ball, and is soon blown away by the Wind, or Breath. It grows commonly in Gardens, Courts and Meadows.

'Tis Epatick, and much of the same Virtue with Endive; and is also Diuretick. Take of fresh Horse-dung four Ounces, of Carduus-water one Pint and an half; make an Infusion over a gentle Fire, in a close Vessel, two Hours; then strain the Liquor, and add to it two Ounces of the Syrup of Dandalyon, and a Dram of the Spirit of Sal-Almoniac: The Dose is five or six Spoonfuls, three or four times a Day. This is very good in Pleurifies, and other Diseases that proceed from the Clammyness of the

the Blood, and from its being coagulated.

Dane-wozt, in Latin *Ebulus*. 'Tis nether Tree, nor Shrub, but rather an Herb; but it is so like Elder, that it is called Dwarf-Elder. 'Tis seldom so high as a Man, but most commonly three Foot high, and no higher. The Stalk is green, and channel'd, and full of Pith, like Elder; which wither in Winter. The Leaves are whiter and greater than those of the common Elder, long, and broad, and cut in the Edges like a Saw. The Leaves are placed by Couples, and smell strong. The Flowers are white, tip'd with red; and grow at the top of the Stalks, in Tufts. The Berries are black. The Root is long, and of the thickness of a Finger, not woody. It spreads much, and grows commonly near High-ways, and Ditches, and Church-yards. It flowers in *June*, or *July*; and the Berries are ripe in *August* and *September*.

'Tis said to have the

same Virtues with Elder, but they are stronger. The Bark and Seeds purge Water; wherefore they are good in Dropsies, and other Diseases arising from watery Humours. The Root likewise purges very strongly. The Leaves of it, as well as those of Elder, applied to Burns, cure them. In Diseases of the Spleen, Take four Ounces of the distill'd Waters of the Roots, for the space of ten or twelve Days, fasting. Take of the Roots of Dwarf-Elder, of our Flower-de-luce, each one Ounce and an half; of the Leaves of Soldanella, and Hedge-Hyssop, each one Handful; of the Roots of Asarabacca and Wild Cucumbers, each two Ounces; of the lesser Galangal six Drams, of choice Jalap half an Ounce, of Elaterium three Drams, of Cubebs two Drams; slice and bruise them, and pour upon them three Pints of small Spirit of Wine Tartariz'd; digest them in a close Vessel, in a Sand-Furnace, two Days; strain it, and let it stand

till it is clear: Take two

or three Spoonfuls, in a proper Vehicle. This is an excellent Purge in a Dropfie.

Darnel, in Latin *Lolium Album*. The Root is very fibrous. The Straws are two or three Foot high, like the Wheat-straw, but a little less. They have four or five Knots, at each whereof are the Leaves; they are narrower and greener than the Blade of Wheat; they shine, and are smooth, fat, channel'd, and are spiky. The Grain is less than Wheat, and is included in a single, brown Husk. It grows too much amongst Wheat.

'Tis hot and dry: It attenuates, resolves and cleanses. Being mix'd with Malt, it makes the Beer heady; And mix'd with Bread, it occasions great Dulness. It offends the Eyes, by sending ill Vapours into the Head. The Flower of it, mix'd with other Medicines, is commended by the Antients for putrid Ulcers, the Itch, the Leprosie, the King's-

Evil, Gangreens, and the Hip-Gout.

Devils-bit, in Latin *Morsus Diaboli*. The Leaves are very Bitter, like Scabious; the Root is Bitterish, biting, and burning in the Throat; and therefore accounted Alexipharmick, and may be us'd instead of Contrayerva; for it is accounted good against the bitings of Mad-Dogs, with Flag-Root boyl'd in Milk. The Leaves are of the same Vertue as Scabious, cleansing, Vulnerary, Pectoral, and Hepatick.

Diers-weed, in Latin, *Luteola Vulgaris*. Diers-weed hath long, narrow and greenish yellow Leaves, not much unlike to Woad, but a great deal smaller and narrower; from among which cometh up a Stalk two Cubits high, beset with little narrow Leaves: Even to the top of the Stalk, come forth small, pale yellow Flowers, closely clustering together one about another, which turn into small Buttons,

Buttons, cut as it were cross-wise, wherein the Seed is contained. The Root is very long and single. Diers-weed groweth of it self in moist, barren, and untill'd Places, in and about Villages, almost every where. This Herb flourishes in *June* and *July*.

What *Matthiolus* has deliver'd concerning the Virtues of this Plant is uncertain, but it is of great use in Dying. Sir, *John Floyer* says, The Root and Leaves are Mucilaginous, and very hot on the Tongue, that it has a strong and offensive Smell, and that outwardly it is Anodine, and Emollient, but if inwardly used, it is Diuretick.

Dill, in Latin *Anethum*. 'Tis very like Fennel, yet it differs from it in many things: The Root is annual; the Stalk is less, and lower, for it is rarely three Foot high; the Leaves are lighter colour'd, and smell stronger, and not so pleasant, the Seed is

broader, of an acrid Taste, and not so pleasant as that of Fennel; the Tufts of Flowers are yellow, but not so large. It grows in Gardens, and springs yearly from its Seed: But it grows no where spontaneously in *England*, as I know of.

The Herb, but especially the Seed, digests, dissolves and ripens Tumours, increases Milk, disposes to Sleep, lessens Vencry, cures Vomiting, and the Hic-kops. 'Tis said to be offensive to the Eyes; which seems strange to me, for that it is very like Fennel, both in Quality, and outward Appearance; and it expels also Wind: And Fennel is allow'd by all to be good for the Eyes. The tender Tops, and the Root, when fresh, provoke Urine, and so very good for those that are afflicted with the Stone.

Our People are wont to put the Seeds and Leaves into Pickle of Cucumbers, to better the Taste and Smell, and to correct the Cold-

Coldness. Take of the Oyl of the Seeds of Dill four Drops, of Oyl of Almonds half an Ounce ; mingle them for a Draught. This is excellent for the Hic-kops, when they proceed from a cold Cause.

Dittander , in Latin *Lepidium latifolium*. The Root is of a Finger's thick-ness, and thicker, white, of an acrid and hot Taste, which soon vanishes. It creeps in the Earth. It has many Stalks four Foot high, sound, smooth, and full of Pith : Branchy, less than the little Finger, and cover'd with Sky-colour'd Dust, which may be easily wiped off. The Leaves are long and broad, but end sharp ; they are smooth, fat, of a dull green Colour, and plac'd alternately ; they are indented about the Edges : Those which come from the Root, and are on the bottom of the Stalks are prop'd by long Foot-stalks. The little Flowers are plac'd on the top of the Stalks and Branches ; they consist of three white Leaves ; there are many

of them. The small Seed-vessels succeed the Flower ; they are fat, and jointed. Gardiners dislike it, because it spreads so much.

The Women in *Suffolk* boyl it in Beer, to facilitate Delivery. The Herb is acrid. The Root eases the Pain of the Teeth.

Common Dock, in Latin *Lapathum vulgare Fol. obtuso*. Common Dock is of the same Vertue as sharp pointed Dock, but seems stronger : It is bitter, slimy, astringent, and more acrid ; by which it is purgative ; and therefore the best for use : *English Rhubarb* Tastes of a Dock Bitterness, and is very rough and acrid, like Common Dock-Root.

Sharp-pointed Dock, with curled Leaves, in Latin *Lapathum acutum crispum*. The Root is single, and has sometimes Sprigs ; It grows deep in the Earth ; without brown, and with- in yellow. The Leaves are

are narrow and long, and of a dull colour, curl'd, and crook'd about the Edges, especially near the Foot-stalks. The Flowers are small, hanging down upon long Foot-stalks, and many Whirls. The Seed is of a Chesnut-colour. It grows on untill'd Grounds; and in Courts; especially in moist Places.

Sharp-pointed Dock, in Latin *Lapathum acutum*. The Leaves are shorter than the former; the Lower grow narrow by degrees, from a broad Beginning, and are less than the other. The Stalk is small, stiff, and sometimes crook'd. The Whirls of the Flowers are not so thick; the Flowers are smaller, and the Seeds not half so large. It grows in moist Places, and near Water; and commonly in Ditches and Hedges.

The Root of Sharp-pointed Dock is much commended for the Itch: And, infus'd in Beer, is excellent for the Scurvy, and the Jaundice. The

Powder of the Seeds strengthen the Liver, and stop all Fluxes of the Belly.

Provide four Gallons of Small Ale; instead of Hops, boyl in it three Handfuls of the Tops of Pines, or Firr; after it has done Working in the Vessel, put into a Canvas-bag three Handfuls of Scurvy-grass, four Ounces of the Root of Sharp-pointed Dock prepar'd, and the Peels of four Oranges; hang the Bag in the Vessel, with something to sink the Bag: After it has stood a Week, and is clear, drink of it for your ordinary Drink. This is frequently used for the Scurvy, and is an excellent Diet-drink.

The Dock called Monk's-Rubarb, or *Garden-patience*, in Latin *Hippo-lapathum*. 'Tis sometimes as high as a Man. The Stalk is channel'd, and reddish; above it is divided into many Sprigs. The Leaves are a Foot, or a Foot and an half broad, and point-ed; of a dull green Colour.

lour. The Root is thick, long, and has many Fibres, and of a Saffron-colour. The Leaves come out in *March*, and it flowers about *June*.

The Root purges Choler, and watery Humours. Take of the dried Root one Dram, of Ginger one Scruple: Those that use it for Rhubarb take a double quantity. The Root expels Gravel: Take Dock-roots prepar'd and Polypody, each one Ounce; Sena ten Drams, Rhubarb six Drams, Monks-Rubarb five Drams, Yellow Sanders two Drams. Salt of Wormwood, and Scurvy-grass, each one Dram; cut and bruise them, and put them into a Glass, with Snail-water and White-wine, each one Pint and an half; stop the Glass, and set it in a Cellar twenty four Hours: Take six Ounces of it, or more, according as it works, every Morning. This is good for the Itch.

Water Dock, in Latin *Hydrolapathum*. The Root of Water-Dock is very

rough, and but little bitter, and not acrid. It is us'd, by mistake, for the other. This is used outwardly for the Itch, as an astringent; in spitting of Blood. The Root is more Red, than other Docks, and seems to be a Sorrel.

Red-Dock, in Latin *Lapathum rubrum*. The Leaves of Red-Dock taste rough; and the red Stalks, acid; the Root Bitterish, Tough, and Nauseous, like other Docks. The Seeds of the Docks are astringent, and good for Loosnesses, and Fluxes of Blood. The Leaves of Docks also taste acid and astringent, or rough. They are us'd in Baths for the Itch, and smell crude. And, the Red Docks Root is (like the Yellow Root of other Docks) of a Purging Faculty.

Dodder, in Latin *Cuscuta*. This fawning Parasite, and ungrateful Guest, hugs the Herbs it hangs upon, with its long Threads, and reddish Twigs; and so closely

closely embraces it, that at length it defrauds the hospitable Herb of its Nourishment, and destroys it by its treacherous Embraces. It has no Leaves. The Flowers are placed thick, at several Distances, or Intervals: Each of them consists of four small, acute Leaves, that are thick, and full of Juice. This Plant has no need of a large Description; for it is distinguished from all other Plants, by having no Leaves, nor Root, when it is grown up; consisting only of long Threads, by which it encompasses the neighbouring Plants, and sucks away their Nourishment. Upon which Account the Country-people in *Suffex* call it Hell-weed, or the Devil's Guts. And so much for the Vices of this Plant.

'Tis suppos'd to participate of the Plant it adheres to: So that which grows to Broom is reckon'd Diuretick; that is counted moist, which sticks to Flax; that astringent, which climbs Madder; that which

grows on Nettles, is very Diuretick. 'Tis hot, dry, and cleansing: It opens Obstructions, and purges Melancholy; is of good use in the Itch, for the Black Jaundice, and Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. But that which grows on Nettles is prefer'd before all the other in Physick. Take of Dodder of Thyme, and of Rhubarb, each one Dram and an half; of Sena three Drams, of Yellow Sanders half a Dram, of Coriander-seeds two Scruples, of Salt of Wormwood half a Dram, of Celtick Spike one Scruple; infuse them in a close Vessel all Night, in four Ounces of White-wine, and Water of Apples: To five Ounces of the strain'd Liquor, add six Drams of Syrup of Dodder of Thyme, and two Drams of *Aqua-mirabilis*; mingle them, and make a Potion; For those that are difficult to purge, add a Dram, or two Drams, of the Fibres of Black Hellebore, infus'd in Vinegar. This is an excellent Purge for melancholy People.

Common-

Common-Dropwort, or *Filipendula*, in Latin *Filipendula*. It has many Roots; black without, and white within. The Fibres of it are bulbous. It has many Leaves at the Roots; they are long, wing'd, and indented almost like Burnet-Saxifrage. The Stalk is most commonly single, upright, nine Inches, or a Foot high, or higher, channel'd branchy, with a few Leaves on it. The Flowers are placed on the top of the Stalk, in a Tuft; they smell sweet and are white; they consist of several Leaves. Eleven or twelve Seeds, more or less, are placed in the form of a Star. It grows in Meadows, and Hilly Pastures.

The Root attenuates, and is somewhat astringent. A Decoction of it provokes Urine, and expels Gravel: It cures the Heat of Urine, and takes off the difficulty of it. The Powder of the Root, and the Juice of it, is commended by some, in the Falling-Sickness: 'Tis excellent for the Whites, and

the immoderate Flux of the Child-bed Purgations: The Dose is, one Dram of the Root in Wine. It also cures the Bloody Flux, and Ruptures.

Common Dove's-foot, or *Crane's-bill*, in Latin *Geranium Columbinum vulgare*. It has several small, round, pale-green Leaves, cut in about the Edges, like Mal-lows: They are placed upon long, reddish, hairy Stalks lying on the Ground, among which rise up two or three, or more, reddish, jointed, slender, weak and hairy Stalks, with some such like Leaves thereon, but smaller, and more cut in. It has many very small, bright, red Flowers, of five Leaves a-piece; after which follow small Heads, with small, short Beaks, pointing forth, as all other Sorts of this Kind of Herbs have.

'Tis very Vulnerary, either outwardly applied, or taken inwardly. It stops a Flux of Blood, and resolves coagulated Blood: It cleanses Wounds and Ulcers; It expels Gravel; and eases the

the Pain of the Cholick. The Powder of the Root and Leaves taken, in Wine, is very effectual for curing Ruptures.

The **Dobe's Foot**, called *Herb-Robert*, and in Latin *Geranium Robertianum*. has the same Virtues with this above-describ'd.

Dragons, in Latin *Dracontium*. 'Tis easily known being speckl'd like a Snake. It flowers in *July*.

'Tis hot and dry, astringent, and of an acrid Taste. 'Tis something of the nature of Cuckow-pint. 'Tis good in Coughs, Catarrhs, and Convulsions. The Leaves are good for Ulcers, and venomous Bitings. The distill'd Water is good in the Plague, and pestilential Feavers. Take of Dragon-Water, and Wood-Sorrel, each four Ounces; of Compound Scordium-Water two Ounces, of Treacle-water, and Bezoartick-water, each one Ounce; of prepar'd Pearl one Dram, of Syrup of

Gillyflowers two Ounces, of Spirit of Virriol twelve Drops; make a Julep: The Dose is three Ounces often in a Day. This is used in the Plague.

Ducks-meat, in Latin *Lenticula palustris*. This grows in standing-waters, and is full of shining, round Leaves, green above, and black below. They are joyn'd together with white small Threads. It often covers all the Water it grows in.

'Tis Cooling, and good in Inflammations. It also cures Childrens Ruptures. An Infusion of it in White-wine cures the Jaundice infallibly, six Ounces of it being taken every Morning, for nine Days. Ducks feed upon it very much.

E. Earth.

E.

Earthnut, in Latin *Bulbocastanum*. The Root is Tuberos, white, and solid; with small Fibres at the Bottom and Sides: It has a sweetish and pleasant Taste: It grows deep in the Ground. The Leaves are cut more sharp than the Leaves of Parsley. The Stalk is single, round, channel'd, with one Leaf growing to it: Most commonly, before it divides it self into Branches, at every division of the Stalk a Leaf is plac'd, much more cut than those that rise from the Root. The Flowers are white, and very small. This is one of the Umbeliferous Plants; so called, because they sustain their Flowers by long Foot-stalks, in a Circle. The Seeds are small, and somewhat long, of a Chestnut-colour. It flowers at the Latter End of May, or Beginning of June; and grows frequently in Sandy and Gravelly Pastures.

When the Seed is ripe, the Superficies withers immediately, the Root remaining in the Ground.

Our Country-people eat the Root raw; but when it is pill'd, and boyl'd in fresh Broth, with a little Pepper, it is pleasant Food, and very nourishing, and stimulates Venerie. Being mix'd with Medicines, it helps those that spit Blood, and make a Bloody Urine:

Egglentine, or Sweet-Bryer, in Latin *Rosa silvestris odora*. It needs no Description, its curious Smell will not let it be unknown.

The Virtues of the Flowers are much the same with Garden-Roses, but more astringent; wherefore they are of excellent use in Fluxes of the Womb. The Fruit of it is much commended for its Lithontrick Virtue. The Heads, when they are ripe, contain a Pulp of a pleasant, acid Taste, which without doubt, is very useful in Fevers, and to provoke Appetite.

petite. The Conserve of it is commonly kept in the Shops, and is very good for the hot Scurvy, and for Spitting of Blood. The Root is good for the Biting of a Mad Dog, a sort of a Sponge grows from the Branches when they are broken or hurt, which is of a reddish Colour; which laid on the Pillow, disposes to Sleep. The Ashes of it cure the Heat of Urine, and kill Worms. Take of the Conserve of Hips, and Wood-Sorrel, each one Ounce; Conserve of Berberries half an Ounce, Cream of Tartar one Dram; make an Electuary, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Limons: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a Day. This is good in Fevers.

Elder, in Latin *Sambucus*. *Martin Blackwith* wrote a whole Book of the Virtues and Use of the Elder; the Title of it is, *The Anatomy of the Elder*. The inner Bark of the Elder purges watery Humours: wherefore it is good in Dropsies:

The tender Leaves boyl'd in Wine, is likewise very good for the same purpose, and more convenient for weakly People. The inner Bark applied to Burns, takes out the Fire. The Flowers discuss, mollifie and dissolve, and are Sudorifick and Anodine. Vinegar wherein the Flowers have been infus'd, is very agreeable to the Stomach, and excites Appetite; and it cuts and attenuates gross and crude Humours. The Berries are Alexipharmick, and Sudorifick. The Spirit drawn from the Berries, provokes Sweat, and therefore good in Fevers. The Wine made of the Juice of them, or the Juice mix'd with White or Rhenish Wine, does much Good in Dropsies. The Seeds cleanse, and purge violently by Vomit, and Stool. A Decoction of the middle Bark, with Syrup of Poppies, promotes Sweat. But note, That Narcoticks, mix'd with Sweating Medicines, do much provoke Sweating. For Swellings in the Feet, take of the Leaves as much

as is sufficient, boyl them in Oyl, with Salt, and foment them with it. In *St. Anthony's Fire*, a Fomentation is frequently used, made of two Parts of Elder-water, and one of Spirit of Wine. This is commonly us'd in *London*, with good Success. My Father makes an Ointment of the Red-Lead-Plaister and Oyl of Elder; which he frequently uses for Burns : And I have found it very successful also in other Inflammations.

Dwarf-Elder. See *Dandelwort.*

Elecampane, in Latin *Helenium*. Many Leaves, long and broad, come from the Root, and bend towards the Earth ; they are acute on both Ends, above of a pale Green, under hairy, indented about the Edges. They have short Foot-stalks, from the Centre whereof the Stalks rise, sometimes one sometimes more ; they are streight, hairy and reddish, five or six Foot high, with some Leaves thereon, compassing

them about at the Lower Ends ; they are branched towards the tops, and bear great, large Flowers, like those of our Marigold, of a Golden Colour. The Root is very thick, without brown, within white, and of an Aromatick Taste, and smells sweet and pleasantly, especially when dried. It grows in moist Meadows and Pastures ; but it is not common. It flowers in *June* and *July*.

The fresh Root being candied, or dried, and powder'd, mix'd with Honey or Sugar, is very good in a Difficulty of Breathing, an *Asthma*, and an old Cough. Being taken after Supper, it helps Concoction. It is also commend-ed as an excellent Preservative against the Plague. Being taken in the Morning, it forces Urine, and the Courses. Half a Pint of White-wine, wherein the slic'd Roots have been infus'd three Days, taken in the Morning fasting, cures the Green-sicknels. A Decoction of the Root,

taken

taken inwardly or outwardly applied, is commended by some for Convulsions, Contusions, and the Hip-Gout. The Roots boyl'd in Wine, or the fresh Juice infus'd in it, and drunk, kills and expels Worms. Wine that is every where prepar'd with this Root in *Germany*, and often drunk, wonderfully quickens the Sight. Elecampane distill'd in common Water, yields a Volatile Salt, that smells, and has the same Virtue with Salt of Harts-horn. Take of the Roots of Elecampane, well cleans'd from the Fibres, as much as you please; boyl them in Water till they are salt, and pulp them through a Sieve; whereof take one Part, and of Hony two Parts; boyl them to the Consumption of the Moisture. This is a Preservative against the Plague. Take of the Roots of Elecampane, Oris. and Liquorish, each one Dram; of the Flowers of Sulphure two Drams, Hony a sufficient quantity to make an Electuary, Oyl of Sulphure ten Drops: make a Lin-

ctus. This is good for an inveterate Cough.

Elm, in Latin *Ulmus*.

The Leaves, the Branches, and the Bark, are astringent. The Leaves cure Wounds; and, rub'd with Vinegar, they are good for a Leprosie. The Bark boiled in Fountain-water, almost to the Consistence of a Syrup, and the third part of *Aquavita* mix'd with it, is an excellent Remedy for the Hip-Gout, if the Part afflicted be fomented with it before the Fire. The Water in the Bladders upon the Leaves clears the Skin, it being wash'd with it; and it betters the Complexion. It helps Burstiness in Children, Clothes being wet in the Water, and applied; but a Truss must be kept on also. Take of the Bark of Elm six Drams, of the Root of Liquorish half a Dram, of Raisins of the Sun ston'd number twenty, of Red Roses two Pugils; boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water, to a Pint and an half; dissolve in it of Hony of Roses, and Simple Oxy-mel;

G 2 each

each two Ounces ; make
a Gargarism.

Endive, in Latin *Endivia*. The Root is fibrous, and full of Milk. The long, broad Leaves lie on the Earth, they are like the Leaves of Lettice ; sometimes indented about the Edges. The Stalk is two or three Foot high, smooth, channel'd, empty, and has many Branches, and is crooked ; being cut, it yields a Milk. The Flowers come from the Wings of the Leaves ; they are Sky-colour'd, and like the Leaves of Wild-Succory. It grows in Gardens.

'Tis cooling, and the Water of it is used in Fevers and Inflammations.

Eringo, or *Sea-Holly*, in Latin *Eringium maritimum*. The Roots are very long, and spread much ; they have an Aromatick Taste. The Leaves are placed upon long Foot-stalks ; they are almost round, yet they are broader than they are long, sometime an Hand's breadth, and more ; they

are thick, whitish, or gray, as is the whole Plant. The Leaves are sharp and prickly. The Stalk is two Foot high, and very branchy. The Heads are placed amongst the prickly Leaves, at the Extremities of the Branches. The Flowers are white. It has two broad Seeds joyn'd together, which are encompass'd by Prickles on every side.

Eringo is Epatick, Nephritic, and Alexipharmick. It forces Urine, and the Courses : It expels Wind, and cures Gripes, and cures the Jaundice. The Roots of it candied are accounted excellent Sweet-meats, and are Provocatives to Venerie, and are good Preservatives against the Plague, and the Contagion of the Air ; and are good for Consumptive People. The Root candied, cures a Gonorrhea, and is used in the French Pox. And used in the form of a Cataplasme, and applied to the Belly, it prevents Abortion.

Eye-bright, in Latin *Euphrasia*. 'Tis a small Plant, an Hand and an half high. The Root is single, and crooked; it has a few large Fibres; 'tis woody, and white. The Stalks are roundish, hairy, and, where the Sun shines, purplish. They have many Branches, which come from the Wings of the Leaves, that are longer sometimes than the middle Stalk. The Leaves are placed by Pairs, on the Stalk, opposite to one another, without Foot-stalks, and are like the Leaves of Chick-weed; they are of a deep Green, they shine, are wrinkly, indented, and hairy under, and of a fat and bitterish Taste. The little Flowers come from the Wings of the Leaves; they are white, streak'd within with purple Lines, and a yellow Spot is in the middle. The Seeds are oblong, and of an Ash-colour. It grows commonly in barren Pastures, and flowers about the middle of Summer.

Eye-bright, which Way soever it is taken, either in a Powder by it self, or in White-wine, or the Juice, or the distill'd Water, wonderfully strengthens the Eyes, and repairs a weak Sight. 'Tis applied outwardly, being bruis'd, for Inflammations, and Dimness of Sight: Or the Juice is drop'd into the Eye: But especially the Water. Take of Eye-bright two Ounces, Mace half an Ounce; make a fine Powder: Some add to it Fennel-seed and Sugar. This is good for Dimness of Sight: Take one Dram of it Night and Morning; but the Body must be first well purg'd. *Fabritius Hildanus*, who is an Author of the first Rank, says, That the Virtues of Eye-bright are so effectual in Weakness of Sight, that he had observ'd some of Seventy Years of Age to have recover'd their Sight (which they had lost by long Watchings, and much Study) by the Use of it. The Oculists in *England*, and *Beyond-Sea*, use the

Herb in Sallets, in Broths, in Bread, and in Table-Beer; and apply it outwardly in Fomentations, and other External Medicines for the Eyes. Take of Water of Eye-bright, and Fennel, each one Ounce and an half; of White Rose-water one Ounce, Prepar'd Tutty two Drams, Camphire two Grains; mix them, drop two or three Drops into the Eye, warm, thrice a Day. This is good when the Eye is much bruised.

F.

Common Fennel, in Latin *Feniculum vulgare*. It grows on hot and itony Grounds; and in England on the Sea-banks, and on Chalk-hills; as in Cornwall, and in Pemfley-Marsh in Sussex.

The Powder of the Seed, taken daily, in the Morning, fasting, with Sugar, clears the Sight wonderfully. The Seed strength-

ens the Stomach, and takes off Nauseousness: And being mix'd with Pectoral Medicines, it relieves those that are Asthmatick; and also resists Poyson. The Leaves boyl'd in Barley-water, increase Nurser Milk: And a Decoction of the Leaves and Seeds asswages Nephritick Pains, forces Urine, and expels Gravel. The Roots provoke the Courses, and open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and cure the Jaundice. The whole Herb boyl'd in Broths, is reckon'd good to prevent and cure Over-fatness. The tender Buds of Fennel, and the upper part of the Root, before the Stalks grow out, are used for Second Course, being prepar'd with Oyl and Pepper by the *Italians*, and in *Savoy*, *Dauphine*, *Provence* and *Languedoc*. We commonly use the fresh Leaves, cut small, in Pickle for Fish, and in Boyling them. It hinders Abortion. And the Roots of it boyl'd in Wine, and applied to the Eye, cured a Suffusion in a Monk in the space of nine Days. Take
of

of the Seeds of Fennel, Annis and Coriander, each one Dram, of Carraways half a Dram, of Shavings of Harts-horn, and Ivory, each one Dram; of the Species Aromatick Rosat half a Dram, of Marjoram half a Dram, of the Cordial-flowers one Dram, of the Roots of Liquorish and Elecampane, each one Dram; of Ginger, Galangal, Nutmegs, and Cloves, each half a Dram; Saffron one Scruple; beat them grossly, and add of Sugar of Roses the weight of all: The Dose is half a Spoonful, after Meals. This has done much good for those that have been troubled with Wind in their Stomachs.

Hog's-Fennel, or *Sulphur-wort*, in Latin *Pucedanum vulgare*. The Root is thick, 'tis cover'd with a black Bark, the Substance of it is green: If it be cut, the Juice that comes out smells strong, like Pitch: The Stalk is three or four Foot high, or higher; 'tis Branchy. The Umbels, or Tufts, are very large. The

Flowers are yellow, and have yellow Threads. The Leaves are large, and divided into three Parts; and each Division is again divided into three other Parts. The Seeds are thin, flat and yellowish, and taste acrid, and bitterish. It grows in Marshy Ditches, near *Shoreham* in *Sussex*, and near the *Thames* plentifully.

It expectorates and expels Choler. 'Tis chiefly used in Diseases of the Breast, for Coughs, Wind, and Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Reins. It forces Urine, and does good in the Stone. 'Tis used outwardly in Headaches. The Ancients reckon'd it was good for all nervous Diseases; as, Lethargy, Frenzy, Falling-sickness, Giddiness, Palsie, and the like. The Conserve of it is an excellent Histerick and Pectoral Medicine.

Fenugreek, in Latin *Foenum Græcum*. It has one thin, green, hollow Stalk, divided into Wings and

Branches, not above a Foot high. The Leaves are like the Leaves of Meadow-Tre-foil, but they are rounder and smaller; above they are green, below of an Ash-colour. The Flowers come from the Wings of the Leaves, and are like those of Lupines, and are whitish. It has Pods an Hand, or an Hand and an half long, that are plac'd upon very short Footstalks; they are thin, narrow, and flat; in which is contain'd the Seed, which is oblong, and almost four-square, and of a yellowish Colour, and smells sweet. The Root is small, white, single, and woody. 'Tis sown in many Places: I never found it grow Spontaneously.

The Flower of the Seed, which is only in use, molifies, digests, ripens and discusses; and is Anodine: And the use of it is so very frequent, that there is scarce a Chirurgion makes a Poultice without it, or its Mufilage. 'Tis also often used in Emollient Clysters; for the Mufilaginous

Substance, blunts the Acrimony of the Humours, and keeps the Guts from Erosion. Take of the Seeds of Fenugreek as much as you please, boyl them in Water and Hony till they are soft; then beat them, and boyl them again with Hony: Spread it on a Cloth, and apply it for the Hip-Gout; it presently gives ease. 'Tis very good also for the Eyes. Take of the Pulp of Sweet Apples, boyl'd to the Consistence of a Poultice, in a sufficient quantity of Fenel and Vervain-water; strain it through a Sieve, then add of the Mufilage of Fenugreek-seeds, extracted in Rose-water, of the Blood-stone finely powder'd each one Dram; of Camphire, and Prepar'd Tutty, one Scruple; of Bole-Almoniack a little, of Rose-water a sufficient quantity: Make an Epithem, for the Eyes. For Cold Swellings of the Paps, apply the Flower of Fenugreek-seed, mix'd with Juice of Smalage. Take of Flax and Fenugreek-seeds, beaten, each one Ounce; of ordinary Barley

ley one Pugil, of the Flowers of Camomile and Melilot, each one Pugil ; of Rye-Bran two Pugils ; Make a Decoction of all in Water, to half a Pint ; in the strain'd Liquor dissolve the Yolks of two Eggs, Hony of Roses three Ounces, Brown Sugar two Ounces ; mix them, and make a Clyster. This is good in the Bloody Flux.

Common Male-Fern, in Latin *Filix mas vulgaris*. It grows every where near Hedges, and in shady Places.

The Root is reckon'd injurious to Women, and occasions Barrenness, hinders Conception, and causes Abortion. 'Tis peculiarly good for the Rickets.

Female-Fern, in Latin *Filix femina*. It grows every where on barren Grounds. 'Tis the largest of all that grows in *England*. The Root is branched, and creeping. 'Tis very injurious to Husbandmen.

Of the Ashes of this, and the Male-Fern, are made, with Water, Balls, especially in *Warmickshire* and *Staffordshire*; and being dried in the Sun, they wash their Clothes with them, instead of Soap : But before they use them, they put them into a light Fire, till they are red hot ; and then they will easily powder. This Fern is used in *Suffex* to burn Lime ; for the Flame of it is very fit for that Use. The Root of it reduc'd to Powder, and one Dram of it taken in Water and Hony, kills the broad and long Worms of the Belly. Mountebanks keep this as a great Secret, and use it to kill Worms. The Juice of the Root is good for Burns. Some poor People have been forc'd (in great Scarcity of Corn) to make Bread of this Root. The Ashes cast upon Stones, instead of Nitre, make Glasse of a green Colour.

Flowering-Fern, or *Osmond-royal*, in Latin *Filix florida*, or *Osmonda regalis*.
It

It shoots forth, in the Spring, divers rough, hard Stalks, half round, and hollowish, flat on the other side, two Foot high; having several Branches of winged, yellowish green Leaves on all sides, somewhat like the Leaves of Polypody. From the top of some of the Stalks grows a long Bush of small, green, scaly Aglets, which are counted the Flowers and Seeds. The Root is rough, thick and scaly, with a white Pith. It grows in Marshy Places, and amongst Woods, in many Places of *England*.

The Root cures Bursten Bellies, and Ulcers. It does good in the Cholick, and Diseases of the Spleen. The whitish Part of the Root is very effectual for Bruises, with those that are wounded, it being boyl'd in some Liquor. 'Tis excellent in the Rickets, a Conserve being made of the tender Buds of it, and of Asparagus, Spleen-wort and Harts-tongue.

Fever-few, in Latin *Matricaria*. It has a white Root, and many Fibres. It has many Stalks, about three Foot high, rigid, channel'd, smooth, pretty large, and full of a fungous Pith. It has many Leaves, but they are not plac'd orderly. Towards the top of the Stalks come forth small Branches from the Wings of the Leaves, whereon, as also on the tops of the Stalks, many Flowers are placed, upon oblong Foot-stalks, as it were in a Tuft; they are not very large; white, short, marginal Leaves encompass the middle yellow Dish; when the marginal Leaves wither, the Dish grows large. The Colour of the Leaves are of a yellowish Green. The whole Plant smells strong. It flowers in *June* or *July*, and grows in Hedges, and amongst Rubbish. The Leaves are very much cut about the Edges.

'Tis much used in Diseases of the Womb: A Decoction of it forces the Courses,

Courses, and expels the After-birth : It cures the Suffocation of the Womb : It does all a bitter Herb can do. It cures Fevers. Bees cannot endure it ; wherefore those that abound with good Humours in the Body, and are most apt to be stung with Bees, may secure themselves, when they walk in Gardens where Bees are, by carrying Feverfew in their Hands. Take of Feverfew one Handful, warm it in a Frying-Pan, apply it twice or thrice hot ; this cures an *Hemicrania* : And the crude Herb applied to the top of the Head, cures the Head-ach. A Decoction of it, with the Flowers of Camomile, cures Histerical Symptoms, and forces the Child-bed Purgations in great Abundance.

Fig-tree, in Latin *Ficus*. Fresh Figs, if they are ripe, are very soon concocted. *Galene* ate no other Fruit, after Twenty eight Years of Age, than Figs and Raisins. They are Pectoral, and are used by

Physicians in Diseases of the Lungs. Some Women eat them to facilitate Delivery : And Brandy burnt on Figs, is frequently used to cure a Cough. Figs, outwardly applied, ripen, mollifie, and attract. Being beat with Leaven and Salt, they break Pestilential Buboes, and other Tumours, in a few Days. King *Hezekiah* used the same Medicine, with Advice of the Prophet, *2 King.* 20. 7. 'Tis said that Figs, frequently eaten, breed Lice. The Juice of the Fig-tree is very biting, and may be reckon'd amongst the Causticks ; and may be used to cure Warts, and other sordid Excrescencies of the Skin. Take of Raisins of the Sun stoned, one Ounce ; of Sebestens and Jujubes, each fifteen, Dates six, fat Figs eight, French Barley one Ounce, Liquorish half an Ounce, of the Leaves of Maiden-hair, Hyssop, Scabious and Colt's-foot, each one Handful ; boyl them in three Pints of Fountain-water, till a third part be consumed : The Dose is eight,

eight Spoonfuls thrice a Day. This is the Pectoral Decoction of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Fig-wort, in Latin *Scrophularia major*. It has a stinking Smell, like Elder. The Root creeps a-wry, is white, and pretty thick, and branches out unequally. The Stalk is firm, streight, four-square, hollow and Purplish, about four Foot high, and is divided into Wings. The Leaf is large, sharp, indented, and of a dark green Colour. The Flowers are placed on hairy Foot-stalks, in a Five-leav'd Cup, and they are of a purple Colour. It grows in Hedges, and amongst Bushes frequently.

This, and some other Herbs, do good in the King's-Evil; but nothing has been found so effectual, as Touching: And he that, on Trial, shall find the Contumaciousness of this Disease, which frequently deludes the best Care and Industry, will find Reason of Acknowledging the

Goodness of God, who has dealt so plentifully with this Nation, in giving the Kings of it, at least, from *Edward the Confessor*, downwards, if not for a longer Time, an extraordinary Power in the Miraculous Cures thereof. This our Chronicle has all along testified; and the Personal Experience of many Thousands, now living, can witness the same. 'Tis also useful in Cancers, and Eating Ulcers. The Powder of the dried Root, applied to the Piles, dries them up. A Draim of it taken inwardly, expels Worms. The Water distill'd from the Root, cures a Red Face. An excellent Ointment is made of this Herb, for curing the Itch: It is composed, as follows; In *May* take the Herb, with the Root; and, well wash'd and cleans'd, beat them in a Mortar; keep the Juice in a Glass, well stop'd, for a Year, and when you would prepare the Ointment, take of the Juice of Wax, and Oyl, equal parts, and boyl them to an Ointment. For the King's-Evil

vil make the following Plaiſter : Take one Pound of Lard, melted over a moderate Fire ; then take of the Leaves of Fig-wort, Hound's-tongue, the Flowers of White Arch-Angel, and Fox-glove ; cut them ſmall, and boyl them in the Lard : Do the ſame three or four times, till the Ointment be of a deep green Colour ; then add two Ounces of Turpentine, and an Ounce of Verdigreaf, and a ſufficient quantity of Wax and Roſin ; ſtrain it, and make a Plaiſter, ſpread on Leather, and apply it to the Part affected.

Filberd, in Latin *Corylus fativa*. The Nut is very pleaſant ; but if many of them are eaten, they occaſion the Head-ach, Wind in the Stomach, Loofeneſs, and the Bloody-Flux. Hoops are made of the Branches : And Painters uſe the Coal of it, to delineate. Gun-powder was made of the Coal, before the Coals of Alder were found more commodious for that Uſe.

Fir-tree, in Latin *Abies*. They ſay it grows plentifully on the Mountains in *Scotland* : But I ſuppoſe, the Tree that grows commonly there, is that which is called by ſkilful Botanifts, *Picea* ; for, that which we plant in our Gardens for the Fir-tree, is the *Picea*, as appears by the Characteriſtick Notes of the *Picea* ; for the Cone is ſlender and long, and hangs downward ; and the rigid and prickly Leaves encompass the Branches diſorderly. *Theophrastus* ſays, 'tis propagated only by the Seed ; and that the Cutting off the Tops cauſes it to wither, and die the ſame Year : But we find by Experience, that the Branches do not only grow, but take Root, and in time become Trees. The Roſin of it is twofold : Firſt, Liquid, which comes from young Fir-trees : This the Shops falſly call *Venice-Turpentine*. Secondly, Dry ; it is like Frankincenſe. Thirtyn three ſtately Trees of this Kind make a fair Appearance, on a little Hill, near *Waryton* in *Staffordſhire*,

shire, two Miles from *Newport*.

The Branches and Tops are infus'd in Diet-drinks, for the Scurvy, with very good Success.

Sweet-smelling Flag, in Latin *Calamus aromaticus Officinarum*. It was first observ'd by Doctor *Thomas Brown*, in the River *Tarn*, near *Norwich*. It grows also spontaneously in other Parts of *England*, (*viz.*) near *Hedley* in *Surrey*, and in *Cheshire*. 'Tis easily known by its sweet Smell.

'Tis hot and dry. 'Tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Courses, Liver and Spleen, and in the Cholick; it also provokes Urine. The Root of it candied tastes very pleasantly, and is grateful to the Stomach. The *Turks* usually chew it in a Morning, to prevent Contagion of corrupted Air. The *Tartars* carry it about with them, and will not drink Water unless the Root has been infus'd in it.

Flax, in Latin *Linum sativum*. 'Tis sown in the Fields.

The Oyl is chiefly in use for Medicine. 'Tis taken inwardly in a Quinsie, Pleurisie, Consumption and Cholick. Outwardly used, it mollifies hard Swellings; and eases Pains; it asswages the Swellings of the Belly. Printers Ink is made of this Oyl and Lamb-black.

Purging, or Wild-Dwarf-Flax, or *Mill-mountain*, in Latin *Linum silvestre catharticum*. It has a small, white, woody Root, and some Fibres. It sends forth little Stalks, that creep a little, and then rise an Hand high, or higher; they are small, jointed and reddish, branchy at the top, and bending downward. The lower Leaves are roundish, and have an obtuse Point; the upper, on the Stalks, are plac'd by Pairs, opposite to one another; there are many of them; they are small, and half an Inch long; smooth, and without Foot-stalks. The Flowers have five white Leaves, and

and are placed on small Foot-stalks. The Taste of the whole Plant is bitter, and nauseous. It flowers at the Beginning of June. It grows commonly in dry and hilly Pastures.

The whole Herb infus'd in White-wine, for a whole Night over hot Ashes purges strongly Watery Humours. Take of Purging Flax one Handful; of Sweet-Fennel-Seeds two Drams; boyl them in a sufficient Quantity of Fountain-water, to six Ounces; add two Ounces of White-wine, make a purging Potion.

Common-Mea-bane, in Latin *Coniza Media*. It is very bitter and biting, of a strong, and somewhat fetid Smell, like Marygolds; and is probably an Histerick and Uterine, outwardly discussing in Medicines for the Eyes; and good in Medicines for the Itch. It feels clammy, and smells like soap'd Cloaths.

Marsh-Flea-bane, or **Birds-tongue**, in Latin *Co-*

niza palustris. The Root is thick, and spreads much; sending forth hollow and crested Stalks, three Foot high, with many Joints and Branches, bearing two long Leaves at each Joint, which are indented about the Edges; green on the upper side, and grey or woolly underneath. At the tops of the Stalks and Branches stand many small, yellow Flowers together, like those of Rag-wort. The Seeds when ripe, fly away with the Wind. It grows in the Fen-ditches, and on the Banks in the Isle of Ely, but not very common. It grows chiefly near *Stret-ham-Ferry*.

The Herb being spread under foot, or burnt, in any Place, will, as it is believ'd, drive away venomous Creatures and Fleas, and kill Gnats; wherefore it's call'd Flea-bane. Some prepare an Ointment of the Root and Leaves for the Itch.

Flir-weed, in Latin *Sophia Chirurgorum*. It is two or three Foot high. It

It has many hard, woody Branches ; they are round, and a little hairy. The Leaves are cut small, like Roman-Wormwood ; it tastes somewhat acrid. The Flowers are many, small, and yellowish. The Pods succeed the Flower ; they are about an Inch long, and very small. The Seed is very small, and brown. The Root is white. It grows in stony and gravelly Places, and on Stone-Walls, and in untill'd Grounds.

A Dram of the Seed is very good for a Looseness: And not only the Seed, but the whole Herb, is commended for the Fluxes of the Belly, and the Bloody Flux. 'Tis used in Plaisters for Wounds, and for did Ulcers. In *Yorkshire* they use the Seed to expel Gravel, with good Success.

Common Purple-Flower=
de=Luce, in Latin *Iris vul-*
garis.

The Root hang'd in Wine or Beer, preserves

the Beer sweet, and imparts a pleasant Taste and Smell in the Wine, like Rasberries. 'Tis much us'd by Bakers, to prepare Leaven for Wheaten Bread. Many Virtues are attributed to the Root of this Plant, by the Ancient and Modern Writers ; they are briefly describ'd as follows : By *Scroder* 'tis chiefly us'd for Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, Obstructions of the Courses, and Children's Gripes. Being outwardly applied, it takes off Spots from the Skin. Mix'd with Hellebore and Honey, 'tis much used in Powders for the Hair. It cures the Dropsie and Jaundice : Take from half an Ounce, to one Ounce and an half, of the Juice ; this is commended in a Dropsie, to purge away the Water. A Gentlewoman cured many Hydropical People by this Juice alone : She gave four Spoonfuls of it daily, in the Morning fasting, in six Spoonfuls of White-wine.

The Yellow Water-Flower=
de=Luce, in Latin *Iris*
palu-

palustris lutea. It grows almost every where, in Marshy Places, and upon the Banks of Rivers.

Whether it be hot, or cold, Botanists do not agree; but almost all allow it very astringent, and the Taste of it confirms as much; wherefore it is commended for the Bloody-Flux, and other Fluxes of the Belly and Womb: And it stops Blood, and therefore is useful to prevent the Bloody-Flux, and Bleeding. The Sick must have it hang'd about him: So that it is plain, the Apothecaries were in a great Error formerly, when they used this Root (which has quite contrary Faculties) for the Root of the Sweet-smelling Flag. The Highlanders in *Scotland* make excellent Ink with this Root, infus'd, or a little boyl'd in Water twenty four Hours, by rubbing a white, rough Stone upon a Knife, or a piece of good Steel in it, for some Hours.

Fluellin, or *Male-Speed-well*, in Latin *Veronica mas.* It creeps with Twigs on the Superficies of the Earth, and sends down Roots from the Joints. These little Stalks, or Twigs, are small, round, long, hairy, and jointed. The Leaves are placed by Pairs, one opposite to another, at the Joints; they are hairy, and indented about the Edges; they taste bitter, and acrid. The Flowers come forth spiked from the Wings of the Leaves, compos'd of four small Leaves of a deep Sky-colour, with Threads of the same Colour in the middle. The Seeds are contain'd in small Receptacles, like Shepherds-purse. The Flowers consist really of one Leaf only; for, tho' they seem several, yet they are all entire at the bottom. It grows plentifully on dry Places, and on Heath, in Gravelly, Sandy and Sunny Places.

A large quantity of the Decoction of it, used for some Time, cured a Wo-

man of the Stone in the Kidneys ; which she had been troubled with sixteen Years.

The Lesser Spiked-Fluellin, or *Speed-well*, in Latin *Veronica spicata minor*. The Root grows awry, and is fibrous. The Stalk is upright, sometimes four Inches, sometimes a Foot, sometimes two Foot high, or higher. Those Leaves that are placed at the Joints are narrow and sharp, hairy and a little indented ; they are larger at the Root. The Stalk ends in a long Spike, full of Sky-colour'd Flowers, flowering by degrees, first the Lower, then those that are at top ; when they are faded, little, long Threads remain.

'Tis Vulnerary, and Sudorifick. 'Tis chiefly used in Erosions, and Obstructions of the Lungs, and Spleen ; in the Cholick, and Consumption ; for the Plague, and the Itch. 'Tis of excellent use in Cleansing Wounds, being outwardly applied ; and for

hard Swellings of the Spleen.

Female-Fluellin, or *Speedwell*, in Latin *Veronica femina fuchsi*, sive *Elatine*. The first kind of Elatine, being of *Fuchsius* and *Matthiolus*, called *Veronica femina*, the *Female-Fluellin* ; shooteth from a small and fibrous Root many flexible and tender Branches, dispersed flat upon the Ground, ramping and creeping with Leaves like *Nummularia*, but that the Leaves of Elatine are of an Hoary, Hairy, overworn Green Colour ; among which come forth many small Flowers, of a yellow Colour, mixed with a little Purple, like unto the small Snapdragon, having a certain Tail, or Spur fastned unto every such Flower, like the Herb called *Lark's-Spur*. The lower Jaw or Chap of the Flower, is of a Purple Colour, and the upper Jaw of a fair Yellow ; which being past, there succeeds a small black Seed, contained in round Husks.

The

The Second kind of *Elatine*, hath Stalks, Branches, Flowers, and Roots, like the first: But the Leaves are fashioned like the former, but that they have two little Ears at the lower end, somewhat resembling a narrow Head, broad at the setting on: But the Spur or Tail of the Flower is longer, and more Purple mixed with the Yellow in the Flower. Both these Plants I have found in sundry Places, where Corn hath grown, especially Barley, as in the Fields, about *South-Fleet* in *Kent*, where within six Miles compass, there is not a Field wherein it doth not grow. They flower in *August* and *September*.

These Plants are not only of a singular astringent faculty, and thereby help them that are troubled with the Disentery and hot Swellings; but of such singular Efficacy to heal Spreading and Eating Canker's, and Corrosive Ulcers, that their Virtue

in a manner passes all credit in these fretting Sores, upon sure proof done unto sundry Persons; and especially upon a Man whom *Pena* repeateth to have his Nose eaten most grievously with a Canker or eating Sore, who sent for the Physicians, and Chirurgeons that were famously known to be the best; and they with one consent concluded to cut the said Nose off, to preserve the rest of his Face: Among these Surgeons and Physicians, came a poor sorry Barber, who had been a Servant to a Physician, and he undertook to cure the Patient. This foresaid Barber standing in the Company, and hearing their Determination, desired that he might make Trial of an Herb which he had seen his Master use for the same purpose, which Herb *Elatine*, though he were ignorant of the Name whereby it was called, yet he knew where to fetch it. To be short, this Herb he Stamped, and gave the Juice of it unto the Pati-

ent to drink, and outwardly applied the same Plaster-wise, and in a very short space perfectly cured the Man, and staid the rest of his Body from further Corruption, which was ready to fall into a Leprosie. Elatine helpeth the Inflammation of the Eyes, and defendeth Humours flowing unto them, being boyled, and as a Poultis applied thereto. The Leaves sodden in the Broth of a Hen or Veal, staideth the Disentery. The Modern Writers affirm, that the Female Fluellin openeth the Obstructions or stopping of the Liver or Spleen, provoketh Urine, driveth forth Stones, and cleanseth the Kidneys and Bladder, according to *Paulus*. The weight of a Dram, or of a French Crown, of the Powder of the Herb, with the like weight of Treacle, is commended against Pestilential Fevers.

Purple Foxgloves, in Latin *Digitalis purpurea vulgaris*. 'Tis sometimes four Foot high. The Stalk

is as thick as the Thumb, angled, hairy, reddish, and concave. The Root is fibrous, and bitter. The Flowers are placed on a long Spike; they are placed on short, hairy Footstalks, and hang downwards; each of them has a little sharp Leaf joyn'd to it; they are like a Taylor's Thimble; without they are of a Crimson Colour, except in the lower Part, which, by the mixture of some White, is of a Flesh-colour; they are purple also within, but in the lower Part they have some white Spots. To the Basis of the Flowers grow white or purple Threads. The Leaf is oblong, and ends sharp; hairy, and indented about the Edges; above of a dark Green, below hoary: Those that are at the Root are placed on long Footstalks, those on the Stalks are set disorderly, and there are many of them. The Cup of the Flower consists most commonly of five Leaves: The Margin of the Flower is divided into five Pieces. It delights in Sandy Ground.

It varies the Flower, and is sometimes white, but very rarely.

'Tis Vomitive. The Countrey-people in *Somersetshire* purge and vomit the Sick in Fevers with it. 'Tis very good in the Falling-sickness, if you take two Handfuls of it, with four Ounces of Polypody of the Oak, and boyl them in Beer, and then drink it : For some have been cured by this Decoction that have had the Falling-sickness above twenty Years, and that use to have two or three Fits every Month. But this Medicine must be given only to strong People, for it purges and vomits violently. Being bruised, and applied to the King's-Evil, or the Juice of it made into an Ointment, does much good. Some confide very much in the Flowers, in King's-Evil-Swellings : They put a great many into *May-Butter*, and set them in the Sun : Others mingle them with Lard, and put them under Ground for forty Days ; they spread the

Ointment on a Cloth, and apply them to the Swellings, and purge every sixth Day ; and, in the mean while, use continually a Decoction of the Herb *Robert* : With the thinner part of the Ointment they anoint the Red Part of the Swelling ; the thicker they use on Cloth. A large quantity of this Ointment ought to be provided ; for sometimes it is a Year, and more, before the Cure is perfected. Tho' the Ulcers should grow large at first, you need not be discourag'd ; for when the Ointment has dried up all the Humour, the Ulcers will heal and skin. This Ointment is chiefly of use in moist Ulcers of the King's-Evil.

Fumitory, in Latin *Fumaria*. It purges Choler, and purifies the Blood, and is much used for a Leprosie, the Itch and other Diseases of the Skin. 'Tis likewise commended for the French-Pox. It opens Obstructions of the Liver, and cures the Jaundice. It is much used in Whey, in

the Spring-time. 'Tis also good for the Scurvy. The Juice or Water of it, dropped into the Eyes, cures Dimness of Sight. Being mix'd with Treacle, it is good for the Plague. An Ointment made of the Juice of Fumitory, and of sharp-pointed Dock, and a little Vinegar and Hony, cures the Itch. Take of the Conserve of Fumitory, and Wormwood, each one Ounce; of the Conserve of the yellow Peel of Oranges and Limons, each two Ounces; of the simple Powder of the Root of Wake-Robin, of Yellow Sanders, of Aloes-wood, of the Root of Capers, each one Dram and an half; of Crabs-eyes one Dram, of Salt of Wormwood two Drams, of Syrup of Fumitory a sufficient quantity; make an Electuary: The Dose is, the quantity of a Walnut, twice a Day. This is good for the Scurvy.

G.

English Galangale, in Latin *Cyperus Longus*. English Galangale hath Leaves like unto the common Reed, but lesser and shorter. Its Stalk is three-square, two Cubits high: Upon whose top stand sundry Branches, every little Branch bearing many small chaffy Spikes. The Root is Black and very long, creeping hither and thither, occupying much Ground by reason of spreading: It is of a most sweet and pleasant Smell when broken. The common round *Cyperus*, is like the former in Leaves and Tops, but the Roots are here and there Knotty and Round, and not altogether so well Smelling as the former. There is also another *Cyperus* which grows in Syria and *Agypt*, whose Roots are Round, Blackish, and Large, many, hanging upon one String, and having a quick and Aromatick Smell: The Leaves and Tufts

Tufts resemble the former. There is said to be another kind of this last described, which is lesser, and the Roots are Blacker, and it grows in *Crete* now called *Candy*. There is also another *Cyperus*, which grows about Ditches and the Banks of Rivers, where the Salt Water sometimes comes: The Roots of this are hard, and Black without Smell, many hanging sometimes upon one String. The Stalk and Leaves are much like the former, but the Heads unlike, for they are rough and blackish, about the bigness of a Filbert, and hang some Six or Seven at the top of the Stalk. It flowers in *July* and *August*.

The First and Second of these grow Naturally in Fenny Grounds, yet will they prosper exceedingly in Gardens, as Experience hath taught us. The former of these grows Naturally in *Syria* and *Aegypt*, the latter in *Candy*. This grows plentifully in the Marshes, below

Gravesend, in *Shipey, Tenet*, and other places.

Dioscorides, says, That *Cyperus* hath an heating Quality. *Gallen*, says, The Roots are most effectual in Medicine, and of an heating and drying Quality: And some do reckon it hot and dry in the Second Degree. It maketh a most profitable Drink, to break and expel Gravel, and helpeth the Dropsie. If it be boyled in Wine, and Drunk, it provoketh Urine, driveth forth the Stone, and bringeth down the Natural Sickness of Women. The same taken as aforesaid, is a Remedy against the Stinging and Poyson of Serpents. *Fernelius*, saith, The Root of *Cyperus* used in Baths helpeth the Coldness and Stopping of the Matrix, and provoketh the Terms. He writeth also, That it increaseth Blood by warming the Body, and maketh Digestion; wonderfully refreshing the Spirits, and exhilarating the Mind, comforting the Senses, and encreasing their Liveliness.

restoring the Colour decayed; and making a sweet Breath. The Powder of *Cyperus* does not only dry up all moist Ulcers, either of the Mouth, Privy Members, and Fundament, but stayeth the Humours, and healeth them, though they be Malignant and Virulent, according to the Judgment of *Fernelius*.

Garlick, in Latin *Allium*. 'Tis hot and dry, and Alexipharmick. 'Tis used outwardly, and inwardly in the Flatulent Cholick, the Worms, for the Plague with Vinegar, and for the Stone, and for the Cough. The Common People use it frequently, boyl'd in Milk; and therefore 'tis called their Treacle: But the often use of it is injurious, partly by reason of the intolerable Stink; but especially, because it occasions the Head-ach, and Draught; and for that it hurts the Eyes, and the Organs of all the Senses. *Zacutus Lusitanus* relates an Observation of an Old Man, who, travelling a long Way in the

Snow, was taken desperately ill; the innate Heat of his Stomach, being in a manner extinguish'd: And when *Zacutus* had tried all hot Remedies to no purpose, he at length, according to *Avicen's* Directions, gave him Dried Garlick, mix'd with Honey; and when he had used this four Days, the Man found himself better; and was quite recover'd by using it a Month. And Experience teaches the Northern-People the Use of this Root; for which Reason they eat it often. Garlick beat with Lard, and applied to the Soles of the Feet, in the manner of an Ointment, opens the Stoppages of the Lungs. If Garlick be applied to the Soles of the Feet, the Breath will stink of it; but the Vapours penetrating the Habit of the Body, do not occasion that Stink; but Particles of the Garlick are mix'd with the Blood, and, together with it, are brought to the Lungs, and so are emitted by Expiration, with the Sooty *Effluvia* of the Blood. Take Cloves

Cloves of Garlick, pill'd, four Ounces, boyl them till they are soft, change the Water twice, pour the Water off, and put the Garlick into a Vessel, to which put Syrup of Vinegar half a Pound; stop it up close, and set it in a Skillet with Water, put Hay under the Vessel, and boyl it for half an Hour: Take four or five of the Cloves every Day, and a Spoonful or two of the Syrup. This is much commended for Coughs, and the Worms.

Herb-Ferrard. in Latin *Herba Gerardi.* *Herba Gerardi*, which *Pena* also calls *Imperatoria* and *Ostrutium*; the Germans *Podagraria*, that is, Gout-wort: In *Engl^{ish}* *Herb-Gerard*, or *Wild-Masterwort*, and in some Places after *Lyte*, *Asp-weed*. It is very like Masterwort in Leaves, Flowers, and Roots; but smaller, growing upon long Stems: The Roots tenderer, whiter, and not so thick or tuberos. The whole Plant is of a reasonable good Savour, but not so strong as

Masterwort.

Herb-Gerard grows of it self in Gardens, without Setting or Sowing, and is so fruitful in its increase, that where it hath once taken Root, it will hardly be gotten out again, spoiling and getting every Year more Ground, to the annoying of better Herbs. They flower from the beginning of *June*, to the beginning of *August*.

Herb-Gerard with its Roots Stamped, and laid upon Members that are troubled or vexed with the Gout, swageth the Pain, and taketh away the Swellings and Inflammations thereof, which occasioned the Germans to give it the Name *Podagraria*, because of its Virtues in curing the Gout. It cureth also the Hemorrhoides, if the Fundament be Bathed with the Decoction of the Leaves and Roots, and the soft and tender sodden Herbs laid thereon very hot.

Wild Germander, in Latin *Chamedrys silvestris*,
Tis

'Tis rooted with a great many Fibres. The Branches bending to the Earth, sometimes turn to Roots ; and so by creeping it increaseth. The Stalks are sometimes two Foot high, downy, round, small, and weak ; to which the Leaves grow by Intervals, opposite to one another, without Foot-stalks ; they are indented, hairy, very green, and wrinkly ; from a large Basis, they grow by degrees pointed, but not very sharp. The Flowers come from the Wings of the Leaves, and grow like an Ear, and seem as if they had four Leaves, tho' they have really but one, for they are entire at bottom : They are of a pleasant Sky-colour, and shine, and are streak'd with deep colour'd Lines, and white in the Middle, where is a very small Violet-Pillar, with two Threads, sustaining the white Tufts. The Cup of the Flower has four Leaves. The Flowers are placed upon short Foot-stalks, coming from the Bosom of a small Leaf. The Seed Vessels are flat,

and Twins, like those of Speed-well.

'Tis hot and dry, and somewhat bitter. 'Tis good for a Cough, at the Beginning of a Dropsie, for an ill Habit of Body, the Green-sickness, an hard Spleen, the Strangury, and Obstructions of the Bowels. The Garden-Germander provokes Urine and Sweat powerfully ; upon which Account it is good in Fevers, for the Scurvy, and for the Blood when coagulated ; but especially for the Gout, the Jaundice, and Suppression of Urine. It was commended to the Emperour *Charles V.* as an *Arcanum* for the Gout. 'Tis outwardly used for Eating Ulcers, for the Piles, the Itch, and to dry Catarrhs. 'Tis frequently used in a Decoction to open Women's Obstructions. 'Tis called in *Cambridgeshire* *Englisb-Treacle*. Take of the dried Leaves of Germander, Ground-Ivy, and White Hoar-hound, each one Handful ; of the Roots of Elecampane, and *Florentine-Flower-de-luce*, each one

one Ounce and an half ; of Anniseeds bruised 2 Ounces, of Liquorish one Ounce and an half, of Raisins of the Sun three Ounces ; hang all these in a Bag, in a Glass that has a large Mouth ; and put three Quarts of Lime-water to it ; stop it close, and set it in a cold Place ; pour out the Liquor as you use it : The Dose is four Ounces thrice a Day. This is good for Catarrhs, and Ulcers of the Lungs.

Glass-wort, or *Kali*, in Latin *Salicornia, sive kali geniculatum*. Glass-wort hath many gross, thick, and round Stalks a Foot high, full of fat and thick Sprigs, set with many Knots or Joints, without any Leaves at all, of a reddish green Colour. The whole Plant resembles a Branch of Coral. The Root is very small and single. There is another sort of Saltwort, which hath been taken among the Ancient Herbarists for a kind of Sampier. It hath a little tender Stalk a Cubit high, divided into

many small Branches set full of little thick Leaves, very narrow, somewhat long and sharp-pointed, yet not pricking ; amongst which cometh forth small Seed, wrapped in a crooked Husk, turned round like a crooked Perwinkle. The Stalks are of a reddish Colour. The whole Plant is of a Salt and Biting Taste, the Root is small and Thready. There is likewise another sort of *Kali*, whereof *Lobel* maketh mention under the Name of *Kali minus*, which is like unto the last before remembred, but altogether lesser, having many slender weak Branches lying commonly upon the Ground, and set with many small, round, long sharp-pointed Leaves, of a whitish green Colour : The Seed is small and shining, not much unlike that of Sorrel : The Root is slender with many Fibres ; the whole Plant hath a Staltish Taste like as the former. *Dodon* calls this *Kali album*. These Plants are to be found in Salt Marshes, almost every where. The

Second

Second excepted, which grows not here, but on the Coasts of the *Mediterranean* Sea. They flower and flourish in Summer Months. Glass-wort is hot and dry : The Ashes have a Caustick or Burning Quality.

A little quantity of the Herb taken inwardly, does not only mightily provoke Urine, but in like sort casteth forth the Dead Child. It draweth forth by Seige Watery Humours, and purgeth away the Dropic. A great quantity taken, is Mischievous and Deadly. The Smell and Smoak of this Herb, being Burnt, doth drive away Serpents. The Ashes are likewise tempered with those Medicines that serve to take away Scabs and Filth of the Skin : It easily consumeth Proud and Superfluous Flesh, that groweth in Poysonous Ulcers, as *Avicen* and *Serapio* report. We Read in the Copies of *Serapio*, that Glass-wort is a Tree so great, that a Man may stand under the shadow hereof:

But it is very like, that this Errour proceedeth rather from the Interpreter, than from the Author himself : The Flower of Chrystal, (or as they commonly term it, Sandever) does wonderfully dry. It easily taketh away Scabs and Manginess, if the parts be Washed and Bathed with the Water wherein it is Boiled.

Goats-beard, in Latin *Tragopogon*. Any part of this Plant being cut, yields a white Milk, which soon turns yellow and clammy. The Root is streight, about the bigness of a Finger. The Stalks are empty, and branchy; larger and stronger than those of *Scorzoner*a. It has many Leaves, that are like the Leaves of Leeks, which are sometimes very broad, sometimes long, narrow, and sharp. The Flowers are placed on the top of the Stalks and Branches, and consist of eight, nine, or ten green Leaves; they are long and sharp, above three Inches long, of a deep purple or Sky-colour, and at last

last turn into a soft Down; to which the Seed adheres; 'tis two Inches long, round, streak'd and rough, and black when ripe.

The Root boyl'd is reckon'd delicate Food; 'tis also used raw in Sallers. It nourishes much, and therefore good for Consumptive People. 'Tis used in Diseases of the Breast, and for a Cough, and Difficulty of Breathing. 'Tis supposed to expel the Stone, and to force Urine. The Juice of the Root, and the distill'd Water of it, do the same.

Coats-Rue, in Latin *Calega*. It spreads a small, white Root in the Earth. The Stalks are four Foot high, or higher, channell'd, empty, and has many Branches. The Leaves are like the Leaves of a Vetch, they have a soft, little Thorn at the end of them. The Flowers are placed upon peculiar Twigs, arising from the Wings of the Leaves; they grow one above another, like the many-flower'd Vetch, and are

of a whitish Colour. The Pods are round, small, long, and upright, wherein is contain'd the Seed.

'Tis *Alexipharmick*, and *Sudorifick*. It expels *Poyson*, and cures the *Plague*. 'Tis used in Children's *Convulsions*; a Spoonful of the Juice may be given at a time. 'Tis good for the *Worms*, and for the *Biting of Serpents*. The raw Herb, or when it is boyl'd, is also eaten in these Cases. The distill'd Water of it is used to expel *Contagion*, and in Children's *Convulsions*. The Honourable Mr. *Boyle* commends it much, from his own Experience, in curing *Pestilential* and *Malignant Diseases*. 'Tis one of the Ingredients in the *London-Plague-Water*. Take of the Roots of *Angelica*, *Master-wort*, *Buttur-bur*, and *Peony*, each half a Pound; of *Athamantick Spikenard*, and of *Scorzoner*, each four Ounces; of *Virginian Snake-weed* two Ounces, of the Leaves of *Rue*; *Rosemary*, *Balm*, *Carduus Benedictus*, *Scordium*, *Margolds*

rigolds and their Flowers, Dragons, Goats Rue, and Mint, each four Handfuls; pour upon them four Gallons of the best Brandy, let them infuse gently in *B. M.* (the Vessel being close stop'd) for three Days; draw off four Gallons, wherein hang in a Bag half an Ounce of Saffron; to every Pint of this, add an Ounce and an half of Fine Sugar.

Golden Rod, in Latin *Virga aurea*. The Root is brown, and has many whitish Fibres, and is jointed, and grows awry. The Stalks are stiff, upright, five or six Foot high, channel'd, a little hairy, and full of a fungous Pith. The Leaves that come from the Roots, and those that grow on the Stalks, are placed alternately, on long Foot-stalks; and sometimes they have none at all, or very short ones: Those that are at bottom are almost an Hand's breadth, and about twice as long; but here in *England* they are not so long, nor so broad: The uppermost are of a dark Green,

Green, hairy on both sides, and indented about the Edges. The Flowers are many, and grow on the tops of the Stalks, and on peculiar Foot-stalks arising from the Wings of the Leaves; they are yellow, and at last turn into a kind of Down. It grows commonly upon Heaths, and in Hilly Woods and Groves. It flowers in *August*. The Flowers sometimes vary.

'Tis an excellent Wound-herb, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. 'Tis Lithontriptick, and Diuretick. Two Drams of the Powder being taken in White-wine, hot, every Morning. 'Tis very cleansing, and drying. 'Tis good in the Obstructions of the Bowels, and for those that are inclin'd to a Dropsie, and for stopping all Fluxes of the Womb or Belly, and inward Bleedings.

Gooseberry bush, in Latin *Grossularia*. It loves cold Places. It flowers in *April*; the Fruit comes forth in *May*, and is ripe in *June* and *July*.

The

The Fruit is very agreeable to the Stomach. Being boyl'd in Broth before they are ripe, they do good in a Fever. They provoke Appetite, and stop the Fluxes of the Belly. They also cure a Gonorrhea, and the Whites. They are outwardly applied for Inflammations, and St. *Anthony's* Fire. But before they are ripe, many of them must not be eaten; for they occasion the Cholick, and Gripes. Wine is made of them, when they are ripe, in the following manner: The Berries being put into a Tub, they pour upon them a sufficient quantity of hot Water, and then, covering the Vessel very close, they let them stand three Weeks, or a Month, till the Liquor is impregnated with the Juice and Spirit of the Berries; then they draw it out, and put it into Bottles, with Sugar, which they keep close stop'd, till the Liquor is well mix'd and ferment-ed with the Sugar; and so it becomes a generous Wine.

Goutwort. See *Herb Gerard.*

Canary-Grass, in Latin *Phalaris.* It grows as well in *Spain* and *France*, as in the *Canaries.* The Seed, and the Juice of the Herb, and the Leaves, taken inwardly, are commended for Pains in the Bladder.

Cotton-Grass, in Latin *Gramen Tomentosum.* It grows in Marshy and Watery Places, and is easily known by the Cotton on it. 'Tis very astringent; and is used for making Candles, and the like.

Common Dog-Grass, or *Couch-Grass,* in Latin *Gramen Caninum.* 'Tis a tall Grass, sometimes four or five Foot high, it expels Gravel. *Selvius* says, that Sheep and the Oxen that are troubled with the Stone in the Winter-time, are freed from it in the Spring by Eating Grass.

Oat-Grass, in Latin *Gramen Avenaceum.* 'Tis found in *May*, in the Hedges, and Narrow Ways.
Tragus

Tragus says, A Decoction of it in White-wine, us'd for some Days, is an excellent Remedy for the Worms in Children.

Goose-grass, or *Cleavers*, in Latin *Aparine*. This Herb beat up with Lard, cures the King's-Evil. The distill'd Water stops the Flux of the Belly, and is good in the Jaundice. The distill'd Water, or the Herb cut small, and boyl'd in a sufficient quantity of Wine, and drunk, is an excellent Remedy for the Stone and Gravel. The Herb dried, with the Spleen of a Calf, in a Furnace, is accounted very excellent for Tumours of the Spleen, and Hypochondriack Winds. Take of the Leaves of Cleavers, Plantane and Brook-lime, each four Handfuls; bruise them, and pour upon them three Ounces of *Aqua Lumbricorum*, and three Ounces of *Aqua Raphani Composit.* then strain them: This is to be taken twice a Day; at Eight in the Morning, and Five in the Afternoon. This is good in a Dropsie.

Gromil, in Latin *Lithospermum*. The Root is about the thickness of the Thumb, woody and Perennial; and has some Fibres on the Sides. It has many Stalks two or three Foot high, streight, firm, round, rough and branchy. It has many Leaves, plac'd disorderly; they are long, narrow, and end in a sharp Point, and have no Footstalks: Those that are at the top of the Stalks and Branches are broader, and shorter, and of a deeper Green. The little Flowers are placed on short Footstalks, and come from the Wings of the Leaves; they are white; and consist of one Leaf, divided into five blunt pieces. The Cup is hairy, and consists of five narrow Jags. Four Seeds succeed each Flower; they are of an Ash-colour, very hard, and look as if they were polish'd. It grows near Hedges in dry Grounds, near High ways, and in Bushes. It flowers in *May* and *June*.

The Seed of it cleanses the Reins, and provokes Urine; breaks the Stone, and expels it. Two Drams of the Seed, or more, may be given at a time. *Matthioli* prescribes it for Women in Labour, in a Woman's Milk.

Ground-pine, in Latin *Chamapytis vulgaris*. 'Tis a small Plant, of the breadth of an Hand, and rarely above an Inch, or two Inches high. The Root is long, woody, and single. The little Stalk is round, hairy, and somewhat red near the Earth; in other Places green, inclining to a yellow; as also are the Leaves, which are placed at small Distances, at the Knots, by Pairs, opposite to one another; they are hairy, and resemble the Claws of a small Bird; they taste and smell like Pitch and Rosin. The Flowers proceed from the Wings of the Leaves, are yellow, and have a broad Lip, divided into two parts; the Upper has red Spots instead of an Hood; they

have Threads of a light Purple. The Seeds are placed in little Cups, four and four in a Rank; and they are three-square. The Tube of the Flower bellies out, and serves instead of a Seed-vessel. It grows in Till'd Grounds, but is rare in *England*.

It strengthens the Nerves; incises, opens, and is Diuretick, and provokes the Courses. It expels a dead Child, and the After-birth; and works so powerfully, that Women with Child are wholly forbid the use of it, because it occasions Miscarriage. Boyl'd in Wine, or powder'd, and made into Pills, with *Hermodyls*, and *Venice-Turpentine*, it does much Good in a Dropsie. Outwardly used, it cures Ulcers, by cleansing them, and taking off the Hardness. Take of Ground-pine and Wormwood, each two Handfuls; of Scurvy-grass ten Handfuls, of Mountain-Sage six Handfuls, six Oranges sliced; put all into a Pye, made of two parts of Barly-meal, and one of Rye;
I bake

bake it, and after fired it all small; then put it into a Bag, and hang it in five Gallons of Midling Ale: After six Days, drink of it for your ordinary Drink. This was used, with excellent Succels, to a Person that was afflicted with the Gout and Scurvy.

Groundsel, in Latin *Erigeron*. This grows every where in the Fields, and Gardens; and in Courts, too frequently, all the Year.

The Juice of the Herb taken in Beer, or a Decoction of it with Hony, vomits gently. Outwardly applied, it is good for the Inflammations of the Paps, and for the King's-Evil. 'Tis very probable that it may be useful against Worms; For Farriers use it as a present Remedy for the Botts.

H.

Harts-tongue, in Latin *Phyllitis*. It has many black, Capillary Roots. It has six, eight, or ten long Leaves, nine Inches, or a Foot long, and about two Inches broad; of a curious shining Green above, below streak'd with small, and somewhat long, brownish Marks. The Bottom of the Leaves, are a little bowed on each side of the Middle-rib. It smells strong, and tastes rough. It grows in moist, stony and shady Places, especially on Mountains, and in Wells and Caves. It grows in great Abundance by *Walberton*, near *Arundel* in *Suffex*.

'Tis used chiefly in Swellings of the Spleen, for the Flux of the Belly, and for Spitting of Blood. Outwardly applied, it cleanses Wounds and Ulcers. The Powder of it is of excellent use for the Palpitation of the Heart, for Mother-fits, and Convulsions, being taken

ken in small Beer, and Posset-drink. A Conserve made of the green Leaves, is used for the same purpose.

Wawthorn. See *White-Thorn*.

Heath, in Latin *Erica*.

Heath grows upon dry Mountains, which are Hungry and Barren, as upon *Hamstead-Heath* near London, where all the sorts grow, except that with the white Flowers, and that which beareth Berries: There are not above three or four sorts that I could ever observe to grow there. Heath with the white Flowers grows upon the Downs near *Gravesend*; Heath which beareth Berries, grows in the North part of *England*, Namely, at a place called *Crosby Ravenswaith*, and in *Crag-dale* also in the same country. The tender Tops and Flowers, says *Dioscorides*; are good to be laid upon the Bittings and Stingings of Venomous beasts: Of those Flowers the Bees gather Bad Honey,

The Bark and Leaves of Heath may be used for, and in the same Cases that *Tamarisk* is used.

Hemlock, in Latin *Cicuta*. 'Tis very cold, and supposed to be poysonous; yet it is frequently used now-a-days for Tumours and Inflammations of the Spleen. Some Physicians say, it is hot. Outwardly used, it is Anodine. A Cataplasm, or the Plaster of Hemlock, with *Ammoniacum*, discusses powerfully hard Swellings, and a Ganglion. Twenty Grains of the Powder of the Root is an excellent Diaphoretick in Malignant Fevers.

Common-Hemlock Wild-Cicely, or *Cow-weed*, in Latin *Cicutaria vulgaris*. The Root is thick, long, and white, especially within: It has an Acrid and Arc-matick Taste. The Stalks are three or four Foot high, or higher, as thick as the Thumb, empty, hairy, and reddish. The Leaves are like the Hemlock above-mention'd, but they are broader, and of a paler Green;

Green ; they shine, and have a short Down, but it is scarce visible. The white Flowers are placed in a Circle, and each of them consists of five Leaves ; the uppermost are larger than the rest. A Pair of Seeds succeed each Flower ; they are long, smooth, and black when they are ripe. It grows every where in Hedges, and in Orchards, and under Trees. It springs in the Beginning of the Spring, and flowers in *May*. In the Spring, when the Leaves are tender, Cows eat them greedily ; wherefore our Country-people call it Cow-weed.

J. Bauhinus says, he knew two Families, who thinking they had gather'd Parsnips, by chance found these Roots in the Winter, without Leaves ; (for they are more like Parsnips, than the Roots of the above-mention'd Hemlock) and having eaten a few of them, they were like to be suffocated ; and were senseless, and mad, and just like Anticks : He cured them with Vomits. And I remember,

a whole Family, several Years ago, was strangely surpriz'd, at a Village call'd *Funtington*, about two Miles from the City of *Chichester* in *Sussex*, upon the like Occasion. But some affirm, that old Parsnips will cause the same Symptoms ; wherefore they call them Madnips.

Water Hemlock, Cicutaria Palustris. The Root smells most offensively fetid when broken.

Hemp, in Latin *Cannabis sativa*. The Seed of it boyl'd in Milk, is good for a Cough. And five or six Ounces of it taken, cure the Jaundice: An Emulsion of the Seeds does the Same. The Juice of the Herb, and of the green Seed, cure Pain and Obstructions of the Ears. 'Tis suppos'd by some, that it extinguishes Venery ; but the *Persians* use it now-a-days, fried and mixed with Salt, to provoke the same. The Oyl of the Seeds, mix'd with a little Wax, is excellent to take out the Pain and Fire in Burns. *Gale*

reckons, that the Virtues of Hemlock and Hemp are much the same.

Common Hemp-agrimony, in Latin *Eupatorium cannabinum*. The Root grows awry, and has large, whitish Fibres. The Stalk is five or six Foot high, straight, round, has Cotton on it, and is purplish, and full of white Pith; it has an Aromatick Smell when it is cut, and has many Wings. There are many Leaves upon the Stalks, three upon one Foot-stalk, something like the Leaves of Hemp, oblong, pointed, and indented about the Edges, and of a bitter Taste. The Flowers are placed on tufts, compos'd of five or six small purple Flowers. The Seeds when ripe, fly away with the Down. It grows on the Banks of Rivers and Brooks, and near Standing-waters. It flowers in July.

'Tis Epatick and Vulnerary. 'Tis chiefly used for an ill Habit of Body; for Catarrhs, and Coughs; for Obstructions of Urine, and

the Courses. It cures the Jaundice. Take of the Leaves of Hemp, Agrimony, Harts-tongue, Speedwell, Colts-foot, Mouse-ear, and Sanicle, each one Handful; of the Roots of Madder and Charvil, each one Ounce; of Barley half an Ounce, of Red Vetches half an Ounce, of Raisins of the Sun an Ounce and an half; boyl them in two Quarts of Fountain-water, till half is consum'd; sweeten it with Hony. This is used in an *Empyema*.

Common Hen-bane, in Latin *Hyoscyamus vulgaris*. 'Tis easily known by its stinking Smell. The Leaves are soft, downy, fat, and cut deep about the edges, and are plac'd disorderly upon the Stalks, which are two Foot high, branchy thick, and cover'd with a thick Down. The Flowers scarce appear above the Husk, they end in five round Points, they grow one above another, are of a dull yellow Colour, somewhat pale towards the Edges; they have many purplish Veins. The Seed

is of a greyish Colour, and contain'd in an hard, close Husk. The Root is thick, wrinkly, white within, and brown without, and doth not stink, so much as the Leaves. It grows near most High-ways, in untill'd Grounds amongst Rubbishi, and on fat earth.

It cools and mollifies very much: It disposes to Sleep, eases Pain, and mitigates Acrimony. 'Tis good for hot and sharp Defluxions of the Eyes. It stops Eruptions of Blood, and Overflowing of the Courses. 'Tis applied for Inflammation of the Testicles, and other Parts. Take of the Seeds of Hen-bane and White-Poppy, each two Drams; Conserve of Red Roses two Ounces; make an Electuary: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg. This stops any Hemorrhage. Take of the Seeds of Hen-bane and White-Poppy, each half a Dram; of Sugar of Roses three Drams, of Syrup of Comfrey a sufficient quantity; make an Electuary: Take the quantity of a small Nutmeg,

drinking upon it a Draught of Tincture of Roses. This is good for Bleeding at the Nose, and Spitting of Blood.

Verb-Robert, in Latin *Geranium Robertianum*. It grows commonly in Hedges. It has a small Root. The Stalks are sometimes nine Inches, sometimes two Foot high; they are hairy, knotted, reddish, especially about the Joints; they branch out. The Leaves come partly from the Root, and partly from the Joints; they are hairy, and are plac'd on reddish, hairy Foot-stalks, and are divided almost like the Leaves of Feverfew; they smell like Parsnips when they are rub'd, and taste astringent. The Flowers are purple, and consist of five Leaves; they come from a Cup that is hairy, of a deep red Colour, and divided into five Parts. The Beaks are sharp-pointed.

'Tis Vulnerary. Inwardly taken, or outwardly applied, it stops Fluxes of Blood, and resolves coagulated

lated Blood. It cleanses Wounds and Ulcers. It expels Gravel, and cures Cholick Pains. 'Tis also commended for Ruptures. 'Tis used outwardly in an *Erisipelas*, and for Ulcers of the Mouth and Paps. Country-people make a Decoction of it for Cattle, when they void Blood by Urine.

Verb Two-pence. See *Money-wort*.

High-taper. See *Mullein*.

Holly, in Latin *Agri-folium*. The Berries are useful in the Cholick, for they purge gross and pituitous Humours by Stool, ten or twelve being taken at a time. The Tree is fittest to make Arbours, in the Northern Parts especially; for it will endure Cold very well, it continues always green, is very pleasant to the Sight, and will bear Sheering: It grows very slowly, so that it will not be injurious to a Garden, either by reason of its Lu-

xuriant Branches, or spreading Roots.

The Way to make Birdlime.

Pill as many of this sort of Trees as you have occasion for, in *June* or *July*; boyl the Bark, seven or eight Hours together, in Water, till it is tender: When it is boyl'd, make an Heap with Fern, strowing a Lay of one, and a Lay of the other. This sort of Position the Chymists call *Stratum super stratum*; and mark it thus. S. S. S. Let it ferment a Fortnight, or three Weeks; then take it out, and beat it in a Mortar till it may be kneaded like Dough; then wash it in Water, it will soon be clean. And so you will have pure Birdlime.

The Prickles, of the Leaves boyl'd in Possie-drink, wonderfully ease the Cholick, and Pains in the Bowels. With this a Gentlewoman cured her self, and many others, when

other Medicines would do no good.

Common Hony-suckle, or *Wild-bind*, in Latin *Periclymenum*. It heats and dries much : 'Tis Splenatick, and very Diuretick. 'Tis chiefly used in an *Asthma*, and for a Cough. It dries moist and sordid Ulcers. It cures Scabs, and other Diseases of the Skin. It helps Difficulty of Breathing, and hastens Delivery, and expels Gravel. The distill'd Water, and the Juice of it, is in use. The Leaves also are frequently used in Gargarisms ; but some think they are too hot and acrid for such an Use.

Hops, in Latin *Lupulus*. They preserve Beer, and make it more wholsom, and better tasted : and render it Diuretick. Beer purges the Blood, is good in the Jaundice, and for Hypochondriack Diseases : But whether it expels Gravel, or generates it, is much disputed by some : They that commend it for the Stone, argue from its

being hot and Diuretick : They that condemn the use of it in the Stone, say, that it makes the Fits worse ; and that Ale, on the contrary, mitigates the Pain. Besides, they say that the Stone is much increas'd in *England* since the use of Hops. But I agree with those that approve and commend the use of it in Beer ; for the Beer is thereby render'd more agreeable to the Stomach, and promotes the Concoction of the Meat the better. Nor does it avail any thing, that Physicians forbid the use of Beer in the Stone, and prescribe Ale ; for they do so only to lessen the Pain ; for which Intention Ale is very proper, by reason of its Smoothness ; but it does no way conduce towards the Eradicating the Disease, or removing the Cause ; but rather promotes the Growth of it, by its being clammy, and apt to stick to it : And it plainly appears by Mr. *Graunt's* Observations on the Bills of Mortality, that fewer die of the Stone, in *London*, since Hops were

so much used, than before. The Buds of Hops, eaten in the Spring-time, being first boyl'd and butter'd, purge the Blood, and loosen the Belly, and open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen.

Take of Black Soap, and fresh Hops, each two Handfuls; of Blue-Currants a quarter of a Pound; beat them, and mix them, and apply them to the Wrists, to cure a Quotidian-Aguc.

White Hore-hound, in Latin *Marrubium album*. It has a single, woody Root, with many Fibres. It has many Stalks, a Foot high, or higher; they are downy, four-square, branchy, and have many Leaves on them, two opposite one to another, at each Joint; they are roundish, wrinkly, and indented, and are placed on pretty long Foot-stalks. The Flowers are whitish, and very small; they encompass the Stalk at the Joints, and have short Foot-stalks, or none at all. Four Seeds, joyn'd together, suc-

ceed each Flower. The Smell of the whole Herb is strong, and somewhat offensive. It grows near High-ways, and amongst Rubbish.

The Juice of it mix'd with Honey is good for those that have Coughs, and are Consumptive. The Powder of it kills Worms. Take of the Syrup of White Hore-hound two Ounces, of Oyl of Tartar *per deliquium* one Scruple; mix them: Let the Sick take often of it, a Spoonful at a Time, This is excellent in the Jaundice. The Tops of it infus'd in Wine, and drunk three Mornings, is good to provoke the Courses, and to expel the Secundine, and to strengthen the Stomach, and to cure an ill Habit of Body. A Conserve of the Flowers made with Honey, and an Ounce of it taken in the Morning, for forty Days, cured a Nobleman of a Scirrhus in his Liver, when Chalybeats, and other Medicines, would do no good.

Horn-beam, in Latin *Betulus*. *Betulus*, or the *Horn-beam-tree* grows very great, and very like unto the Elm, or *Witch-Hazel-Tree*, having a great Body : The Wood or Timber whereof is better for Arrows and Shafts, Pullies for Mills, and such like devices, than Elm or *Witch-Hazel*; for in time it waxeth so hard, that the Toughness and Hardness of it, may be rather compared unto Horn than unto Wood; therefore it was called *Horn-beam* or *Hard-beam*. The Leaves of it are like the Elm, but tenderer : Among those hang certain Triangular things, upon which be found Knaps, or little Heads of the bigness of Ciches, in which is contain'd the Fruit or Seed : The Root is strong and thick.

Betulus or *Hornbeam-Tree* grows plentifully in *Northamptonshire*, also in *Kent* by *Gravesend*, where it is commonly taken for a kind of Elm. This Tree

does Spring in *April*, and the Seed is ripe in *September*. The *Horn-beam-Tree* is called in Latin *Conjugalis*, or belonging to the Yoke, because it serveth well to make Yokes wherewith Oxen are Yoked together, which are also at this time made thereof in our own Country; and therefore it may be Englished *Yoke-Elm*. It is also called *Betulus*, as if it were a kind of Birch. Being Tapped in Spring, it distills a Liqueur like Beech.

Horse-tail, in Latin *Equisetum*. The Root is small, black, jointed, and creeping, and has many small Fibres arising from the Joints. It springs up with Heads somewhat like *Asparagus*, which grow into hard, rough, hollow Stalks, jointed at many places, one with another. At every joint grows a Bush of rusty, hard Leaves, resembling an *Horse-tail*. At the tops of the Stalks come forth small Catkins, like those of Trees.

'Tis very astringent, and therefore is used to cure the Whites, and Fluxes of Blood; one Dram of the Powder of it, or four Ounces of the Decoction of it in Wine, being taken Night and Morning. Three Spoonfuls of the distill'd Water, taken two or three Mornings, cures Bleeding, and Ulcers of the Reins and Kidneys. Outwardly applied, it cures Wounds, even when the Nerves are cut. For Ulcers of the Lungs, drink three Ounces of the Decoction made in Water, or two Ounces of the Juice, Morning and Evening. A Dram of the Powder taken in three Ounces of Plantain-water, Morning and Evening, for some Days, is commended for a Consumption.

Great Hounds-tongue, in Latin *Cynoglossum*. The Root is thick, black without, white within; it smells worse than it tastes, it has an odd, sweet Taste. The Stalks are about three or four Foot high; they are divided into many Branch-

es. The first Year the Leaves are long, and somewhat broad: The second Year, when it bears a Stalk, they are sharp and pointed, hoary, soft, and downy, and stink. The Flowers are of a sordid red Colour, divided, for some time, into five pieces; the Flowers and Seeds most commonly bend to one part, and each is placed on a Foot-stalk an Inch long, which has no Leaf. The Leaves grow alternately to the Stalks, without Foot-stalks. It grows commonly among Rubbish, and in Fields not cultivated. It flowers in June.

It cools, and dries. 'Tis used to stop Blood, a Looseness, a Gonorrhœa, and Catarrhs. An Ointment made of the Juice, with Honey and Turpentine, is much commended for old Fistulous Ulcers. The Pill made of Hound's-tongue is compounded in the following manner: Take of the Roots of Hound's-tongue dried, of the Seeds of White Henbane.

bane, and of Opium prepar'd, each half an Ounce; of Mirrh six Drams, of Olibanum five Drams, of Saffron, Castor, and Storax Calamite, each one Dram and an half: The Roots of Hound's-tongue, the Seeds of Hen-bane, and the Castor must be all powder'd together; but the Myrrh, the Saffron, and the Olibanum must be powder'd a-part; the Opium must be slic'd small, and dissolv'd in Rose-water; afterwards you must add the Powders, and with Syrup *de Stecade* make a Mass: The Dose is one Scruple. 'Tis frequently used in Catarrhs, and to cause Rest.

House-leek, or *Singreen*, in Latin *Sedum magus vulgare*. It does not grow spontaneously in *England*, but it is commonly sown on Houses.

'Tis very Cooling, and Astringent. 'Tis used inwardly in Bilious Fevers, for it quenches Thirst, and moderates the Heat, the Juice of it being mix'd

with Sugar. Rags dip'd in the Juice, or distill'd Water of it, and applied to any Inflammation of the Body, especially in the Frenzy, are very beneficial. The Juice of it cures Corns and Warts. For Ulcers of the Matrix, and Urinary Passage, take of the Juice four Ounces, and one Ounce of Litharge, and the Yolks of two Eggs; rub them a long time in a Leaden Mortar; then make Application in Fevers, when the Tongue is dry, and chap'd, dip a Leaf of it in Rose-water, and apply it to the Tongue, and repeat it often. Take of the Juice one Spoonful, of White-wine two Spoonfuls; mix them together; drop one or two Drops into the Eyes, and apply a double Linnen Rag, dipped in the same. This is good for an hot Distillation on the Eyes.

Hyacinth, in Latin *Hyacinthus*. The blue *English Hyacinths*, or Hair-bells, are very common throughout all *England*. It hath long

long narrow Leaves leaning towards the Ground, among which, spring up naked or bare Stalks laden with many hollow blue Flowers, of a strong sweet Smell, somewhat stuffing the Head: After which, come the Coddies or round Knobs, containing a great quantity of small black shining Seed. The Root is Bulbous; full of a slimy blewish Juice, which will serve to set Feathers upon Arrows, instead of Glue, or to paste Books with: Whereof is made the best Starch, next unto that of Wake-Robin Roots.

The white *English* Hyacinth, is altogether like the precedent, excepting, that the Leaves of it are somewhat broader, the Flowers more open, of a white Colour. There is found Wild in many places of *England*, another sort, which hath Flowers of a fair Carnation Colour, which makes it differ from the other. There are also sundry other Varieties of this sort, but I

think it unnecessary to insist upon them, their difference is so little, consisting not in their shape, but in the Colour of their Flowers. The Blue Hair-Bells grow Wild in Woods, Copse, and in the Borders of Fields every where throughout *England*; the other two are not so common, yet do they grow in Woods by *Colchester* in *Essex*, in the Fields and Woods by *South-Fleet*, near unto *Gravesend* in *Kent*, as also in a piece of Ground by *Canterbury*, called the *Clapper*, in the Fields by the *Bath*, about the Woods by *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, and other places. They flower from the beginning of *May* to the end of *June*.

Hyssop, in Latin *Hyssopus*, 'Tis hot, and acrid: It attenuates, opens, and cleanses. 'Tis chiefly used in Diseases of the Lungs. 'Tis frequently applied outwardly to remove Blood that is settled in the Eyes. A Bunch of it being boyl'd in Water, and applied hot to the Eye,

Eye, is also very good for Bruises.

I.

Jack by the Hedge, or *Sauce-alone*, in Latin *Alliaria*. It sends forth Stalks, round, channell'd and solid; small, and somewhat hairy; three or four Foot high. The Root is small, woody and white; and stinks like Garlick. The Leaves are first round, like Ground-Ivy, but much larger; but soon afterwards they are a little pointed, and indented about the Edges; they are of a pale Green, and smooth, and set on large Foot-stalks; the Smell and Taste of them is not so strong as Garlick; they are placed at a great distance upon the Stalks. Disorderly, upon the tops of the Stalks and Branches, are many whitish, small Flowers, consisting of four small Leaves, upon very short Foot-stalks; in the midst whereof are Tufts, of a Colour betwixt Yel-

low and Green. The oblong and blackish Seed is contain'd in long Cods, that are angl'd, and divided by a Membrane that has two Valves. It grows in Hedges and Ditches.

Country-people use it in Sauces. When it is green, it provokes Urine; when dry, it expels Poyson. Being boyl'd in Wine, or mix'd with Hony, it cures old Coughs. 'Tis excellent for resisting Putrefaction: Upon which account, the Herb it self, beat up with Hony, and the Juice boyl'd till it is thick, are put into Cataplasms for Gangreens, and other putrid and malignant Ulcers. The Seed applied to the Bottom of the Belly, cures Mother-fits. The Seeds rub'd, and put into the Nose, provoke Sneezing, and purges the Head. The Herb boyl'd in Oyl and Water, and taken inwardly, relieves Asthmatics. Some boyl the Leaves in Clysters for the Cholick, Nephritick Pains, and the Stone. 'Tis like true Scordium in Virtue and

and Smell. *Fabricius Hil-*
danus says, he often found
 the Juice very good for
 Gangreens. And none need
 wonder why the Ancients,
 especially the *Arabians*, sub-
 stituted this Herb for Scor-
 dium; not for that Scor-
 dium was unknown to
 them, but because they
 found, in a manner, the
 same Virtues in this Plant.
 Besides, Scordium does not
 grow in many Regions,
 and so it must be had dry
 and obsolete; whereas this
 Herb grows almost every
 where.

White Yellamine, in La-
 tin *Jasminum album*. The
 Flowers are chiefly used to
 perfume Gloves. The Oyl
 of it heals, mollifies, and
 opens; and is used in Con-
 tractions of the Limbs, and
 the like.

Yew-Car, in Latin
Fungus sambucinus. It grows
 to the Trunk of the El-
 der-tree.

Being dried, it will keep
 good a Year. Boyl'd in
 Milk, or infus'd in Vine-
 gar, 'tis good to gargle the

Mouth or Throat in Quin-
 sies, and other Inflamma-
 tions of the Mouth and
 Throat. And being in-
 fus'd in some proper Wa-
 ter, it is good in Diseases
 of the Eyes.

Inchanters Night-
shade, in Latin *Circea Lu-*
tetiana. It has Leaves
 like Peti-morel, sharp at
 the point like Spinage:
 The Stalk is streight and
 upright, very brittle, two
 Foot high. The Flowers
 are white tending to Car-
 nation, with certain small
 brown Chives in the
 midst: The Seed is con-
 tain'd in small round Bul-
 lets, rough and very hai-
 ry. The Roots are tough,
 and many in number,
 thrusting themselves deep
 in the Ground, and dis-
 persing far abroad, where-
 by it greatly increases; in-
 somuch, that when it
 hath once taken fast Root,
 it can hardly be rooted
 out or destroy'd. It grows
 in obscure and dark pla-
 ces, about Dung-hills, by
 Path-ways, and in such
 like places. It flowereth
 from *June* to the end of

Sep-

September. 'Tis of no great use in Physick and Surgery. It Tastes a little acrid, sweet, and astringent, and has a *Solanum* Smell. The Leaves may be us'd as an Anodyne, and repelling Medicine: It is a *Solanum* by its Smell.

St. John's-wort, in Latin *Hypericon*. It has a woody Root, that is much divided, and hath many stiff, woody, round, reddish Twigs, two Foot and an half high, or higher, and divided into many Branches. The Leaves grow by Pairs, opposite one to another, and have no Footstalks; they are smooth, and full of Holes, which may be plainly perceiv'd if you hold them up against the Sun; they taste dry and astringent, with some kind of Bitterness. At the top of the Stalks and Branches grow yellow Flowers of five Leaves a piece, with yellow Tufts in the middle; which being bruise'd, yield a bloody Juice. After the Flowers, come small, round Heads,

wherein are contain'd small, black Seeds. It grows in Hedges, and among Bushes.

'Tis an excellent Diuretick and Vulnerary Herb. A Decoction of it cures Tertian and Quartan Agues. It stops Spitting of Blood, and expels Gravel. A Tincture of the Flowers is excellent in a *Mania*: And the Flowers infus'd in Spirit of Wine, kill Worms. The Compound Oyl of the *London-Dispensatory* is much us'd, and is made in the following manner: Take one Pint of White-wine; of the Tops, and Flowers, and Seeds of *St. John's-wort* four Ounces; bruise them, and infuse them three Days in a Pint of old Oyl of Olives, in the Sun, or upon a gentle Fire; and then press it. Note, they must infuse in a Glass well stop'd. There must be a second and third infusion in the same Wine. After the third Infusion, boyl it till all the Wine is, in a manner, consum'd; then strain it, and add three Ounces of Turpentine,

tine, and one Scruple of Saffron; then boyl it a little, and put it up for Use. This is excellent for Bruises and Aches. For Spitting of Blood. Take of the Leaves of *St. John's-wort*, *Hart's-tongue*, *Speed-well*, *Moufe-ear*, and *Ground-Ivy*, each one Handful; of the Roots of *Chervil*; and fresh *Nettles*, each one Ounce; boyl them in three Pints of Fountain-water, to two; add one Ounce and an half of Raisins of the Sun ston'd, of *Liquorish* two Drams, of the *Byzantine* Syrup two Ounces; clarify them with the White of an Egg, and make an Apozem: Take four or six Ounces twice or thrice a Day, for a Month.

Smooth Broad Leav'd Ironwort, or *All-heal*, in Latin *Sideritis arvensis latifolia*. It grows up with square Stalks a Cubit high, set with pretty large and green smooth Leaves at the top of the Branches, being hooded, and of a pale yellow Colour. This Plant is dry,

with little or no Heat and is endued with an astringive Faculty. It conduces much to the healing of green Wounds, being beaten and applied, or put in Unguents or Plaisters made for that purpose. 'Tis also of singular use, to keep Wounds from Inflammation, and speedily to heal them up, as also to stay all Fluxes and Defluxions, having a drying and moderate astringive faculty. 'Tis also commended for the Biting of a Mad-Dog. *Clusius* says, It is us'd in Fomentations, to bath the Head for the Pains and Aches thereof, and against the stiffness and weariness of the Limbs or Joints. The same Authour affirms, that he has known the Decoction us'd with very good success, in curing the Inflammations and Ulcerations of the Legs. It tastes bitterish, slimy and subastringent; and smells like Dead-Nettle, or Betony, outwardly and inwardly it is Vulnerary, by the Mucilage and bitter Astringency.

July-flowers, in Latin *Caryophyllus*. They are Cephalick and Cordial. The Syrup is chiefly used, and is made in the following manner: Take of fragrant July-flowers, the White being cut off, one Pound; pour on them a Quart of Spring-water, and let them stand all Night; then strain the Liquor, and being gently warm'd, dissolve therein four Pounds of the whitest Sugar, without boiling it; and make a Syrup.

Juniper-tree, in Latin *Juniperus*. It spreads itself near the Ground. The Leaves are like the Leaves of Furze, but not so large, nor so prickly; they are always green; they are stiff, and smooth above; they are seldom an Inch long, and are very narrow. The Branches are divided into many Twigs. The Berries are many, round, and twice as large as Pepper; when they are ripe they are blackish; they taste acrid and re-

sinous, with a sort of Sweetness.

The Wood being burnt, perfumes the Air. The Berries are good for a cold Stomach, and are good against Wind and Gripes: They provoke Urine, and expel Poyson, and are good in Diseases of the Head and Nerves. The Oyl of Juniper is much in use; it helps the Tooth-ach, and is good in the Cholick, and against Gravel: The Dose is five or six Drops, in a proper Vehicle.

Climbing-Ivy, in Latin *Hedera Arborea*. 'Tis frequently used outwardly, upon Issues, and for Pains in the Ears proceeding from Matter contain'd within. The Ancients boyl'd the Leaves in Wine, and applied them to Burns, and Malignant Ulcers. Some that are afflicted with the Gout, apply the green Leaves to the Pain'd Parts. A Pugil of the dried Flowers, taken in Wine, cures the Bloody-Flux. A large quantity of the Powder of the ripe Berries
taken

taken in Wine, is an excellent Remedy for the Plague. A Dram of the Stones taken in Wine, provokes Urine, and expels Gravel. Three of the Stones powder'd, and taken, with a little Saffron, in Penny-royal-water, for some Days, in the Morning, scarce ever fails to move the Courses: It must be taken hot.

The Berries purge upwards and downwards. The Oyl of the Berries, drawn by Distillation, is very good for cold diseases of the Joints: It provokes the Courses, expels Gravel, and cures sordid Ulcers. Take one Dram of the ripe Berries, dried in the Shade, and powder'd, in a Glass of White-wine: This is very Sudorifick, and is good in the Plague, and for Pains of the Stomach.

Ground-Ivy, in Latin *Hedera terrestris*. 'Tis Vulnerary, either outwardly applied, or taken inwardly. 'Tis also Diuretick, and moves the Courses.

'Tis frequently used for Diseases of the Lungs, for Obstructions of the Kidneys, and the Jaundice, and in Clysters for the Cholick. The People in the North put it into their Beer, to clear it; and therefore it is call'd Alehoof. The Juice of it drawn up into the Nostrils, cures inveterate and violent Head-aches. A Tincture of the Leaves, made in Nantz-Brandy, is excellent in the Cholick. Take of the Conserve of Red Roses four Ounces, of Flowers of Sulphur four Scruples, of pure Oyl of Turpentine one Dram, of the Species of the Lungs of a Fox three Drams, of Syrup of Ground-Ivy a sufficient quantity; make a *Linctus*: Lick of it often in a Day, with a Liquorish-stick. This is proper to stop a Tickling Cough.

K.

K *Idney*, or *French-beans*, in Latin *Phaseolus*. They provoke Urine, and are good in the Stone, a Drain of the Powder of them being taken in White-wine. They are of easie Digestion, and excite Venery.

Common Knot-grass, in Latin *Polygonum mas vulgare*. The Root is hard, woody, and single, and has many Fibres, and is of an astringent Taste. It has many Stalks, they are sometimes upright, but they oftner bend towards the Earth, or lie on it; they are above two Foot long; they are small, round, solid and smooth. The Leaves are placed alternately; they are oblong, narrow, and smooth, and are placed on very short Foot-stalks. From the Wings of the lower Leaves, at the Knots of the Stalks, come forth small Branches: And from the Wings of the Upper, two or three small Flowers

together, on short Foot-stalks; they consist of five Leaves, and are of a light purple colour. The Seeds are pretty large, triangular, and of a dark Chesnut-colour.

'Tis Vulnerary, Drying, and Astringent. 'Tis chiefly used for the stopping all Fluxes. Outwardly 'tis used for Wounds and Ulcers, and for Inflammations of the Eyes. A certain Nobleman that vomited Blood, and had used other Medicines in vain; was much reliev'd by the Juice of this, in a little Styprick Wine.

Anap-weed, in Latin *Facea*. It has long and narrow Leaves, of a blackish green Colour, and in shape like *Devils-bit*, but longer, set upon Stalks two Cubits high, somewhat bluntly cut or Snipt about the Edges: The Flowers grow at the top of the Stalks, being first small, scaly, knops, like the knops of *Cor-Flower*, or *Blue-Bottles*, but greater; out of the midst there-

of grows a purple thrummy, or fibrous Flower. The Root is thick and short, it grows commonly in every fertile Pasture. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It is of the Nature of Scabious, of which it is a kind, and therefore of the like faculties with it, but not so proper in Phytick. 'Tis commended for the Swellings of the *Uvula*, as is *Devils-bit*, but of less force and Virtue than it. 'Tis very bitter, astringent, and smoaky. Outwardly it is Vulnerary. And good for Scabs, Itch, and Ulcers; the Root is Milky.

L.

Common Ladies-Bed-
Straw, in Latin *Gal-
lium luteum vul gare*. This
Ladies-bed-straw rises up
with several small, brown
and square, upright Stalks,
a Yard high, or more;
sometimes branch'd forth
into many Parts, full of
Joints, and with several
very small, fine Leaves at

every one of them, little,
or not all rough. At
the Tops of the Branches
grow many long Tufts, or
Branches of yellow Flow-
ers, set very thick together,
one above another; they
smell pretty strong and re-
sinous. The Seed is small
and black; and two, for
the most part, joyn'd to-
gether. The Root is red-
dish, and has many small
Fibres.

The Tops of it turn
Milk, like Renner. The
Herb, or the Powder of
it, stops Bleeding; and is
commended for Cancerous
Ulcers.

Ladies-mantle, in La-
tin *Alchimilla*. It has a
Root of the thickness of the
Little Finger, or Thumb,
consisting of many Fibres,
that are astringent, and
drying. Some thin, hairy
Stalks arise, branching out
about nine Inches high;
upon which there are small
Flowers, of a Grass-colour,
placed in a Circle; each
consists of eight Leaves,
four large, and four small,
placed alternately; in the

middle whereof are little yellow Tufts. The Flowers grow on the uppermost Seminal Vessels; two small, shining Seeds are contain'd in each Vessel, not exactly round, but somewhat long in one part. Some of the Leaves arise immediately from the Root, with long, hairy Foot-stalks, about one Handful and an half long: Others adhere to the Stalk, by a short, or no Foot-stalk at all. As to other things, the Leaf is like a Mallow, of a Colour betwixt yellow and green. and hairy under; divided into eight or nine obtuse Angles, peculiar Nerves coming into each Angle, from the Foot-stalks; they are neatly indented about the Edges. It grows in Meadows and Pastures, especially on hilly Grounds, spontaneously. There is abundance of it in the North of England, in *Yorkshire* and *Derbyshire*, where it is commonly called Bear's-foot.

'Tis an excellent Wound-herb. 'Tis hot, and dry, and astringent. It stops

Bleeding, the Courses, and the Whites. The Leaves, the Tops, and the Roots are used in Vulnerary Portions, Powders, Plaisters, and Ointments. Rags dipped in a Decoction of it, and applied to Women's Breasts when they are very lax, renders them hard and solid. It agglutinates inward Wounds, and Ruptures: And the Decoction of it, or the Powder of the dried Herb, taken in the Decoction, or in the distill'd Water, is excellent in curing Children's Burst-en Bellies. The Astringent Quality is chief in this Plant; by means whereof it does what it does. Take of Ladies-mantle, Sanicle, Golden-rod, Sengreen, Betony and Agrimony, each one Handful; Marsh-mallows two Handfuls; Fern, Flowers of Camomile, St. John's-wort, Mugwort, Briars, Origanum, and Tormentil-Leaves and Roots, each one Handful; put them into three Bags; then boyl them in the Faces of Red Wine, and apply them one after another. These are very astringent, and

and of good use to stop Fluxes.

Ladies-smock, in Latin *Cardamine*. The Root is white, thick, and has many small Fibres. It has most commonly but one Stalk, upright, round, firm and smooth, and about nine Inches high, reddish near the Earth. 'Tis divided into Branches, at the top whereof are many Flowers together, of a light Purple Colour; they are large, and consist of four obtuse, veiny Leaves. The Cods are of a deep purple Colour, and a Finger in length, or longer; they are upright, rigid, and somewhat flat; the Leaves are of two sorts; the lower lie on the Earth, and are divided into four or five small Leaves, sticking to the Rib by Intervals; the uppermost on the Stalk, have no Foot-stalks; they are smooth, and divided into small pieces. It tastes like Water-Cresses.

Take of the Conserve of Ladies-smock and Brook-lime, made with an equal weight of Sugar, each three Ounces; of the Species of the three Sanders, of *Diarrhod Ab-batis*, each one Dram and an half; of Ivory powdered one Dram, of Pearl half a Dram, of Salt of Wormwood and Tamaris, each one Dram; make an Electuary, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Coral: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg Night and Morning. This is good in an hot Scurvy.

Labender, in Latin *Lavendula*. 'Tis Cephalick, and good for the Nerves; and is much of the same vertue with *Stachas*. 'Tis chiefly used in Catarrhs, for Palsies, Convulsions, Giddiness, Lethargy and the like. It provokes Urine and the Courses, and hastens Delivery: And it is used for Flatulent Gripes. 'Tis used outwardly in Fomentations. The distill'd Water, the Conserve, and

the Oyl are in use. The following Medicine is counted excellent to hasten Delivery : Take of the Seeds of Lavender half a Dram, of the Seeds of Plantane and Endive, each two Scruples ; make a Powder : Take it in the Waters of Endive and Holly, each three Ounces. The Oyl of it kills Lice in Children's Heads, their Heads being anointed with it. The Spirit of it is most in use, and is, indeed, an excellent Medicine. 'Tis made in the following manner : Take of the Flowers of Lavender one Gallon, pour on them three Gallons of the best Brandy, and stop the Vessel close ; let them infuse in the Sun for the space of six Days, then distil them in an Alembick. Take of the Flowers of Sage, Rosemary and Betony, each one Handful ; of Borrage, Bugloss, Lilly of the Vallies, and Cowslips, each two Handfuls ; infuse all these Flowers, gather'd in Season, in a Gallon of the best Brandy, and mingle it with the Spirit of Lavender above-mention'd, adding of

the Leaves of Balm, Fewer, Oranges, and Lawrel-berries, each one Ounce : After sufficient Digestion, distil them again ; and at length add of Orange and Citron-Peel, and the Seed of Peony, each six Drams ; Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Cardamoms, Cubebs, and Yellow-Sanders, of each half an Ounce ; of the Wood of Aloes one Dram ; digest them twenty four Hours, strain them ; then add of prepar'd Pearl two Drams ; of Amber-grease, Musk and Saffron, each half a Scruple ; of dried Roses, and Red-Sanders, each half an Ounce ; of Yellow Sanders, and the Bark of dried Citron, each two Drams ; hang the Species in a Rag, in the Spirit above-mention'd.

Common Labender-cotton, in Latin *albratium femina vulgare*. The Root is thick, hard and woody. The Twigs are above two Foot high ; they are woody, tender, and white with Down, and are divided into many Branches, and are encompass'd by the Leaves, which

which are about an Inch long, and a little indented; they have a Physical Smell, and a bitter and acrid Taste.

'Tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Liver and Kidneys, and to cure the Jaundice. It kills Worms. And the dried Leaves do good for the Whites.

Sea-Lavender, in Latin *Limonium*. There has been among Writers from time to time, great Contention about this Plant, no one Author agreeing with another: For some have called this Herb *Limonium*; some another Herb by this Name; and some in removing the Rock, have mixed themselves in the Mud, as *Matthiolus*, who described two kinds, but made no distinction of them, nor yet express'd which was the true *Limonium*; but as a Man herein ignorant, he speaks not a Word of them: Now, then to leave Controversies and Cavilling, the true *Limonium*, is, that which hath fair

Leaves, like the Limon, or Orange-tree, but of a dark green Colour, somewhat fatter, and a little crumpled: Amongst which riseth up an hard and brittle naked Stalk a Foot high, divided at the top into sundry other small Branches, which grow for the most part upon the one side, full of little bluish Flowers, like Lavender, with long red Seed, and a thick Root like unto small Dock.

It grows in great Plenty upon the Walls of the Fort against *Gravesend*: But abundantly on the Banks of the River, below the same Town; as also below the Queen's Store-House at *Chatham*: And hard by the Queen's-Ferry going into the Isle of *Shepey*: In Salt Marshes by *Lee* in *Essex*: In the Marsh by *Harwich*, and many other places. They Blossom in *June* and *July*. The Seed of *Limonium* is very astringent or binding, the Seed beaten to Powder, and drunk in Wine, is good for the Cholick.

Stran

Strangury, and Disentery.

The Seed taken as aforesaid, obstructs the overflowing of the Courses in Women, and all other Fluxes of Blood.

Spurge-Laurel, in Latin *Laureola*. 'Tis about four Foot high, or higher. The Stalk is sometimes single, and sometimes divided into Branches. The Bark is whitish. The Stalk bends easily, but is hard to break. The Leaves are placed at the top of the Stalk; they are like Laurel-Leaves. The whole Plant tastes hot.

Being chew'd, it inflames the Jaws. Taken inwardly, it provokes Vomiting; and hurts and burns the Stomach, and inward Parts; and therefore, by reason of its great Acrimony, 'tis seldom prescribed by Physicians. The Powder of it infus'd in Vinegar, and sprinkled upon Cancers, does good before they are Ulcer'd.

Leeks, in Latin *Porum*. They have the same Virtue with Onions.

Lentils, in Latin *Lens*. The greater Lentil grows up with slender Stalks and Leaves, which are somewhat hard, growing a-slope from both sides of the Rib, or Middle Stalk narrow, and many in number, like those of Tares, but narrower and lesser. The Flowers are small, tending somewhat towards a Purple Colour. The Cods are little and broad: The Seeds in these are in number, three or four, little, round, plain and flat, The Roots are small, and fibrous.

The lesser kind of Lentil, hath small, tender, and pliant Branches, a Cubit high, whereon grow Leaves, divided, consisting of divers other small Leaves, like the wild Vetch, ending at the middle Rib, with some clasping Tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold of such things as are near it, among

mong these, come forth little brownish Flowers, mixed with white, which turn into small flat Cods, containing little brown flat Seed, and sometimes white. They flower and ripen in *July* and *August*.

Their Skin is astringent, and the substance within, is of a thick and Earthy Juice, having a Quality a little Austere, or something Harsh, much more the Skin thereof; but the Juice of them is quite contrary to the Astringent Quality; wherefore if they are boyled in fair Water, the Decoction afterwards being seasoned with Salt and Pickle, and then taken, looseneth the Belly. The first Decoction of Lentils looseneth the Belly; but if they are boyled again, and the first Decoction cast away, then they bind, and are good against the Bloody-Flux, or dangerous Lasks. They Operate more effectually in stopping or binding, if all, or any of these following are boyled therewith, Namely, Red Beets, Myr-

ties, Pills of Pomgrates, dry'd Roses, Medlars, Service-Berries, unripe Pears, Quinces. Plantane Leaves, Galls, or the Berries of Sumach: The Meal of Lentils mixed with Hony Mundifieth, and cleanseth Corrupt Ulcers, and rotten Sores, filling them with Flesh again; and is most singular, to be put into the common digestives used among our *London* Surgeons for green Wounds. The Lentil having the Skin or Coat taken off, as it loseth that strong binding Quality, and those Accidents that depend on the same, so it nourisheth more than if it had the Skin on: It engendreth thick and naughty Juice, and slowly passeth through the Belly: yet it stoppeth not the Looseness as that does that has the Coat on. And therefore they that use to eat too much thereof, necessarily become Lepers, and are much subject to Cankers; for thick and dry Nourishments are apt to breed Melancholy. Therefore the Lentil is good Food

Food for them that thro' waterish Humours are apt to fall into the Dropſie; and it is a moſt dangerous Food for dry and wither'd Bodies: therefore it brings dimneſs of ſight, though the Sight be perfect, through its exceſſive Dryneſs, whereby the Spirits of the Sight are conſumed: But it is good for them that are of a contrary Conſtitution. It is not good for thoſe that want their Terms: For it breedeth thick Blood, and ſuch as ſlowly paſſeth through the Veins.

Garden-Lettice, in Latin *Lactuca ſativa*. It cools the Stomach, and qualifies Choler and Heat, and diſpoſes to Reſt, and increaſes Milk, and yields good Nouriſhment. In Frenzies, Madneſs, and Burning Fevers, and the like, apply to the Temples, and the Coronal Suture, and alſo to the Wrists, double Rags dipt in Lettice-Water wherein *Sal Prunella* has been diſſolv'd, viz. Half an

Ounce to a Pint of the Water.

Lambs-Lettice, in Latin *Lactuca agnina*.

This Herb hath many ſlender weak Stalks trailing upon the Ground, with certain Edges a Foot high when it grows in moſt fertil Ground; otherwiſe a Hand or two high, with ſundry Joynts or Knees; out of every one whereof grow a couple of Leaves narrow and long, not unlike Lettice at the firſt coming up, as well in Tenderneſs as Taſte: And on the Top of the Stalks ſtand upon a broad Tuft, certain white Flowers marvellous little, which can ſcarcely be known to be Flowers; unleſs that they grow many together, like a Tuft, or Umbel. Inſtead of Roots, it has a few ſlender Fibres like Hairs.

This Herb grows wild in the Corn-Fields; and ſince it hath grown in uſe among the French and

and Dutch in England, it has been sown in Gardens as Sallad-Herbs. It is found green almost all Winter and Summer. This Herb is cold and something moist, and not unlike in Faculty and Temperature, to the Garden-Lettice; instead whereof, in Winter, and in the first Months of the Spring, it serves for a Sallad-Herb, and is pleasant eaten with Vinegar, Salt and Oyl, as other Sallads are; among which it is none of the worst.

The Root is milky, bitter and acrid; the Leaves are watery, bitterish, and mucilaginous. The Root smells something like Poppy. The whole Plant is anodine externally in Inflammations. The Seeds are good in spitting of Blood and Sharpness of Urine. The distill'd Water cools much; it loosens the Belly by the bitter Slime.

Lilly of the Vallies, in Latin *Lilium Convallium*. It has a small, white, fibrous Root. The Stalk is angular, and about an Hand high. The Leaves are like the Leaves of the smallest Water-Plantane. It has small, white Bell-flowers, of a pleasant Smell.

The Flowers and Leaves are counted good in Apoplexies, Palsies, for the Falling-sickness and Giddiness, and other cold Diseases of the Head. Take of Conserve of Lilly of the Vallies six Ounces, of the Powder of the Root of Male-Peony half an Ounce, of Humane-Skull prepar'd three drams, of the Seeds and Flowers of Male-Peony powder'd, each two Drams; of Red Coral prepar'd, of Pearl, and the whitish Amber, each one Dram; of Salt of Coral four Scruples, of the Syrup of the Flowers of Male-Peony a sufficient Quantity; make an Electuary: The Dose is two Drams, Morning and Evening.

Evening. This is commended in an Apoplexy.

Water-Lilly, in Latin *Nymphaea*. The Roots, the Leaves, the Flowers, and Seeds of the Yellow and White Water-Lilly are used in Fluxes; especially for a *Gonorrhæa*, and Nocturnal Pollutions. They are said to lessen Venery. The Root of the *White Water-Lilly* moderates the Flux of the Courses. Take of the Waters of Purslane, Lettice, Roses and Water-Lillies, each one Ounce; of Syrup of Violets, and of Water-Lillies, each six Drams; of *Sal Prunella* one Dram: Take this often, and it will cure the Heat of Urine.

White-Lilly, in Latin *Lilium*. The Distill'd Water of it is given to Women that have hard Labours, and to expel the After-birth. The Root is commonly used in Cataplasms to assuage Pain, and to ripen Tumours. The Oil of Lillies serves for the same purpose. 'Tis

said many People in Dropsies have been cured with the Juice mix'd with Barley-flower, and made into Bread; which Bread they must use only for the space of a Month, or six Weeks.

Mountain-Lilly, called *Martagon*; it grows on the Mountains in Germany, especially on the Woody Mountains. The Root of it provokes Urine.

Lime-tree, in Latin *Tilia*. The Bark and the Leaves repel, and dry, and provoke Urine, and the Courses. A Mucilage of the Bark does much good in Burns and Wounds. The Leaves rubb'd, and sprinkled with Water, discuss Swellings of the Feet. The Flowers are Cephalick, and smell sweet. The Distill'd Water of them is frequently used for the Falling-sickness, Giddiness and Apoplexies: The Dose is one Ounce, or one Ounce and an half. Women use it to beautifie their Faces:
And

And some take it for the Gripes. The Berries powder'd, are much commend-ed for the Bloody-Flux, and other Fluxes of the Belly. Being rub'd with Vinegar, and put up the Nostrils, they stop Bleeding at the Nose : And some of them taken inwardly, do the same.

Liquorish, in Latin *Glycyrrhiza*. 'Tis good for the Lungs, and the Reins. It mitigates Acrimony, and helps Expectoration, and gently loosens Children's Bellies. 'Tis chiefly used for Coughs, Hoarseness, Consumption, Pleurisie, Erosions of the Bladder, and Sharpness of Urine. Syrup of Liquorish is made in the following manner : Take of Green Liquorish, cleansed and bruised, two Ounces ; of White Maiden-hair one Ounce, of Hyssop half an Ounce ; pour on them three Pints of hot Fountain-water, let them stand in Infusion twenty four Hours ; strain it and clarify it ; and with the best Hony, and fine Sugar, each ten Ounces,

make a Syrup according to Art.

Liberwort, in Latin *Hepatica vulgaris*. The Root of it is as fine as Silk. The Leaves are a Fingers-breadth, and twice as long, or longer ; above they are green, or a little yellowish ; they are scaly, like the Skin of a Serpent ; they have no Flowers. The Stalk is white, firm and juicy, and about four Inches long ; upon which there is, as it were, a small *Fungus*. It grows in shady, wet places, among Stones. It tastes a little bitterish, and astringent.

'Tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Liver and Bladder. 'Tis good in the Jaundice, for the Itch, and a *Gonorrhæa*. Outwardly applied, it stops Blood in Wounds.

Lobage, in Latin *Levesticum*. The Stalk is as high as a Man, thick-jointed, hollow, and channel'd. The Leaves are large, and divided into Wings ; they are of a shining Green, and
of

of a strong Smell. At the top of the Stalks and Branches are large Tufts of yellow Flowers. The Seed is pretty large, and flat. The Root is thick, and woody.

'Tis Alexipharmick, Diuretick, and Vulnery. It strengthens the Stomach, and does good in an *Asthma*. It forces the Courses, and the Monthly Purgations; and expels a dead Child. It opens Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; and cures the Jaundice. 'Tis used outwardly, in Baths, and Cataplasms for the Womb. The Virtues of it are much the same with Angelica, and Master-wort. Half a Dram of the Seed provokes the Courses. The Juice of the Leaves expels the After-birth.

Lung-wort, in Latin *Muscus arborcus*. It grows on old Oaks and Beeches, in dark, shady, old Woods. It has broad, grayish, rough Leaves, variously folded, crumpl'd and gash'd on the edges, and sometimes

spotted on the upper side. It bears no Stalk, nor Flower.

'Tis drying, and Astringent. It stops Bleeding, and cures fresh Wounds. It stops the Courses, and the Flux of the Belly. The Powder, the Syrup, and the distill'd Water of it are commonly used for Diseases of the Lungs; as, Coughs, Short Breath, Consumptions, and the like. That which grows on an Oak is excellent in curing the Jaundice: Take one Handful of it, and boyl it in a Pint of Small Beer, in a Pot well stopp'd, till half is consum'd: Take thirteen Spoonfuls of it warm, Morning and Evening.

Lupines, in Latin *Lupinus sativus*. Inwardly taken, it kills Worms. But it is chiefly used outwardly, in Cataplasms for Gangreens and malignant Ulcers, and the like, stript about the Edges, the Flowers grow in Rundles.

M.

Madder, in Latin *Rubia tinctorum*. 'Tis used in Vulnerary Potions; but whether it is Astringent, or Opening, is disputed. They that count it Astringent, prescrib'd it for the Bloody-Flux, the Flux of the Courſes, and of the Hemorrhoides. They that suppose it is Opening, use it in the Jaundice, for the Dropsie, and Obstruction of Urine. And perhaps it partakes of both Qualities, first Opening, and then Binding, as is the Nature of Rhubarb.

Common English Male Maiden-hair, in Latin *Trichomanes mas*. *English Maiden-hair* hath long Leaves of a dark green Colour, consisting of many small round Leaves set upon a middle Rib, of a shining black Colour, dished on the nether side with small rough marks or specks, of an over-worn Colour: The Roots are small and fibrous. The

Female *English Maiden-hair* is like the Precedent, saving that it is lesser, and wants those spots or marks that are in the other, wherein consists the difference. It grows for the most part near Springs and Brooks, and other moist places, upon old Stone Walls and Rocks: I found it growing in a Shady, Sandy Lane in *Betsome*, in the Parish of *Southfleet* in *Kent*, upon the Ground; whereas there was no Stone nor Stony Ground near it, which before that time I never saw: It grows likewise upon Stone Walls at Her Majesty's Palace of *Richmond*, and in most Stone Walls of the West and North parts of *England*. Mr. *Goodyer* saith, That in *January* 1620. He saw enough to lade an Horse, growing on the Banks in a Lane, as he rode between *Rake* and *Headly* in *Hampshire*, near *Wollmer-Forest*. It continues along time; the Coldness of Winter does it no harm, It is Barren as the other.

L. Ferns

Ferns are, whereof it is a kind.

These, as *Dioscorides* and *Galen* say, have all the faculties belonging to *Adiantum*, or black Maiden-hair. The Decoction made in Wine, and drank, is good for them that are short Winded. It helps the Cough, ripens tough Flegm, and voids it by spitting. The Lie wherein it has been sodden, or laid to infuse, is good to wash the Head, causing the Scourf and Scales to fall off, and Hair to grow in places that are bare.

White Maiden-hair, or *Wall-Rue*, in Latin, *Adiantum album*. The Root is very small, consisting of very small, black Fibres. It grows upon old Walls. It has many Foot-stalks, that are small, and about half an Hand high, and blackish about the Roots, or brown; they are elsewhere green, and somewhat divided at top. From the Extremities and Sides of these the Leaves grow; they are channel'd, and somewhat

stiff, and indented about the Edges; the upper Part is green, the under sprinkled with red or brown Powder, that seems fine, and tastes somewhat sowre and astringent, with a little mixture of Sweetness. It grows in *Cambridgshire*, on the Walls of *Cherry-Hinton-Church*.

It removes the Tartareous and Viscous Mucilage that is contain'd in the Lungs; and therefore it is good for those that have Coughs, and Short Breath; and for others that have Pains in the Side, or in the Kidneys or Bladder. It gently provokes Urine, and expels Stones and Gravel; and is of great use in Children's Ruptures, the Powder of it being given four Days together. Take of Syrup of Maiden-hair, and of Jujubes, each three Ounces, of Oyl of Flax fresh drawn two Ounces, of fine Sugar two Drams; mingle them, make a Lohoch: Take half a Spoonful every other Hour. This is good for Coughs,

Coughs, and Pains of the Sides.

Common Mallows, in Latin *Malva vulgaris*. It mollifies, eases Pain, loosens the Belly, mitigates Sharpness of Urine. 'Tis used outwardly, in Cataplasms, and Fomentations. to ripen Tumours, and to ease Pain; and in Clysters, to loosen the Belly in Nephritick Pains. Three Ounces of the Decoction of the Leaves, or the distill'd Water of them, with one Ounce and an half of Syrup of Violets, cures Heat of Urine presently.

Marsh-Mallows, in Latin *Althæa*. It softens, dissolves, eases Pain, brings Tumours to Suppuration, and corrects sharp Humours. The Herb, the Root, and Seeds, are all good for the same purpose. 'Tis chiefly used for Diseases of the Bladder, and the Stone of the Kidneys; and for an *Asthma*, and Pleurisie. 'Tis also used in Clysters, and Cataplasms. The Syrup of Marsh-mallows is made in the follow-

ing manner: Take of the Roots of Marsh-mallows two Ounces; of Meadow-grass, Asparagus, Liquorish, Raisins of the Sun, and Red Chich-Pease, each one Ounce; Tops of Marsh-mallows, Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Pimpernel, Common Maiden-hair, and *Montpelier-Maiden-hair*, of each one Handful; of the four Lesser and Great Cold Seeds, each two Handfuls; wash and cleanse the Roots from their Dirt, Pith and Strings, and slice them; and having boyl'd the Grass-Roots a quarter of an Hour, first, in eight Pints of Fountain-water, put into the Decoction the Roots of Marsh-mallows and Asparagus, and let them boyl well for half an Hour; then add the Raisins cut, and the Chich-pease whole; when they have boyl'd a little while, put in the Tops of the Mallows, Marsh-mallows, Pellitory, and Pimpernel, shred, and boyl them about a quarter of an Hour among the rest; after that, add the Liquorish slic'd, and the Maiden-hair

L 2

cut;

cut ; and when they begin to boyl, put in the cold Seeds, thrust them down into the Decoction, and take the whole off the Fire, and strain them a quarter of an Hour afterwards ; then clarify the Liquor with the White of an Egg ; add four Pounds of Sugar, and boyl it over a moderate Fire, to the Consistence of a Syrup. Ointment of Marsh-mallows is made in the following manner: Take of the fresh Roots of Marsh-mallows two Pounds, Flax and Fenugreek-seeds, of each one Pound ; of Fountain-water eight Pints ; let them infuse three Days, then boyl them gently, and press out the Mucilage ; whereof, take two Pounds, of Common Oyl four Pints ; let them boyl together till the watery Part of the Mucilage is evaporated ; then add one Pound of Yellow Wax, Rosin half a Pound, Turpentine two Ounces ; boyl them to the Consistence of an Ointment.

Vervain-Mallow, in Latin *Alcea vulgaris*. It has a woody, Perennial Root, which sends forth many Stalks, three or four Foot high, or higher ; they are round, fill'd with a fungous Pith, and hairy ; the Hairs are few, and long ; they are cover'd with a Sky-colour'd Dust, which may be easily wiped off. The Leaves that come from the Root, and the lowermost on the Stalks, are somewhat round, and indented about the Edges, and are placed on long Foot-stalks: Those that are on the Stalks are placed alternately ; the nearer they approach to the Top, so much shorter are their Foot-stalks ; and they are cut in deeper. There are most commonly five large Jags, almost like the Leaves of Monk's-hood ; they are of a dark-green Colour, and hairy, especially on the Under-side. A Flower is placed in every Wing of the Leaves, and has an hairy, four-square Foot-stalk ; and there is great Abundance of them on the Stalks, and upon

upon the tops of the Branches; they are large, and of a purple Colour, and consist of five channel'd Leaves, jointed at the bottom. The Cup is hairy, and divided into five Parts; under which there are three narrow Leaves, that come together when the Flower falls, and make a Receptacle for the Seeds, which are hairy, and black when they come to maturity; joyn'd together, they represent a Cheese. It grows frequently among Bushes.

'Tis reckon'd amongst Emplastick and Emollient Medicines. And as it is like, so it agrees in Virtue with the Mallow. 'Tis much commended by Empiricks, for curing Dimness of Sight. A Decoction of it is good for the Gripes.

The Great Maple, commonly call'd the *Sycamore-tree*, tho' falsly, in Latin *Acer majus*. I think it does not grow of its own accord amongst us; yet it is so frequent in Courts,

and Church-yards, and about Gentlemen's Houses, that it may well be reckon'd amongst those that are ours by Adoption.

At the Beginning of Spring, when the Buds grow big, but before they unfold themselves into Leaves, this Tree, being cut in the Trunk, Branches, or Roots, yields plentifully, like the Birch-tree, a sweet Liquor, fit to be drunk. Also in the Autumn, presently after the Leaves fall off: And in the Winter too, when it is cold, and somewhat frosty; for we have observ'd in this Tree, and in the Lesser Maple, and also in the Walnut-tree, cut or bored, that after a Frosty Night, when the Sun shines clear, (if the Frost has not been too violent) the Juice flows plentifully when the Sun has been up two or three Hours, especially about Noon. And after a long and hard Frost, just when the Frost begins to break, it flows most of all.

The Lesser Maple, in Latin *Acer minus*. The lesser Maple grows almost every where in Hedges and Low-Woods. The Greater Maple is a Stranger in England, only grows in the Walks of Noble Men, where it especially is planted for the Shadow sake, and under the Name of the *Sycamore-tree*. These Trees flower about the end of March, and their Fruit is ripe in September. We find nothing Written by the Grecians, of the use of Maple in Physick; but *Pliny* in his Fourteenth Book, Chap. 8. Affirms, That the Root pounded and applied, is a singular Remedy for the Pain of the Liver. *Serenus Sammonicus* Writes, That it is drunk with Wine against the Pains of the Side.

Garden-Marigold, in Latin *Calendula sativa*. The Flowers are Cordial, Hepatick, and Alexipharmick; and provoke Sweat, and the Courses, and hastens Delivery. The

distill'd Water drop'd into the Eyes, or Rags wet in it, and applied to them, cures the Redness and Inflammation of them. Take of Conserve of Marigold-flowers two Ounces, Confection of Alkermes, and of Hyacinth, each two Drams; of Pearl powder'd one Ounce, of Syrup of the Juice of Citron a sufficient quantity; make a Confection: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg Night and Morning. This is very Cordial, and refreshes the Spirits.

Marjoram, in Latin *Marjorana*. It digests, and attenuates. 'Tis good in cold Diseases of the Head, taken any way. The Powder of the dried Herb drawn up into the Nostrils, provokes Sneezing. Take of the Leaves of Marjoram, Rosemary and Sage each half a Dram; of Tobacco one Dram, of White Hellebore and Ginger, each one Scruple; of Musk two Grains; make a Sneezing-powder.

English Wild-Marjoram, in Latin *Origanum Anglicum*.

It has long, stiff, and hard Stalks of two Cubits high, set with Leaves like those of Sweet-Marjoram, but broader and greater, of a purple green Colour. On the Top of the Branches stand Tufts of purple Flowers, compos'd of many small ones set together very closely Umbel-fashion. The Root creepeth on the Ground, and is long lasting. 'Tis bitterish, and hot, and Aromatick, like Marjoram. It is a good Cephalick.

Waster-wort, in Latin *Imperatoria*. 'Tis Alexipharmick, and Sudorifick. It expels Wind, and is excellent in the Cholick. 'Tis chiefly used for the Biting of venomous Creatures, and malignant Diseases. It helps Expectoration, and cures a stinking Breath, and is good for Phlegmatick Diseases of the Head, a

Palsie, Apoplexy, and the like. Half a Spoonful of the Powder of it, taken in Wine an Hour before the Fit comes, is said to cure a Quartan-Agüe. 'Tis also counted very good for the Dropsie, and long Fevers. A piece of the Root put into an hollow Tooth, eases the Pain. 'Tis in Shape and Virtue, much like Angelica.

Spaulin, in Latin *Ageratum vulgare*. It agrees in virtue and Temperament with Costmary.

Stinking May-weed, in Latin *Cotula foetida*. The Root is single, white, and has many Fibres. It has sometimes but one Stalk, sometimes more; they are a Foot high, round, and smooth, or with a short Down; they are full of Branches, which come from the Wings of the Leaves, and grow higher than the Stalks. The Leaves are placed alternately; they are cut into narrow and sharp Jags, and are of a pale Green

Colour ; they stink. Upon the top of the Stalks and Branches grow pretty large Flowers ; they are placed upon long Foot-stalks, their Leaves are white, the Dish, or Bottom, is yellow ; when the Flowers fade, the Dish grows round. It grows commonly amongst Corn, and in Till'd Grounds.

The Decoction of this Herb is used by some successfully for the King's-Evil.

Meadow-Sweet, in Latin *Ulmaria*. The Fibres of the Roots are reddish, and woody. The Stalk is three Foot high, or higher, upright, angular, smooth, reddish, firm and branchy. The Leaves grow to the Stalk alternately, by Intervals ; they are broad, and wing'd, and deeply indented about the Edges ; they are rough, hard, and crumpled, like Elm-leaves ; above they are green, underneath white ; they smell and taste pleasantly.

Tufts of white Flowers stand thick together on the Tops of the Stalks and Branches ; they smell sweeter than the Leaves. The Seeds are oblong, naked, and crooked. It grows in moist Meadows, and on the Banks of Brooks.

'Tis Sudorifick, and Alexipharmick. 'Tis good in Fluxes of all kinds ; for a Loosness, the Bloody-Flux, the Flux of the Courses, and for Spitting of Blood ; and also in the Plague. The Leaves put into Wine or Beer, impart a pleasant Taste to it, 'Tis an Ingredient in the Milk-Water, call'd *Aqua Lactis alexiteria*, which is made in the following manner. : Take of the Leaves of Meadow-sweet, *Carduus Benedictus*, and Goat's-Rue, each six handfuls ; of Mint, and Common Wormwood, each five Handfuls ; of Rue three Handfuls, of Angelica two Handfuls ; bruise them, and add to them three Gallons of new Milk ; distil them in a cold Still.

Med.

Medlar, in Latin *Mespilum*. The best Medlars are the biggest, which have Pulp enough, and little Stones; but let them be well ripened, either in Hay, or hanged up in the Air. Medlars are cold in the second degree, and dry in the first. They are pleasant to the Taste, comfort the Stomach and the Belly, mitigate the Heat of the Stomach, stop Fluxes, stay Vomiting, but provoke Urine: their Stones also beat to powder, and drank in White-Wine, together with a few Roots of Parsley boil'd, do send out the Stone and Gravel of the Kidneys. There be found a sort of Medlars without any Stones; which, being grafted on a Quince-Tree, come to be of a notable Largeness, and pleasant Taste. They are slowly digested, and do likewise hinder the Digestion of other things; and many burthen the Stomach, breeding little but gross Nourishment.

Eating after them pectoral things, as Violet-Sugar, Liquorish, Sugar-Candy, &c. they become less hurtful. They are good in Winter for young Cholerick Persons, and such as have a strong Stomach.

Melilot, in Latin *Melilotus*. The Root is white, small, clammy, and has short Fibres. It has many Stalks, two or three Foot high, or higher, smooth, round, channell'd, empty, weak and branchy. The Leaves are placed alternately, by Intervals, three on one Foot-stalk, about an Inch and an half long: The Leaves are oblong, smooth, indented, and most times gnaw'd about the Edges, and of a dull green Colour. The Flowers are plac'd on long Spikes, that come from the Wings of the Leaves; they are small, and yellow. Short, hanging, wrinkled Cods succeed them that are black when they are ripe. The Seed is yellowish. It flowers in June and July, and

and grows amongst Bushes, and sometimes with Corn.

It digests, mollifies, and eases Pain ; for which purposes it is commonly used in Plaisters and Cataplasms. To ease the Pain in a Pleurisie, the following Fomentation has been used with good Success : Take of the Herb Melilot, and true Pellitory, each two Handfuls ; of Betony one Handful ; make a Decoction, and apply it to the Breast often.

Melon, in Latin *Melo*. They are cold and moist, and apt to putrifie in the Stomach, and to occasion Fevers and Gripes. The Seed is one of the great Cold Seeds. Take of Seeds of Melons and Pumpions, each half an Ounce ; of the Seeds of White Poppy two Drams, eight Sweet Almonds blanch'd ; beat them in a Marble-Mortar, and pour on them gradually a Pint and an half of Barly-Water ; strain it, and

sweeten it with Fine Sugar ; make an Emulsion. This is used to cure Heat of Urine.

Common English Mercury: or *All-good*, in Latin *Bonus Henericus*. The Root is thick and yellowish, and has some Fibres ; 'tis acrid and bitter. It sends forth many Stalks that are channell'd, partly erect, and partly supine ; they have a small Down on them, and are a Foot or two Foot high. The Leaves are triangular like Orache, or Cuccow-pint ; above they are smooth, under sprinkled with Fine Flowers ; they are placed upon long Foot-stalks joyn'd alternately to the Stalks ; they taste somewhat Nitrous. The little Flowers are placed on the Top-Branches in Clusters on an Ear ; they are yellow, and have Threads ; they come out of a five-leav'd Cup ; they are so very small, that the Parts of them can scarce be discern'd. The Seeds are small and black when they

they are ripe, and in Figure like a Kidney ; they are either included in membranaceous Bladders, or in the Flowers. It grows in Courts and Cross-ways, and amongst Rubbish, and also frequently with Pot-herbs. It flowers in *April* and *May*.

'Tis excellent for cleansing and healing fordid Ulcers. The Leaves boiled with Pot-herbs, and eaten, render the Body loose. It kills the Worms that are in the putrid Ulcers of Four-footed Beasts, being bruised and applied to the Ulcers. The whole Herb, used in form of a Cataplasm, mitigates the Pain of the Gout ; and there is no Danger to be feared from the Use of it in this case ; for it does not repel, but discusses, and digests ; and besides, is Anodine : Which Qualities are rarely found in one Simple. Take of Common *English Mercury*, green, without the Flowers, four Handfuls ; of Camomile and Elder-flowers dried, two

Handfuls ; Beat them grossly, and boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Elder-water, till they are very tender ; then mix with them of Gum-Caranna and Camphor, each half an Ounce ; make a Cataplasm for the Gout. Take of the Leaves of Mercury, Marsh-mallows, and Pellitory, each one Handful ; of the Flowers of Camomile one Pugil ; of Caraway, Cummin-seeds, and Laurel-berries, each one Ounce ; boil them in clear Posset-drink : To twelve Ounces of the strained Liquor, add three Ounces of Hony of Mercury, and two Drams of *Hierapicra* ; mingle them, and make a Carminative Clyster. This is useful in the Cholick.

More Virtues of English-Mercury.

It's Sorrel-tasted in the Roots, Leaves and Seeds, exasperating or corroding the Throat : The Leaves are also mucilaginous, and of a Grassy Smell : 'Tis therefore accounted

counted Emollient; and it's Acid outwardly, cools Inflammations, it has Sandy, Globular Parts on the back side of the Leaves, which may work as Testaceous Powders, and be Diuretick, the exasperating Quality may irritate in a *Pessus*, and make it laxative in Cysters, as well as its Mucilage; from the same also is its Diuretick Quality. I think it like *Atriplex* or *Beets*. It is good for Warts outwardly; and discusses in Cataplasms, as appears by the burning quality in the Throat. Mr. Ray, says, The Root is acrid and bitter.

French-Mercury. *French Mercury* is sown in Kitchen-Gardens, among Root-Herbs; in Vineyards and in moist shady Places. It is used in Clysters, and thought very good to cleanse and scowre away the Excrements and other Filth, contained in the Guts. It serveth to purge the Belly, being eaten, voiding out of the Belly not

only the Excrements, but also Plegm and Choler. *Dioscorides* reports, That the Decoction hereof purgeth Waterish Humours. The Leaves stamped with Butter, and applied to the Fundament, provoketh Stool; and the Herb bruised and made up in a manner of a *Pessary*, cleanseth the Mother, and helps Conception. *Costeus* in his Book of the Nature of Plants, says, That the Juice of Mercury, Hollihock, and Purslane mixed together, and the Hand bathed therein, defendeth them from burning, if they are thrust into boyling Lead.

Dog's-Mercury, in Latin *Cynocrambe*. It has many small, fibrous Roots, that are Perennial and pliant, of a nauseous, sweetish Taste; both the Male and the Female creep in Ground; they are fill'd with an hard Nerve, like the Fibres of Hellebore. It has many Stalks, round and jointed; they have large Spaces between the Joints; they are a Foot high,

high, and without Branches ; near the Earth they are of a purple Colour. The Leaves are placed by Pairs, upon the Joints, one opposite to another, and are two or three Inches long, (those that are below are much less) and are sharp-pointed, and indented about the Edges ; they have short Foot-stalks ; they have a nauseous Taste. The Foot-stalks come from the Wings of the Leaves. The little Flowers are of a greenish Colour, and consist of three Leaves. It grows commonly in Woods and Hedges, and other shady Places.

Prevotius, in his Book of Medicines for the Poor, ranks it amongst those things that evacuate Scrofulities gently.

Milfoil, in Latin *Millefolium*. The Stalks are sometimes two Foot high, or higher ; they are small, stiff, round, channel'd, hairy, and full of Pith, and divided at top into Twigs. Many long Leaves lie on the Ground, which are fine-

ly cut into many small Parts, finer than Tansie ; they are a little indented about the Edges : The Leaves on the Stalks are smaller and finer near the tops, where stand Tufts of small, white Flowers, with a yellowish Thrum in the middle ; of a strong Smell, but not unpleasant. The Root is woody, fibrous and blackish.

It stops Blood. 'Tis used for Bleeding at the Nose, and for all Fluxes. 'Tis outwardly applied for Bleeding at the Nose, and for the Head-ach ; and to heal Wounds and Ruptures.

Milk-wort, in Latin *Polygala*. The Root is woody, white, of a bitterish Taste, and somewhat Aromatick. It has many Stalks ; some upright, and some creeping ; they are about an Hand in length, and somewhat reddish. It has many Leaves, that grow alternately. The little Flowers are placed on a Spike, and are of a Sky-colour ; and sometimes

times white, and of other Colours. The Leaves that grow on the Stalks are oblong, and sharp; those that lie on the Ground are roundish. It grows commonly in dry Pastures. An Handful of it infused in Wine all Night, purges Choler by Stool very much.

Milt-waste. See *Spleenwort*.

Mint, in Latin *Mentha*. It strengthens the Stomach, takes off Crudities, and the Hickops, stops Vomiting, and expels Wind. Two Ounces of the Water taken often stops Vomiting. Outwardly applied, it takes off the Hardness of the Breasts, and dissolves Cur'd Milk, and prevents the Breeding of it. The distill'd Water cures the Gripes in Children. The Smell of it strengthens the Brain, and preserves the Memory.

Take of Black-Cherry-water, and Balm-water, each three Ounces; Dr. Stephen's Water one Ounce and an half, Spirit of Mint three Drams, Confection of Alkermes two Drams, of Syrup of Mint a suffi-

cient quantity; make a Julep: The Dose is five Spoonfuls. This is good for Pains of the Stomach, and for Fainting.

Mistletoe, in Latin *Viscus*. It grows on Apple-trees, Pear-trees and Crab-trees; on Ashes and Oaks; that which grows on the Oaks is most esteem'd. It grows also on the Barbary-tree, and the Hasel.

Bird-lime is made of the Berries. The Wood is chiefly used for the Falling-sickness, and is counted a Specifick for it. 'Tis also used for Apoplexies and Giddiness: 'Tis taken inwardly, or hang'd about the Neck. In all which Diseases 'tis reckon'd very prevalent by Ancient and Modern Physicians. The Powder of it also cures a Pleurisie, and forces the Courses. Some think that the Mistletoe that grows on the Hasel-tree is better for the Falling-sickness, and other Diseases of the Head, than that which grows on the Oak. *Henricus ab Steers* thinks

thinks it does not grow on Hazel-trees till they are about an Hundred Years old. A Young Lady having been long troubled with an almost hereditary Falling-Sickness, and after having been wearied by Courses of Physick prescrib'd her by the famousst Doctors that could be procured, without at all mending, but rather growing worse; so that sometimes she would have, in one Day, eight or ten dismal Fits, was cured only by the Powder of true Mistletoe, given, as much as would lie on a Six-pence, early in the Morning, in Black-Cherry-water, or in Beer, for some Days, near the Full-Moon.

Horfe-Mint, in Latin *Mentestrum aquaticum*. It has a bitterish, biting, Mint-Taste, with a strong Mint-Smell: 'Tis of the same Virtue as common Mint.

Water-Mint, in Latin *Mentha aquatica*.

'Tis of a Bitterish, hot Pungent, and Aromatick,

Taste, and Smells like Calamint or Penny-royal. It is a good Diuretick, Antiscorbutick, and Carmi-native. It has some Astri-gency; by which it stren-thens the Stomach.

Mony-wort, or Herb-Two-pence, in Latin *Nummularia major vulgaris*. It has many long, slender Branches, with two Leaves at each Joint, opposite to one another; they are almost as round as a Penny, but that they are pointed a little at the Ends; they are smooth, and of a yellowish green Colour; they taste dry, and astringent. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth large, yellow Flowers, two most commonly at every Joint, they consist of five short Leaves. The Seed is very small, and scarce visible.

'Tis dry, Astringent and Vulnerary. The Flowers and Leaves bear, and applied to Wounds and Ulcers, cure them. Taken in Wine, they cure Dysenteries, and other Fluxes, and the Whites, and inward Wounds

Wounds and Ulcers, especially of the Lungs. But it is most of all commended for Ruptures in Children, the Powder of it being taken inwardly, or the Herb being outwardly applied.

Moon-wort, in Latin *Lunaria*. It springs up with one dark-green, thick, fat Leaf, standing upon a small Foot-stalk, about an Inch high: But when it is in Flower it has a small, tender Stalk, about three Inches high. The upper part of it, on each Side is divided into five or seven Parts, and sometimes more, resembling an Half-moon. On the top of the Stalk are many Branches of small, long Tongues, much like the spiky Head of Adder's-tongue, of a brownish Colour. The Root is small, and fibrous.

The Ointment of it, used to the Region of the Reins, is counted a certain Cure in the Bloody-Flux.

Common Moss, in Latin *Muscus vulgaris*. The common Moss grows upon the Earth, at the bottom of Old and Ancient Trees, but especially upon such as grow in shady Woods, and also at the bottom of shady Hedges and Ditches, and such like places: It is very well known by the softness and length thereof, being a Moss most common, and therefore needeth not any further Description. There is oftentimes found upon old Oaks, and Beeches, and such like overgrown Trees, a kind of Moss having many slender Branches, which divide themselves into other lesser Branches; whereon are placed confusedly many small Threads like Hairs, of a greenish Ash-Colour: Upon the ends of the tender Branches, sometimes there cometh forth a Flower in shape like a little Buckler or hollow Mushroom, of a whitish Colour, tending to yellowness, and garnished with the like Leaves of those

those upon the lower Branches.

The *Arabian* Physicians put Moss amongst their Cordial Medicines ; as fortifying the Stomach, to stay Vomiting , and stop the Lask.

Moss boyled in Wine and drunk, stoppeth the spitting of Blood, pissing of Blood, the Terms, and Bloody Flux. Moss made into Powder, is good to stanch the Bleeding of green and fresh Wounds, and is a great help unto the Stone.

Cup-Moss, in Latin *Muscus pyxidatus*. 'Tis of an Ash-colour, and like a Cup.

The Powder of it given in Posset-drink, or Small Beer, cures the Hooping-Cough by a Specifick Quality: A Scruple of it must be given Night and Morning. Or, Take an Ounce of the Moss, boyl it in a Quart of some Pectoral Water, till half is consumed ; then strain it, and

make a Syrup with Sugar-Candy : 'Tis good for the same.

Moss of a dead man's Skull, It being put up the Nostrils, stops Bleeding. 'Tis common in *Ireland*. The Honourable Mr. *Boyle* was cured of a violent Hemorrhage by the use of it.

Mother-wort, in Latin *Cardiaca*. 'Tis commended by some for Diseases of the Heart ; but it is peculiarly Good for Hypochondriack Diseases. It provokes the Courses and Urine, and cleanses the Breast of Flegm, and kills Worms. A Spoonful of the Powder of it taken in Wine, hastens Delivery wonderfully. A Decoction of it, or the Powder mix'd with Sugar, is very good in a Palpitation of the Heart, and for Hysterick and Hypochondriack Diseases. Farriers use it, with good Success, in Diseases of Horses, and other Cattel.

Creeping Mouse-ear, in Latin *Philosella repens*. It grows every where in barren Pastures: It creeps on the Ground by Strings that root, and so it spreads; they contain a bitter Milk. The Leaves are like the Ear of a Mouse, with long Hairs on them; above they are green, below white; they taste dry. Pale yellow Flowers are placed on each Stalk, which is small, hairy, and about an Hand and an half high. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and sometimes in *May*.

'Tis very Astringent, Drying, and Vulnerary, wherein it is used successfully in Wound-drinks, Plaisters and Ointments. It cures Dysenteries, and other Fluxes of the Belly, and stops Vomiting, and cures Children's Ruptures: and is excellent in the Stone. Some commend it for the Jaundice, and Swellings of the Spleen, and at the Beginning of a Dropfie. 'Tis also commended for a Chin-cough. Take Wild-

Thyme one Handful, Sassafras sliced one Ounce, Hyssop-water two Pints and an half; infuse them on a gentle Heat for six Hours, afterwards strain it, and sweeten it with Syrup of Mouse-ear: Give some Spoonfuls of it oft in a Day. Or, Take Cup-moss powder'd one Ounce, White Sugar-candy two Ounces; make a Powder: Give one Scruple, twice in a Day, in a Spoonful of Syrup of Mouse-ear. Let the Children continue the use of these things nine Days at least, if the Cough does not go off before.

Mug-wort, in Latin *Artemisia*. The Root is about the bigness of a Finger, and creeps awry, sending down sometimes large, white Fibres, of an Aromatick Taste, and somewhat sweet. The Stalks are four or five Foot high, of the thickness of a Finger, round, channel'd, strong, and stiff, of a purple Colour, and with short Down on them, and full of Pith. They have many Leaves, placed alternately; at the tops

tops they are branchy; the Leaves have an Aromatick Smell, somewhat like Lavender; they are jagged, white above, hoary underneath. The Flowers are yellowish. The Seeds are small, and inclosed in round Heads.

'Tis frequently used by Women, inwardly and outwardly, in all the Diseases peculiar to them. Three Drams of the Powder of the dried Herb taken in Wine, is an excellent Remedy for the Hip-Gout. The Green Herb, or the Juice of it, taken in some convenient Liquor, is of great use for those that have taken too much Opium. The Syrup of Mugwort is made in the following manner: Take of Mugwort two Handfuls, of Penny-royal, Calamint, Wild-Marjoram, Balm, Unspotted Arsmart, Creck, Dittany, Savine, Marjoram, Ground-pine, Germander, St. John's-wort. Feverfew with the Flowers, the Lesser Centaury, Rue, Berony, Vipers, Bugloss, each one Handful;

the Roots of Fennel, Smallage, Parsly, Asparagus, Knee-holm, Saxifrage, Elecampane, Cyperus-grass; Madder, Flower-de-luce, and Peony, of each one Ounce; of Juniper-berries, of the Seeds of Lovage, Parsly, Smallage, Annise, Nigell, of Cubebs of the true Costus, Woody-Casia, the Sweet-smelling Flag, the Roots of Asarabacca, Pyrethrum and Valerian, each half an Ounce; having cleans'd, cut and beat these things, infuse them twenty four Hours in twelve Pints of clear Water; distil them in B. M. and draw off eight Pints of Water; put what remains in the Still into a Press, and strain it; boyl six Pounds of white Sugar in a sufficient quantity of the strain'd Liquor, clarified with the White of an Egg, to the Consistence of Tablets; then add the Water before distill'd, and make a Syrup according to Art, and Aromatise it with Cinamon and Spikenard.

Mulberry-tree, in Latin *Morus*. The Leaves are much used in *Italy, Sicily, Spain* and *France*, to nourish Silk-worms. The Fruit of the Black Mulberry, before it is ripe, cools, dries, and is very astringent; and therefore proper for a Loosness, the Bloody-Flux, the Flux of the Courses, and for Spitting of Blood; and is good for Inflammations and Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat. When it is ripe it loosens the Belly, quenches Thirst, and excites Appetite. The Syrup of it is much in use for Gargarisms; as is also Hony of it. Take of Spring-water a Quart, Julep of Roses one Ounce and an half, Hony of Mulberries six Drams, Rose-Vinegar one Dram, of Spirit of Vitriol a sufficient quantity to sharpen it: Make a Gargarism.

White Mullein, or **High-Taper**, in Latin *Verbascum album vulgare*. It has many large, woolly Leaves at the Root. It has

most commonly but one Stalk, four or five Foot high, round, hairy, stiff, and full of Pith. The Flower has but one Leaf, divided into five obtuse Jags; they stand in a long Spike, and are commonly of a yellow Colour. The Seed is small and brownish. The Root is white, single, woody, and sends forth some large Fibres from the Sides.

'Tis used for Diseases of the Breast, for a Cough, and Spitting of Blood, and for the Gripes. Outwardly the Leaves and Flowers are used for easing Pain, especially of the Piles. The Leaves applied to the Soles of the Feet a few Days before the usual Time of Purgation, gently provokes the Courses. The following Drink was prescrib'd by a learned Physician, for a Lady that was afflicted with the King's-Evil. Take of Mullein, St. John's-wort, Agrimony, and Betony, each three Handfuls; Shavings of Firr six Handfuls; boyl them in six Gallons

Gallons of Ale. She drank of it constantly.

The Common Mushrome, in Latin *Fungus esculentus*. The whole substance is Mucilaginous. The Smell is very Earthy; therefore outwardly a very cooling Anodine. The Noxious Mushromes, cause a Strangulation in the Throat, for which Oyl and Vomiting are necessary; or else a *Cholera Morbus*, in which Hen's-Dung may be good.

Dusty Mushrome, or *Puff-balls*, in Latin *Fungus pulverulentus*. The Dust is very drying, and astringent. It stops Blood in Wounds, and dries old Ulcers, and stops the Blood of the Hemorrhoides. It certainly cures Chilblains when they are broken: The Sore being dried with a Rag, apply the dusty Side, and let it lie on till they are well; if it chance to rub off, apply it again. This I have often used, and it never fail'd me. This Dust is very prejudicial to the Eyes.

Mustard, in Latin *Sinapi*. It provokes Appetite; is good for Mother-fits, the Falling-sickness, Lethargy, Palsie, and all other Diseases of the Head, being put up the Nostrils, or applied in the manner of a Clyster. It provokes Urine, and the Courses; and is an Incentive to Venerie. It cures Catarrhs, and removes Hoarseness. It loosens the Belly, and dissolves Tumours. The Seed of it beat in a Mortar, and mix'd with White-wine, preserv'd the Lives of many Hundreds that were highly Scorbutical, and in a languishing Condition, in a certain Town that was long besieged, and reduc'd to so great Want, that the Inhabitants were forc'd to eat nasty and unwholsom Things, whereby they became diseased; and many died before they thought of Mustard, which grew plentifully in the Town-Ditch; which being used as above-said, recover'd them all. Take of Mustard-seed bruised two Drams, of the

Roots of Garlick one Ounce, of Black-Soap two Ounces, of Black-Salt one Ounce ; make a Cataplasm to be applied to the Soles of the Feet. This is useful in Fevers, to draw the Humours from the Head.

Hedge-Mustard, in Latin *Erysimum*. The Root is white, woody, and single, and tastes acrid ; seldom so thick as the Little Finger. The Leaves are jagged and hairy, and like Shepherd's-purse, but they are blunt at the Ends. The Stalk is about three Foot high, hairy, and branchy. The Flowers are small and yellow, and consist of four small Leaves ; they are placed on long Spikes, flowering by degrees. The Cods are short, scarce a Finger long, round, hairy, and grow flat to the Stalk, upon short Foot-stalks ; they end sharp. It grows upon Walls, and among Rubbish, and in Hedg-

lick. The Syrup of it is much in use, and is made in the following manner : Take of fresh Hedge-Mustard, Roots and all, six Handfuls, of the Roots of Elecampane, Colt's-foot with the Juice of it, of Liquorish, each two Ounces ; of the Leaves of Borrage, Succory, and Maiden-hair, each one Handful and an half ; of the Cordial-Flowers of Rosemary, and Betony, each half an Handful ; of Anise-seeds half an Ounce ; of Raisins of the Sun cleansed two Ounces ; infuse them a whole Day in Water and Mead, each two Pints and an half ; of the Juice of Hedge-Mustard clarified eight Ounces ; boyl them in *B. M.* To two Quarts of the Juice, pressed out hard, and clarified, add four Pounds and an half of Fine Sugar : Make a Syrup in *B. M.* according to Art. This is an excellent Medicine for Coughs, and other Diseases of the Lungs.

A Decoction of it in Wine is good in the Cho-

Wild-Mustard, in Latin *Sinapi Silvestre*.

The Wild-Mustard hath Leaves like those of Shepherd's-Purse, but larger, and more deeply indented, with a Stalk growing to the height of two Foot, bearing at the top small yellow Flowers, compos'd of four Leaves: The Cods are small and slender, wherein is contain'd reddish Seed, much smaller than any of the others, but not so sharp or biting: As our ordinary Mustard, also the white and small, grow Wild in many places of this Kingdom, and may all three be found on the back of Old-street, and in the way to Islington.

Mithridate Mustard, in Latin *Theaspi Vulgarissimum*. It grows commonly in Sandy Grounds amongst Corn. The Seed is hot and dry, it is chiefly used to break internal Abscesses, to provoke the Courses, and to cure the Hip - Gout. Outwardly

applied, it cleanses all sorts of Ulcers, and the Seed of it is an Ingredient of Treacle, but it is counted injurious to Women with Child.

Myrtle-tree, in Latin *Myrtus*. 'Tis astringent. The Leaves and Berries are seldom used inwardly now-a-days; yet they may be used for a Loosness, and Spitting of Blood. The distill'd Water of the Flowers has a delicate Scent. The Syrup of Myrtle is made in the following manner: Take of the Berries two Ounces and an half, of White and Red Sanders of Sumach, Balaustians of Haw-thorn berries, and Red Roses, each one Ounce and an half; Medlars sliced half a Pound; beat them, and boyl them in eight Pints of clear Water till half is consum'd; strain it, and add of the Juice of Quinces and acid Pomgranates, each six Ounces; then make a Syrup with four Pounds of Sugar: The Juices must be put in at last. Take of Plantane

water, and Cinnamon-water hordeated, each four Ounces; of distill'd Vinegar half an Ounce; of true Bole of Dragon's blood, each half a Dram; of *London-Laudanum* three Grains, of Syrup of Myrtles one Ounce and an half; mingle them, and make a Julep: Take five or six Spoonfuls every Night at Bed-time. This is commended for Bleeding at the Nose.

N.

Navel-wort. in Latin *Umbilicus Veneris*. It has a tuberous Root, and small Fibres. The Leaves are fat, thick and round, and full of Juice, and taste clammy. It has two or three Stalks that are half a Foot high, or higher. The Tops sometimes divide themselves into Branches. It has Flowers almost from Bottom to Top; they are hollow, like a Bell, and of a whitish Colour. The Seeds are small, like the Seeds of Plantane. It

grows commonly on old Walls.

'Tis cold and moist, and somewhat astringent. 'Tis good for Inflammations, and St. *Anthony's Fire*. The Leaves and Roots eaten, are supposed to be good in the Stone, and to force Urine. 'Tis also good for the King's-Evil, Kibes and Chilbains, being used in an Ointment.

Pepp Calamint, in Latin *Mentha Cattaria*. It has a woody Root. The Stalks are three or four Foot high, or higher, four-square, hairy, and reddish near the Earth, in other parts hoary; they are full of Branches, and bear at every Joint two broad Leaves, like Balm, but longer pointed, softer and whiter: they taste hot, and smell like Mint. The Flowers come from the Wings of the Leaves, on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, many together, in large Tufts, and are of a light purple Colour.

'Tis

'Tis hot and dry. 'Tis chiefly used for Obstructions of the Womb, for Barrenness, and to hasten Delivery, and to help Expectoration. 'Tis used outwardly in Baths for the Womb, and the Itch,

Cats tear it to pieces when it is first set in Gardens, unless it be cover'd with Thorns; but when it has flourish'd a while they do not injure it, nor that which is sown; according to the following Rhime;

*If you set it,
The Cats will eat it:*

*If you sow it,
The Cats can't know it.*

Nettle, in Latin *Urtica*. 'Tis Diuretick, and Lithonriptick. Eaten with Pot-herbs, it loosens the Belly, expels Gravel, and promotes Expectoration. The Buds are of use in Broth, in the Spring-time, to purifie the Blood. The bruis'd Herb, or the Juice, put up the Nostrils, stops

Bleeding at the Nose. It does good in Putrid and Malignant Ulcers, and dissolves hard Swellings. The Seed is Diuretick, and provokes Venery, and is used in Diseases of the Lungs. Take of the clarified Juices of Nettles and Plantane, each six Ounces; of *Aqua lactis Alexiteria* four Ounces, of Cinnamon-water hordeated three Ounces, of White Sugar a sufficient quantity; mingle them, make a Julep: Take four Ounces Morning and Evening, daily, for three Days. This is commended for Bleeding at the Nose. Oyl of Roses, or Juice of Nettles, cures the Stings of Nettles presently.

Garden Night-Shade, in Latin *Solanum Hortense*.

Garden Night-shade, hath round Stalks a Foot high, and full of Branches, whereon are set Leaves of a Blackish Colour, soft and full of Juice, in shape like the Leaves of *Basil*, but much greater; among which grow small white Flow-

Flowers with yellow Poin-
rals in the middle, which
being past, there succeed
round Berries, Green at
the first, and Black when
they are ripe, like those
of Ivy : The Root is
white, and full of hairy
Fibres.

*Woody Night-shade, or
Bitter-sweet*, in Latin *Solanum lignosum*. It sends
forth small, woody, brittle
Twigs, five or six Foot
long, that encompass any
thing that is near ; others
lie on the Ground. The
Bark of the young Twigs
is green ; but the Bark of
that which is old is rough
and whitish without, with-
in it is very green, having
a Pith in the middle. The
Leaves are placed alter-
nately ; they are some-
what broad, long, and
pointed ; with two small
Leaves, or rather pieces
of Leaves, at the bottom
of most of them. At the
Tops and Sides of the
Branches come forth ma-
ny Flowers ; they consist
of fine, narrow and long
Violet-purple colour'd
Leaves. The Berries are

red when they are ripe,
soft, and full of Juice ; of
a bitter, unpleasant Taste.
The Root is fibrous. It
grows in Hedges ; near
Water commonly.

'Tis said to provoke U-
rine, and to be good in a
Dropfie, and for the Jaun-
dice. The Juice of the
Leaves, says *Parkinson*,
purges much. The Leaves
are used outwardly, with
good Success, in Inflamma-
tions, and itching Tumours
of the Hands and Feet.
Take four Handfuls of
the Leaves cut, and four
Ounces of Flax-seed pow-
der'd ; make a Cataplasm
with Lard ; apply it hot.
This asswages Tumours,
and cures great Contusi-
ons.

Deadly Night-shade, in
Latin *Solanum lethale*.

Deadly Night-shade,
hath round blackish Stalks
six Foot high, whereupon
grow great broad Leaves
of a dark green Colour ;
among which grow small
hollow Flowers, like Bells
of an overworn purple
Colour ;

Colour ; in the place whereof, come forth great round Berries, of the bigness of a Black Cherry, green at the first, but when they are ripe, of the colour of black Jett, or Burnished Horn, soft, and full of purple Juice, among which lie the Seeds like the Berries of Ivy. It grows in untill'd places near the High-ways, and the Sea Marshes, and such like places. It grows very plentifully in *Holland*, in *Lincolnshire*, and in the Isle of *Ely*. This flourisheth all the Summer and the Spring, bearing the Seed and Flower in *July* and *August*. It is cold even in the fourth degree.

This kind of Nightshade, causeth Sleep, troubles the Mind, brings Madness. A few of the Berries being inwardly taken, but if they are given in great quantity, they also kill and bring Death. The green Leaves of Deadly Nightshade, may be us'd in Physick : But it is much

better to banish them from your Gardens and Use, because of their Furious and Deadly Qualities : For they bring such as eat of them, into a Dead Sleep, as hath been often seen and experienc'd both in *England* and elsewhere. But it will not be amiss to give you an example hereof : Three Boys of *Wisbick*, in the Isle of *Ely*, did eat of the pleasant and beautiful Fruit of it, two of them died in less than eight Hours after. The Third Child having a quantity of Honey and Water mixed together, given him, which made him Vomit often, recovered.

The Leaves laid upon the Temples cause Sleep, especially, if they are imbibed in Wine-Vinegar. It eases the intolerable Pains of the Head, proceeding from Heat in Furious Agues, causing rest, being applied as aforesaid.

The Leaves of common Night-shade, taste Waterish and Slimy, with a little Biting or Heat, and a little rough ; when pounded they smell like *Green-sauce* ; which shews their Crudeness. The Berries taste Sweet and Mucilaginous. The Leaves pressed in the Hand, have a strong Smell, not much unlike Chocolate.

I gave a Dog, (says Sir John Floyer) twelve Spoonfuls of the Juice of the Leaves, he was sick after it and dull ; but not Stupid, as by a Narcotick. An Ointment may be made of the Leaves, like *Stramonium* Ointment ; cooling Inflammations and Erysipelas, and healing Tettors and Scabs. The Root is Mucilaginous, strong, and offensive like other *Solanums*. The Berries are greenish within, and taste Nauseous. The Leaves of Deadly Night-shade, are of a strong Narcotick Smell ; and are Mealy, Slimy and Hot, (*Pachin-*

son says, Bitter.) The Root is Mealy, Mucilaginous, and of a strong offensive opiate Smell. An Ointment is made of the Leaves for Cancerous Pains ; and the Leaves are applied whole to Cancers. The Berries have a Purple Juice, and are accounted Poysonous to Children. Dr. Grew says, The Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night-shade, has a Smell like other *Solanums* ; and therefore is Narcotick. The Bark is very hot, bitter and slimy. The Leaves are outwardly used in Inflammations, and Itching Tumours of the Hands and Feet. The Berries are Sweet, very Nauseously Bitter and Slimy ; and therefore are Purgative and Vomiting very violently. The Roots smell like Hound's-tongue.

Sleepy Night-shade, in Latin *Solanum Somniferum*.

The Root of *Sleepy Night-shade* is long, pretty

ty thick and hard, being covered with a brownish Skin : From this Root grow up many small Stalks of the Height of a Cubit and more; somewhat thick withal: the Leaves that grow along the Stalks, are like those of the Quince-tree, thick, white, soft and Downy. The Flowers grow about the Stalk at the setting on of the Leaf, somewhat long, and of a pale Colour, divided into four Parts, which are succeeded by Seeds contained in Hairy or Woolly Receptacles; which when they come to be ripe, are red, or of a reddish Saffron-Colour.

Night-shade (as *Galen* says in his Book of the Faculties of Simple Medicines) is used for those Infirmities that have need of cooling and binding: For these two Qualities it hath in the second degree: Which thing also he affirms in his Book of the Faculties of Nourishments; where he says, that there is no Pot-herb

which we use, that hath so great Astringency as *Night-shade*; and therefore Physicians use it seldom for Nourishment, but always for a Medicine. *Dioscorides* says, that *Night-shade* is good against *St. Anthony's Fire*, the Shingles, Pain of the Head, the Heart-burning, or Heat of the Stomach, and other like Accidents proceeding of sharp and biting Humours. Notwithstanding these Virtues, yet it is not always to be applied to these Diseases; because many times there is more Danger in applying this Remedy, than in the Disease it self; as *Hippocrates* says in his Sixth Book of his Aphorisms, and the twenty fifth Particular, that *St. Anthony's-Fire* should not be struck in; and likewise in his Prognosticks, he says, that being struck in it is mortal; which is to be understood not only of *St. Anthony's-Fire*, but also of other like breakings out. For by the use of cooling and repelling Medicines, the bad corrupt
and

and sharp Humours are driven to the chief and principal Parts, which cannot be done without great Danger and Hazard of Life: And therefore we must not apply such Remedies to *St. Anthony's-Fire*, the Shingles, or such hot Pimples and Blemishes of the Skin, unadvisedly or rashly.

The Leaves pounded are profitably put into the Ointment of Popler, by us, commonly called *Unguentum Populeum*; And it is good in all other Ointments made for the same purpose.

Nipple-wort, in Latin *Lampfana*. It has a white, single Root, with Twigs and Fibres. The Stalk is two or three Foot high, or higher, round, hairy, reddish, concave and branchy. The Leaf is like the Leaf of South-thistle. The Flowers are small, and yellow, The Seed is oblong, blackish, and a little crooked. The whole Plant being cut, yields a bitter Milk. It flowers in *June* and *July*,

and grows frequently in Gardens.

'Tis reckon'd good for the Nipples, when they are sore.

O.

Oak-tree, in Lat. *Quercus*. The whole Oak is astringent, but especially the Bark. A Decoction of it is given for the Bloody-Flux, and for Spitting of Blood. The Acorns are Diuretick. The Water distill'd from the Leaves of a young Oak, cures the Whites. Those that cut for the Stone use a Bath made of the Bark, to heal the Wound. Galls grow on Oaks, but not in *England*. The best Ink is made in the following manner: Take of Galls four Ounces, of Copperas two Ounces, of Gum-Arabeck one Ounce; beat the Galls to a gross powder, and infuse them nine Days in a Quart of Claret; set it near the Fire, and stir it daily; then put in the Copperas and the Gum, and when it

it has stood a day the Ink will be fit for use. Take of the Water of Oak-buds and Plantain, each three Ounces ; of Cinamon-water hordeated, and Syrup of dried Roses, each one Ounce ; Spirit of Vitriol a sufficient quantity to make it pleasantly sharp : Take six Spoonfuls Morning and Evening. This is good for an immoderate Flux of of the Courses.

Oats, in Latin *Avena*. They dry, and are somewhat Astringent. When Corn is dear, poor People live chiefly on Water-gruel : And it is indeed, very proper Diet for Sick and Well, and yields a good Nourishment. The Common People in the North, and in *Wales*, make Bread of Oats, and eat no other ; and no People in the World enjoy more Health, nor live longer : And, without doubt, this sort of Bread is most wholesome, tho' it is not pleasant. Beer is also made of it. Flummery is made of Oat-

meal, boyl'd in Water to a Gelly : 'Tis eaten hot, being cut into Slices, and put into Milk or Beer, or into White-wine, and sweetened with Sugar. 'Tis an excellent Diet for weakly People. Our Physicians scarce order any Diet but Water-Gruel in Acute Diseases. The Meal is used outwardly in Cataplasms ; for it dries and digests moderately. In the Cholick, Oats fried with a little Salt, and applied hot, in a Bag, to the Belly, gives great Ease, if the Guts are not stuffed with Excrements ; if they are, a Clyster must first be given. A Bath made of Malt-flower, Hops and Oat-straw, is much commended for those that are afflicted with the Stone ; for it wonderfully mitigates the Pain, and forces away Urine, and many times the Stone too.

Onion, in Latin *Cepa*. Onions are hot and flatulent : They are proper for those that abound with cold Viscous Humours ;
in

in whom they procure Sleep, help Concoction, and prevent sowre Belchings. They open Obstructions, force the Courses and Urine, and procure insensible Transpiration. But they injure those that are Cholerick; they especially disturb their Heads, and cause troublesome Dreams, and offend their Eyes. Old Women cut a raw Onion and infuse it in Water all Night, and the next Morning give the Water to Children, to kill the Worms, with good success. A large Onion hollow'd, and fill'd with Venice-Treacle, and cover'd, and then roasted under hot Ashes, and applied (the outward Skin being pull'd off) in the manner of a Cataplasm, mollifies effectually hard Swellings, and opens them. A raw Onion pilled, and applied presently, with a little Salt, cures Burns, if the outward Skin is not ulcer'd; for it draws out the Fire, and prevents Blisters.

Orchis. It heats and moistens, and tastes sweet. 'Tis chiefly us'd for a provocative to Venery; it comforts the Womb, and helps Conception. Take of the Salt of Satyrion half a Scruple in Malaga-Wine often, after the Fluxes of the Courses. This has made many Women Fruitful, *Diastyrion* of the *London-Dispensatory*, is made in the following manner: Take of the Roots of *Orchis* three Ounces; Dates, bitter Almonds, *Indian-Nuts*, Pine-Nuts, Fiftich-Nuts, Ginger Candied, Eryngo Nuts Candied, each one Ounce; of Cloves, Galingal, long and black Pepper, each three Drams; of Amber-grease one Scruple, of Musk two Scruples, of Penids four Ounces, of Cinnamon and Saffron, each half an Ounce; of Malaga-wine three Ounces, of Nutmegs, Mace, Grains of Paradise, each two Drams; of Ash-tree-keys, the Belly and Loins of Scinks, of Factitious Borax and Ben-

Benzoin , each three Drams ; of the Wood of Aloes and Cardamums , each two Drams ; of the Seeds of Nettles, Onions, and of the Roots of A-vens, each one Dram and an half ; mingle them , and make an Electuary according to Art, with two Pints and an half of the Syrup of Ginger preserv'd. This Electuary is frequently us'd for Provocatives to Venery.

Oxchis , or *The Male Fools-Stones*, in Latin *Oxchis moriomas fol. maculatis*.

The Leaves taste Nauseously bitter, and rubb'd with the Stalk, smell a little Rank : The Flowers smell sweet, like Lillies, the Root tastes sweet, meally, and mucilaginous ; and is of the Vertue and Class of Lillies. It is hard to believe the Venereal Virtue, because this Bulbous Root will Vomit, and seems most proper outwardly for Poulteffes ; as Lilly-Roots : Yet the Rank Smell shews some Venereal Virtue.

Dypine, in Latin *Telephium*. 'Tis Vulnerary, and Astringent. 'Tis chiefly used for healing Ulcers of the Bowels, occasioned by the Bloody-Flux ; for Ruptures and Burns. 'Tis excellent for easing Pains , both in fresh Wounds, and old Ulcers. The Herb roasted under Ashes, and mixed with Lard, cures Fellons.

P.

Herb-Paris, *True-Love*, or *One-berry*, in Latin *Herba Paris*. The Root is small, knotted, and creeping. The Stalk is pretty thick, round and solid, and about half a Foot high, reddish near the Earth, green above. It has four Leaves, set directly one against another ; they shine under, above they do not ; they are somewhat like the Leaf of Night-shade, but broader. It has one Flower, like a Star, compos'd of four small, narrow, long,

N point-

pointed Leaves of a yellowish green Colour, having four other lesser Leaves lying between them. The Berry is of a black, purplish Colour, full of Juice, and of the bigness of a Grape; having within many white Seeds.

The Berries and Leaves are Cooling, and Drying. The Berries are used inwardly in the Plague, and Malignant Diseases, and upon being poyson'd. The Leaves are used outwardly in Pestilential Buboes, and other hot Tumours, and in old Ulcers.

Parfly, in Latin *Petroselinum*. The Root and Herb expel Wind, provoke Urine and the Courses, and open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and are good in the Dropsie and Jaundice. The Seed is good for the same Diseases, and for an old Cough, and against Poyson. The whole Herb, outwardly applied, dissolves hard Tumours; and dries away Milk, being applied to the Breasts. Take

of Parfly-seeds three Drams, of Winter-Cherry-berries N. vi. boyl them in a Pint of Milk, and make Posset - drink : Take six Ounces at a time, sweeten'd with an Ounce of Syrup of Marshmallows. This is good in the Stone.

Corn-Parfly, or *Hone-wort*, in Latin *Selinum Siliifoliis*.

This Herb comes up from Seed, like Parfly with two small, long, narrow Leaves, the next that Spring, are two small, round, smooth, Leaves, nickt about the Edges, and so for two or three Couples of Leaves, of the next Growth, there are such round Leaves, growing on a middle rib by Couples, and one round also at the Top; after, as more Leaves spring up, the Fashion of them also changes. Namely, every Leaf hath above eight or nine small, green Leaves, growing on each side of a middle rib, one opposite

site to another, and one growing by it self, at the top, and finely snipt or indented about the Edges, in form, resembling those of *Sium odoratum Tragi*, but not so big, long, or at all brownish; amongst which rise up many small, round, Streaked Stalks, or Branches, about two Foot long, now and then about twenty from one Root, sometimes growing upright, sometimes creeping not far from the Ground, joynted, and dividing themselves into many Branches; at every Joynt, grows one Leaf, smaller than the former, which together with the lowermost, Perish; so that there is seldom one Green Leaf to be seen on this Herb, when the Seed is ripe: Its Flowers are white, and grow most commonly at the tops of the Branches, sometimes at most of the Joynts, even from the Earth, in uneven and disorderly Umbels, every Flower having five exceeding small Leaves, flat and broad at the top, and

in the middle very small Chieves, with purple tops, the whole Flower not much exceeding the bigness of a small Pins Head; which being past, there comes up in the places of every Flower, two small Gray Crook'd strak'd Seeds, like Parsly-Seed, but bigger, in taste Hot and Aromatick: the Root is small and whitish, with many Fibres or Threads, not so big as Parsly-Roots, it begins to flower about the beginning of July, and so continues flowering a long time; part of the Seed is ripe in August, and some scarce in the beginning of October: In the mean while, some fall, whereby it renueth it self, and grows with flourishing green Leaves all the Winter.

A Gentlewoman that had a Swelling in her Cheek for many Years, at certain times, with Heat, Redness, and Itching, was cured by using this Herb, in the following manner: Take one Handful of the green Leaves, and stamp them, and put

to them half a Pint of Beer, strain it and drink it, and so continue to drink the like quantity, every Morning fasting, until the Swelling does abate.

Parfly-piert, in Latin *Percepier*. The Root is woody, small, and has a few small Fibres. It has many small, round, hairy Stalks, about an Hand high. The Leaves are roundish, divided into three Parts, and are deeply jagged; somewhat like Dove's-foot, tho' less, and hairy; they are placed alternately; the lower Leaves have Foot-stalks, the upper have none at all, or those that are, are very short; above they are of a light Green, below they are whitish. The Flowers are so small, they can scarce be seen: And the Seed is very small. It delights in Sandy and Fallow Grounds, and amongst Corn.

It forces Urine violently, and expels Gravel, a Dram of the dried Herb being taken in White-

wine. It may be also eaten raw, as a Sallet; or pickled, and eaten in Winter, for Sauce.

Bastard-Parley, with White Flowers, in Latin *Caucalis albis floribus*. It is a rough hairy Herb, not much unlike Carrots; the Leaves are like those of Coriander, but parted into many small Jags. At the top of the Branches, grow shadowy Umbels, or spoky Rundles, consisting of many small white Flowers, the Seed is long and rough, like the Seeds of Carrots, but greater. The Root is streight, and single, growing deep into the Ground, of a white Colour, and in Taste like a Parsnip.

There is likewise another sort, that hath a long single Root, thrumm'd about the upper end, with many Thrummy Threads, of a brown Colour; from which rise up many Stalks full of Joynts or Knees, covered with a Sheath, or Skinny Film, like that of *Meum*. The Leaves are

curi-

curiously cut or jagged, resembling the Leaves of our *English* Saxifrage: The Flowers grow at the top of the Stalk, in spiky Rundles like Fennel: The Seed is small like that of Parsly.

Dioscorides says, That Bastard-Parsly, is eaten either raw or boyled, and provokes Urine. *Pliny* reckons it among the Pot-Herbs: *Galen* adds, That it is preserv'd in Pickle for Sallads in Winter. The Seed of Bastard-Parsly is evidently hot and dry, and that in the second degree: It provokes Urine, and brings down the desir'd Sickness: It dissolves the Stone, and driveth it forth. It takes away the Stoppings of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys: It cuts and concocts raw and Flegmatick Humours: It comforts a cold Stomach, expels Wind, quickens the Sight, and refresheth the Heart, if it be taken fasting. *Mathiolus*, in his Commentaries upon *Dioscorides*, in the second Book, attri-

butes to it many excellent Virtues, to provoke Venerly.

Parsly is sweet, hot, pungent, bitterish, and aromatick. The Seeds and Leaves have the same Taste. The distill'd Water and Seeds are good for Wind; and are Carminative, Diuretick, and Pectoral.

Garden - arsnip, in Latin *Pastinaca latifolia sativa*. The Root is very nourishing, and palatable: It fattens, and is a Provocative to Venerly. It opens, attenuates, and cleanses.

Cow-Parsnip, in Latin *Spondilium*. The Root is white, and single, and grows deep in the Earth; of a sweet Taste, and somewhat acrid. It has a great Nerve within. The Leaves that come from the Root are placed on long, hairy Foot-stalks; they are long and large, and deeply cut about the Edges. The Stalk is single, round, channel'd, and about four Foot high. The Flowers grow

in Tufts ; they are white, and consist of five Leaves. It grows in moist Pastures, and near Hedges.

The Root is Emollient, and asswages Tumours. The Seed is excellent for Hysterick Fits.

Water-Parship, in Latin *Sium aquaticum*.

It has the Taste and Smell of Parship, and is of the same Vertue ; Diuretick in the distill'd Water, and good in Tumours of the Breasts, that are Scrophulous.

Peach-tree, its Latin *Malus Persica*. The Fruit has a sweet and pleasant Smell, and refreshes the Spirits. The Leaves boyl'd in Beer or Milk, kill Worms, and expel them. The Water of the Flowers takes Spots from the Face. The Syrup is a very proper Purge for Children, and is made in the following manner ; Take of the fresh Flowers one Pound, infuse them a whole Day in three Pints of warm

Water, then press them out ; add the same quantity of Flowers five times to the same Liquor, and infuse them as before ; then add two Pounds and an half of Fine Sugar, and boyl it to a Syrup.

The Pear-tree, in Latin *Pyrus*. Pears are agreeable to the Stomach, and quenck Thirst : But they are best baked. Dried Pears stop Fluxes of the Belly. The following Pears are most esteem'd in England : *The Bon-Christien*, *Summer and Winter* ; the *Butter-Pear*, the *Green-Bury*, the *Violet*, the *Dove*, the *Great Musk*, *Amadot*, *Rousselot* : *Messieur Jean*, *Great Sovereign*, *Bloody-Pear*, *Windsor-Pear*, *Green-field-Pear*, *Dionier*, *Great Bergamot*, *Virgalous*, *Reshea*, *Red-Catharine*, *Double-flower'd Pear*,

Pease, in Latin *Pisum*. All sorts of Pease are windy, and therefore are injurious to all that have windy Stomachs, and are troubled with Spleen-wind.

Raw

Raw Green Pease are good for the Scurvy.

Pellitory, in Latin *Pa-rictaria*. It cleanses and cools. 'Tis used for the Stone, and Difficulty of Urine, and for Coughs; and in Clysters, for Pains in the Belly, Womb and Reins. 'Tis outwardly used for Tumours, St. *Anthony's*-fire, and for Burns. Take of the Juice of Pellitory three Ounces, of the Juice of Limons, and Oyl of Almonds, each half an Ounce; mingle them: Take it Morning and Evening for two Days. This is good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Penny-royal, in Latin *Pulegium*. 'Tis used to provoke the Courses, and to help Delivery. 'Tis good for Coughs, for the Gripes, the Stone, Jaundice, and Dropsie. A Spoonful of the Juice given to Children, is an excellent Remedy for the Chin-Cough. For an Hoarseness, take six Ounces of the Decoction of it, sweeten'd, at Bed-time. The fresh

Herb wrap'd in a Cloth, and laid in a Bed, drives away Fleas; but it must be renewed once a Week.

Peony, in Latin *Paeonia*. The Roots and Seeds of Male-Peony are much used in Physick: They are used for Diseases of the Head, and for Obstructions of the Courses, and Child-bed-Purgations, and to ease the After-pains. The Roots are hang'd round the Neck, to cure the Falling-sickness. The Compounded Peony-water, and the Syrup of it, are much in use. The Compounded Water is made in the following manner: Take of the Leaves of Lillies of the Valley, fresh, one Pound; infuse them in four Gallons of *Spanish* Wine: Take of the Flowers of the Lime-tree half a Pound, of Peony-flowers four Ounces; infuse them two Days, then distil them till they are dry, in *B. M.* In the distill'd Water infuse two Ounces and an half

of the Roots of Male-Peony; of White Dittany, and long Birth-wort, each half an Ounce; of the Leaves of Mistletoe of the Oak, and Rue, each two Handfuls; of the Seeds of Peony ten Drams, of Rue three Drams and an half, of Castor two Scruples, of Cubebs and Mace, each two Drams; of Cinnamon one Ounce and an half, of prepar'd Squills three Drams, of Rosemary-flowers six Pugils, of Stechas and Lavender, each four Pugils; of Betony, July-flowers and Cowslips, each eight Pugils; add four Quarts of the Juice of Black-Cherries, and distil them in a Glass. The Syrup is made in the following manner: Take of the fresh Roots of both Peonies, at Full Moon, each one Ounce and an half; slice them, and infuse them in White-wine for the space of a Day; of Contrayerva half an Ounce, of Sermountain six Drams, of Elk-hoof one Ounce, of Rosemary with the Flowers one Handful, of Betony, Hyssop, Wild-Marjoram, of Ground-

pine and Rue, each three Drams; of the Wood of Aloes, of Cloves, of the Seeds of the Lesser Cardamoms, each two Drams; of Ginger and Spikenard each one Dram; of Stechas and Nutmegs, each two Drams and an half; infuse them warm, a Day, in three Quarts of the distill'd Water of the Roots of Peony; boyl them to four Quarts; strain it, and add four Pounds and an half of Fine Sugar, and boyl it to a Syrup.

Pepper-wort, in Latin *Lepidium*. The Root is of the thickness of a Finger, or thicker; 'tis white, it has an acrid, hot Taste; it creeps in the Earth. It has many Stalks, about four Foot high, round, smooth, and full of Pith; they are branchy, and less than the Little Finger, and are cover'd with a gray Powder that is easily rub'd off. The Leaves are long, broad, and end sharp; they are smooth, fat, and of a dull green Colour; they are placed alternately, and are indented about the Edges:

Edges : Those that come from the Root, and are at the bottom of the Stalks, have long Foot-stalks. The Flowers are very small ; they are white and consist of four Leaves ; they are placed on very small Foot-stalks. It grows near the Banks of Rivers, but it is rare.

The Leaf is acrid, and hot. The Herb bruised, and applied cures the Hip-Gout. Boyl'd in Beer, it hastens Delivery. 'Tis commended for a Leprosie. Take of Garden-Scurvy-grass-leaves, and of the Leaves of Rocket and Pepper-wort, each six Handfuls ; of the Roots of Sweet-smelling Flag, the Lesser Galangal, Zedoary, Florentine, Iris, Elder, and Wake-Robin, each four Ounces ; of the Winteran-Bark, and Jamaca-Pepper, each three Ounces ; of Juniper-berries four Ounces ; of Cloves, Ginger and Nutmegs, each one Ounce : bruise and cut them, and pour on them four Quarts of Rhenish-wine ; distil them in a common Still

and mix all the Water together : Take three Ounces Night and Morning. This is commended in an *Anasarca*.

Periwinkle, in Latin *Vinca per vinca*. It spreads it self much by its Twigs, that creep on the Ground. The Root is fibrous ; many smal', round, green, and jointed Twigs Root again by Fibres that come from the Joints. The Leaves grow out of the Joints by Pairs opposite to one another like the Leaves of Laurel, but much less ; they are sharp, stiff and smooth, and hang on short Foot-stalks ; above they shine, and are of a deep green Colour ; they taste astringent, and bitterish ; below they are of a lighter Colour. The Flower is placed on a Foot-stalk that comes from the Joints, two Inches long, one Flower on one Foot-stalk : 'Tis like the Jessamine-flower in shape, and is of a Violet-colour. A Milky Line runs from Bottom to Top, through all the Jags. A forked Cod succeeds,

ceeds the Flower, and contains oblong Seeds. It grows in Hedges and Ditches.

'Tis a famous Vulnery. 'Tis used in Fluxes of the Belly, for Dysenteries, the Piles, Bleeding at Nose, and for Wounds with Fluxion. 'Tis used outwardly for Overflowing of the Courses, for Loosness and Pains of the Teeth. The Leaves of this Herb put upon Paper that will easily receive Moisture, and sowed to it, with fine Flax betwixt, and perfum'd with Frankincense, cured a Scrophulous Tumour in a short time, which continued obstinate under the Use of other Remedies, for the space of a whole Year.

St. Peters-wort, or St. John's-grass, in Latin *Ascyrum*.

It grows a Cubit and a half high, having a straight upright Stalk, somewhat Brown, set by

Couples at certain distances, with Leaves much like those of St. John's-wort, but greater, rougher, and rounder pointed: From the Bosom of which Leaves come forth many smaller Leaves, which are not perforated, as those of St. John's-wort; yet sometimes, there be some perforated. The Flowers grow at the top of the Branches, of a yellow Colour: The Leaves and Flowers bruised, yield forth a Bloody Juice, as does St. John's-wort, whereof this is a kind. The Root is tough, and of a woody substance. St. Peter's-wort, or St. John's-grass, grows plentifully in the North part of England, especially in *Landsdale* and *Craven*. It flowers at the same time as St. John's-wort. The Temperature is hot and dry. It has the same Vertues with St. John's-wort. The Seed, says *Dioscorides*, being Drunk in four Ounces and a half of Mead, does plentifully purge by siege, Cholerick Excrements:

Galen

Galen affirms the same. St. Peter's-wort, smells and tastes (like St. John's-wort) of Turpentine, and is bitterish and astringent; and therefore Vulnerary.

Male-Pimpernel, in Latin *Anagallis mas*. It has a white single Root, with small Fibres. The Stalks are an Hand, or half an Hand high, four-square, smooth, encompass'd by two Leaves opposite to one another; they are placed by Intervals, and without Foot-stalks; the Under-side of the Leaf is spotted with many dark-brown Specks. The Flowers come out singly from the Wings of the Leaves, and are placed upon oblong Foot-stalks, and are divided, almost to the bottom, into five sharp Pieces, resembling so many Leaves. The Cup is also Compounded of five acute Pieces. The Seminal Vessels are almost spherically round; they are pretty large, and full of Seeds. The whole Plant

has an acrid Taste. It grows in Gardens and Fields. It flowers late, about the midst of Summer.

'Tis moderately hot and dry: 'Tis counted Vulnerary, and is used inwardly and outwardly. It does much good in the Plague, being boyl'd in Wine: But the Sick must go to bed, and must be well cover'd, as soon as he has drank a moderate Draught of it, that he may sweat. A Woman cured many that were troubl'd with a Pin and Web in their Eyes with the distill'd Water of it. In a Consumption, and for Purulent Spitting, let the Sick drink every Day, Morning and Evening, twelve Spoonfuls of the distill'd Water, mix'd with an equal quantity of Red Cows-Milk, and sweeten'd with Fine Sugar: This is an approv'd Remedy. 'Tis frequently used for the Gripes of New-born Children. It also moves the Courses. *Willis* commends the Decoction

coction of it as a Specific for a Madness,

Pestilential-wort. See *Butter-bur*.

The Pine-tree, in Latin *Pinus*. The Bark and Leaves cool and bind; wherefore they are good in Dysenteries, and Fluxes of the Courses. A Decoction or Infusion of the Tops in Beer, or some other proper Liquor, is reckon'd good for the Stone of the Kidneys and Bladder, and for the Scurvy, and Diseases of the Breast. The Nuts have a delicate Taste, and are good for Coughs and Consumptions, and for Heat of Urine. They increase Milk, and provoke Venery.

Pile-wort. See *The Lesser Celandine*.

Plantain, in Latin *Plantago*. 'Tis a Vulnerary Herb. 'Tis used in Fluxes of the Belly, for Spitting of Blood, Running of the Reins, involuntary Urine, and for

immoderate Fluxes of the Courses. 'Tis outwardly used to cleanse and heal Wounds and Ulcers. The Juice by it self, or mix'd with the Juice of Limon, is an excellent Diuretick. Half a Dram of the Seeds taken daily in Broth, or in an Egg, is good to prevent Miscarriage. Take twelve Handfuls of Plantain-leaves, six Ounces of the fresh Roots of Comfrey; press out the Juice of the Leaves, and beat the Roots in a Stone-Mortar; mix the Roots and the Juice, and with a sufficient quantity of Sugar make an Electuary: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg Night and Morning. This is an excellent Remedy for Spitting and Vomiting Blood. Take of Plantain-water two Ounces, of Rhubarb powder'd two Scruples, of yellow Myrobalans powder'd one Scruple, Syrup of dried Roses half an Ounce; mix them, and give it in the Morning; two Hours after let some Broth be taken.
This

This is excellent for an immoderate Flux of the Courfes.

Water-Plantain, in Latin *Plantago aquatica*.

'Tis of an Astringent and Cooling Taste, and us'd as such.

Plantain-rib-wort, in Latin *Plantago quinqueriv-*
via.

It has many Leaves flat spread upon the Ground, narrow sharp-pointed, and Rib'd for the most part with five Nerves or Sinews, and therefore it is call'd *Quinquerivia*; in the middle of which Leaves rises up a Crested or Rib'd Stalk, bearing at the top a dark or dusky Knap, set with a few white Flowers like the Flowers of Wheat, the Root and other parts are like the other Plantains. Rib-wort grows almost every where, in the Borders of Pathways and Fertile-fields. It flowers when the other Plantains do. Rib-wort is cold and dry in Tem-

perature. The Vertues are like those of the other Plantains. Plantain-rib-wort is boyled in Posset-drink, and given before Agues, which it cures by the crude Astringency.

Plum-tree, in Latin *Prunus*. There are several Kinds of them; the Sowre bind, the Sweet move the Belly. The Electuary of Plums, called *Electuarium Diaprunum*, is made of Damascenes, in the following manner: Take of fresh and ripe Damascenes, one Hundred, boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water till they are soft, then pulp them through a Sieve, boyl an Ounce of Violet-flowers in the Liquor gently; then strain it, and add two Pounds of Sugar, and boyl it to a Syrup; then add a Pound and an half of the Pulp above-mention'd, of the Pulp of Cassia and Tamarinds strain'd, and dissolv'd in a small quantity of the Liquor, each one Ounce; boyl it again, stir it continually, adding the following Powders;
Sanders,

Sanders, Red and White Rhubarb, of each three Drains; of Red-Roses, Violets, of the Seeds of Purslain, of Endive and Barberries; of Gum-Tragacanth, and the Juice of Liquorish, each two Drains; of the Greater Cold Seeds, each one Dram: Make an Electuary according to Art. This Medicine is cold and moistening, and good in Fevers.

That all may know what Plums are accounted the most delicate, and are most commended for generous and pleasing Juice; I will here set down the Names of the chiefest: The Red, Blue and Amber, the Matchless, the Black and Green Damascene, the Morocco, the Barbary, the Myrobalan Plum, the Apricock-Plum, the Cinnamon-Plum, the Great Mogul and Tawny Plum, the White, Red and Black Pear-Plum, the Green Oyster-Plum, the Muscle-Plum, the Catalonian-Plum, the White and Black Prunella, the Great

Good Plum, the Wheaten Plum, the Cluster-Plum, the Queen-Mother-Plum, the Marble-Plum, the Imperial Plum, the Peach-Plum, the Peascod-Plum, the Date-Plum, the Nutmeg-Plum, the Turkey-Plum, the Prince-Plum: Last ripe, the Lammas-Plum. The White Pear-Plum, the Verdock or Bullace, are good for Preserving.

Polypody, in Latin *Polypodium*. The Root is reckon'd among Purging-Medicines; but it purges very gently. 'Tis very proper in Obstructions of the Mysteriery, Liver and Spleen; for the Scurvy, and Hypochondriack Difficulties. 'Tis generally used in Decoctions with other Purging Medicines. Take of the Root of Polypody of the Oak half an Ounce, of Dodder of Thyme three Drains, of Sena half an Ounce, of Tamarinds six drams, of Coriander-seeds three Drains, of yellow Sanders two Drains; boyl them in fourteen Ounces of Foun-

Fountain-water, till four Ounces are consumed; add two Drams of Agarick, and one Dram and an half of Rhubarb; strain it, and clarify it, and add two Ounces of the Purging Syrup of Apples: Take six Ounces once in three or four Days. This is proper for Melancholy People. Take of the Roots of Polypody, Buglos, Scorzonera, Bark of Tamaris, and Roots of Cappars, each half an Ounce; of Spleen-wort one Handful and an half; of Agrimony, Maiden-hair, Balm, Dodder, and Tops of Hops, each half an Handful; of Flowers of Broom and Borage, each two Pugils; the Parings of four Pippins; boil them with a Chicken in Spring-water, for thin Broth: Take a good Draught Morning and Evening, with fifteen Grains of Cream of Tartar dissolv'd in it, and fast two Hours after. This is good in Hypochondriack Diseases.

The Poplar-tree, in Latin *Populus*. The Bark of Poplar, especially of the White-Poplar, or Abele-tree, is used inwardly and outwardly for the Hip-Gout, for the Strangury and Burns. Women use the Buds of Black-Poplar to beautifie and thicken the Hair: They are good also to ease Pain. The Ointment is good for hot Swellings, to ease the Pain of them: And being applied to the Nostrils and Temples, it disposes to Sleep. 'Tis made in the following manner: Take of the fresh Buds of Black Poplar a Pound and an half, of the Leaves of Violets and Navelwort, each three Ounces; of new and unsalted Lard, clear'd from the Skin and wash'd, two Pounds; beat them, and mingle them, and infuse them together in May; add the following Herbs bruise'd, of the tender Tops of Brambles, of the Leaves of Black-Poppy, Mandrake, Henbane, Nightshade, Lettice, Horfe-leek

leek, Greater and Lesser Bur-dock, each three Ounces ; after the Tenth Day pour on them a Pint of Rose-water ; boyl them over a gentle Fire, stirring them continually, till all the superfluous Moisture is consum'd ; then strain it, and keep it for use.

Red-Poppy, or *Corn-Rose*, in Latin *Papaver Rheas*. The Flowers cool, and assuage Pain, and dispose to Sleep. They are chiefly used in Fevers, for Pleurifies and Quinsies, and other Diseases (especially of the Breast) that need cooling Medicines. And for immoderate Fluxes of the Courses, the Powder, the distill'd Water, the Syrup and the Conserve of them, are in use ; but the Syrup is most in use, and is made in the following manner : Take of the fresh Flowers of Red Poppies two pounds, pour upon them two Quarts of hot Fountain-water ; press them out the next day, and infuse

the same Quantity of Flowers in the Liquor as before ; strain it ; and with a Quantity of Sugar equal in weight to Liquor, make a Syrup according to Art. Surfeit-water is made in the following manner : Take what Quantity of Brandy you please, steep a good Quantity of Red Poppies therein, the black Bottoms being first cut off ; when the Colour is extracted, press them out, and put in fresh, and so till the Brandy has a very deep Tincture ; then put in Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger and Cinnamon, of each two Drams to a Quart of the Brandy : You may add some Fine Sugar if you think fit : Keep it close stop'd. 'Tis good for Surfeits, for Wind, or Illness of the Stomach.

White Poppy, in Latin *Papaver album*. The Seeds are used in Emulsions. The best Diacodium is made of the Heads and Seeds in the following manner : Take fourteen Ounces of the Heads of
White

White Poppies well dried, infuse them twenty four Hours in eight Pints of Fountain-water ; boyl them well ; then press them out , and put a pound and an half of Sugar to the Liquor ; then boyl it to a Syrup.

The Juice of Poppies thicken'd is call'd Opium: I mean, that which flows out of its self, the Head being cut ; for the Juice that is press'd out is call'd Meconium, which is much weaker than Opium. The *Turks* sow White Poppies in Fields as we do Wheat ; and every one carries some about him in War and Peace. A certain *Jew* declar'd , that forty Camels laden wth it, come yearly from *Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Gallatia,* and *Cilicia*. A *Turk* can take a Dram at a time, without any Injury. The best Opium is bitter and hot, and of a yellow Colour : It recreates the Spirits, and provokes Venerie. Liquid Laudanum is made in the following manner : Take of *Spanis*

Wine one Pint, of Opium two Ounces , of Saffron one Ounce , of Cinna-
mon and Cloves powder'd each one Dram ; infuse them together in *B. M.* for two or three Days, till the Liquor has a deep Tincture ; strain it, and keep it for use : The Dose is sixteen Drops. *Matthews's* Pill is made in the following manner : Take of Salt of Tartar, prepar'd with Nitre, four Ounces, of Oil of Turpentine eight Ounces ; mix them, and let them stand in a moist and cold Place eight, nine or ten Months, or more, till the Salt has taken up thrice its weight of Oil, and is become one thick Mass like Soap ; in the mean time you must stir it often, and add the Oil as it incorporates : Take of this Soap six Ounces, of the best Opium two Ounces, of Black and White Hellebore powder'd, and of Liquorish , each two Ounces ; mix them exactly , adding as much Oil of Turpentine as is sufficient to make a Mass
O for

for Pills, which must be kept moist with Oil of Turpentine. The Dose is Ten Grains. The Opiat-Plaister is made in the following manner: Take of the Great Diachylon four Ounces, of Quick-silver two Ounces, of Opium one Ounce; mingle them according to Art. This is good to ease Pain.

Wickmadam, or *Stone-crop*, in Latin *Sedum minus Vermiculare*.

It is a low and little Herb: The Stalks are slender and short; the Leaves about these stand very thick, being small, full-body'd, sharp-pointed and full of Juice. The Flowers stand on the Top, and are very small, of a yellow Colour, and of a sharp biting Taste. The Root consists of nothing but Fibres. It grows every where in Stony and dry Places, in Chinks and Crannies of old Walls, and on the Tops of Houses: It is always green. It tastes waterish, acid and rough. The Root is

bitterish and astringent. It is of the nature of great Hous-leek, biting and astringent.

Primrose, in Latin *Primula veris*. 'Tis hot and dry, and of an astringent Taste. 'Tis very good for Flegmatick and Melancholy Diseases, and for Fluxes of the Belly, and to strengthen the Stomach.

Privet, or *Prim Print*, in Latin *Ligustrum*.

Privet is a Shrub growing like a Hedge-Tree: The Branches and Twigs of it are streight, and cover'd with soft glittering Leaves of a deep green Colour, like those of Perwinkle; but yet longer; greater also than the Leaves of the Olive-tree. The Flowers are white, sweet of smell, very small, growing in Clusters; which being faded, there succeed Clusters of Berries at the first green, and when they are ripe black like a little Cluster of Grapes, which yield a purple Juice. The Root grows every way

way ; oblique or aslope : It flowers in the End of May, or in June. The Berries are ripe in Autumn or about Winter, which sometimes continue all the Winter long ; but in the mean time the Leaves fall away, and in the Spring New come up in their Places.

The Leaves and Fruit of Privet are cold, dry and astringent. The Leaves of Privet cure the Swellings, Apostumations and Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat, being gargarized with the Juice or Decoction of them ; and therefore they are excellent to be put into Lotions to wash Cankers and Sores in Childrens Mouths.

Wickwood. See Spindle-Tree.

English Prunes, or Plums, call'd Bullace, in Latin *Prunus*. The White and Black are Cooling and Astringent : They are good for Fluxes of the Belly. The Flowers are

Cathartick. The Gum dissolved in Vinegar, cures Tetters. Ropy Wine is cured in the following manner : Take the Fruit, beat and dry it in the Air ; put more or less of it into the Vessel, according to the quantity of Wine ; it must be well stirr'd about, and then the Vessel must be stop'd up so eight or ten Days, and you will find it soon recover'd. The following Plums are most esteem'd : *The Red, Blue and Amber Primordian; the Violet-Plum; Red, Blue and Amber, the Matchless, the Black and green Damascene, the Morocco, the Barbary, the Myrobolane-Plum, the Apricock-Plum, the Cinnaomon-Plum; the Great Mogul and Tawny-Plum; the white, Red and Black Pear-Plum, the green Osterly-Plum, the Musck-Plum, the Catalonia-Plum; the White and Black Prunella, the Bonum magnum, the wheaten-Plum, the Cluster-Plum; the Queen-Mother-Plum; the Maple-Plum; the Imperial-Plum, the Peach-Plum; the pease-Cod-Plum, the Date-Plum White, Yellow and Red ;*
O 2 the

the Nutmeg-Plum, the Turkey-Plum, the Prince-Plum, ripe last ; the Lammas-Plum , the White Pear-Plum, and Damascens.

Duff-balls. See *Dusty Mushroom.*

Budding-grass. See *Penny-royal.*

Pumpion , in Latin *Pepo.* 'Tis cold, and very moist : It provokes Urine, the Nourishment of it is very small. The Seed is one of the four greater Cold Seeds.

Purslain , in Latin *Portulaca.* 'Tis cold and moist. It provokes Appetite. It cures Heat of Urine, and Running of the Reins. The Juice mix'd with Oyl of Roses, cures Burns and Inflammations. 'Tis good for Coughs, and Shortness of Breath.

Q.

Quince-tree, in Latin *Malus Cydonia.* The Fruit is very agreeable to the Stomach. 'Tis astringent, and cures Spitting of Blood, the Bloody-Flux, and all other Fluxes. The Mucilage of the Seeds, extracted with Spawn of Frog's-water, is an excellent Gargarism in Fevers. The Syrup of Quinces is made in the following manner : Take of the Juice six Pints, boyl half away, add three Pounds of Sugar, and make a Syrup : The Dose is one Ounce in some proper Water. Marmalade of Quinces is made in the following manner : Pare the Quinces , cut them, and take out the Core ; weigh them, and put them into cold Water ; take the same quantity of Sugar, and dissolve it with a little Water, boyl it, and take off the Scum ; then put in the Quinces, and set them on a gentle Fire, close cover'd, till they are of a good

good Colour, then uncover them; then increase the Fire, and boyl them to a Jelly.

R.

Radish, in Latin *Raphanus sativus*. 'Tis oftner used in the Kitchen than for Medicine; but it is good for the Stone, and to force Urine. It strengthens the Stomach, and helps Concoction.

Horfe-Radish, in Latin *Raphanus Rusticanus*. It provokes Appetite, but it hurts the Head. It expels Gravel, and forces Urine, and is commended for Coughs; and is reckon'd a Specifick in the Scurvy. The Compound'd Water of it is much in use, and is made in the following manner: Take of the Leaves of Garden and Sea-Scurvy-grass, gather'd in the Spring-time, each six Pounds; beat them, and press out the Juice; mingle with it the Juice of

Water-creffes and Brooklime, each a Pint and an half; of the best White-wine four Quarts, twelve Limons sliced, of the fresh Roots of Briony four Pounds, of Horfe-Radish-roots two Pounds, of Wake-Robin-roots half an Ounce, of Winteran Bark, and Nutmegs, each four Ounces; infuse them three Days, and then distil them: The Dose is two Ounces. Take one Spoonful of the Shavings of Horfe-Radish-roots, twelve Leaves of Scurvy-grass, twenty Raisins of the Sun stoned, put them into a Quart of Beer; let them stand close stop'd all Night, drink of it the next Day, at Meals, and at any other time. This has done much good in the Scurvy.

Common Rag-wort, in Latin *Jacobaea vulgaris*. The Root has many large, white Fibres, that stick fast in the Ground. It has many times several Stalks, and sometimes but one; they are round, channel'd, some-

times smooth, sometimes downy, three Foot high, and sometimes higher, divided at the top into Branches. It has many long and large green Leaves, lying on the Ground, of a dark-green Colour, rent and torn in the Sides into many Pieces: The Leaves on the Stalks are the same. The Flowers are yellow, and consist of many Leaves; when they are ripe they turn into Down. The Seed is very small.

It cures Ulcers, Inflammations, and a Fistula. Being applied hot to the Belly, in form of a Cataplasm, it cures the Gripes.

Rampions, in Latin *Rapunculus*.

The great Rampion being one of the Bell-flowers, hath Leaves which come forth at first somewhat large and broad, smooth and plain, not unlike the Leaves of the smallest Beet, among which rise up Stems one

Cubic high, set with such like Leaves as those are of the first Springing up, but smaller, bearing at the top of the Stalk a great thick bushy Ear, full of little long Flowers, closely thrust together like a Fox Tail: Which small Flowers, before their opening are like little crooked Horns, and being wide opened they are small blue Bells, sometimes white, or sometimes purple. The Root is white, and as thick as a Man's Thumb.

The Second kind being likewise one of the Bell-Flowers, and yet a wild kind of Rampion, has Leaves at his coming up like the Garden Bell-flower. The Leaves which Spring up afterward for the decking up of the Stalk, are somewhat longer and narrower. The Flowers grow at the top of tender and brittle Stalks, like little Bells, of a bright blue Colour, sometimes white or purple. The Root is small, long, and somewhat thick.

The

The First is Set and Sown in Gardens, the Second grows in Woods and Shady places, in fat and clayie Soils.

The Roots are of a cold Temperature, and somewhat binding. The Roots are especially us'd in Sallads, some affirm, That the Decoction of the Roots is good for all Inflammations of the Mouth, and Almonds of the Throat, and other Diseases happening in the Mouth and Throat, as the other Throat-worts. 'Tis a Milky Plant, Sweet, and Sub-acrid. It is good for Diet. And as Physicall, it's Pectoral and Diuretick by the Acrimony.

Ramsons, in Latin *Al-
lium ursinum*.

Ramsons send forth two or three broad longish Leaves, sharp-pointed, smooth, and of a light green Colour. The Stalk is a Span high, smooth and slender, bearing at the top a Cluster of white Star-fashioned Flowers.

Instead of a Root it hath a slender Bulbe, which sends down a Multitude of Strings, and is cover'd with Skins or thick Coats. Ramsons grow in the Woods and Borders of Fields under Hedges, among the Bushes. The Leaves of Ramsons are stamp'd and eaten by many in the Low-Countries, with Fish for Sauce, as we eat green Sauce made of Sorrel. The Leaves may be eaten in *April* and *May*, with Butter, by those that are of a strong Constitution, and Labouring-Men. The distill'd Water breaks and expels the Stone, and provokes Urine. They sinell like Leeks, and their Taste is the same. The Roots resemble Leeks. They are very Mucilaginous and Acrid, with a Garlick Smell, and of the same Vertue as Leeks.

Raspberry-bush, in Latin *Rubus Idæus*. The Berries are very cordial, and taste very well. The Syrup of it is very good in Fevers, and is made

in the following manner : Take of the Clarified Juice, and of Sugar, equal Parts ; make a Syrup. Take of the Syrup of Rasp-berries and July-flowers, each two Ounces ; of the Juice of Kermes one Ounce ; make a Mixture : Take a Spoonful every Morning. This is a Cordial for Women before Delivery.

Red-Rattle, or *Lousewort*, in Latin *Pedicularis*.

Red-Rattle hath very small, rent, or jagg'd Leaves, of a brown red Colour, and weak, small and tender Stalks, whereof some lie trailing upon the Ground ; in, very Moorish Meadows they grow a Cubit high and more, but in moist and wet Heaths, and such barren Grounds not above an Handful high : The Flowers grow about the Stalk, from the midst thereof even to the top, and are of a brown red Colour, in shape like the Flowers of Dead-Nettle, which being past, there succeed little

flat Pouches, wherein is contain'd flat and blackish Seed : The Root is small, white and tender. It grows in moist and moorish Meadows. It is held to be good for Fittula's and hollow Ulcers, and to stay the overflowing of the Menfes, or any other Flux of Blood, if it be boyl'd in Red Wine and Drunk. It tastes sweet, and smells like green Peascods. It is as good for the Scurvy as Fitches, and is Diuretick.

Rest-barrow, or *Camock*, in Latin *Anonis*. It spreads its Root far and near, they are white, and hard to break. The Stalks are woody, and three or four Foot high, round, hairy, and reddish ; sometimes it has Prickles, and sometimes not. The Flowers grow at the top, like Pease-blossoms. Small, round Cods contain the Seeds.

The Bark of the Root, and the Root it self, provokes Urine, and expels Gravel, and eases the Pain of

of the Teeth, and opens Obstructions of the Liver, being infus'd in Wine, or boyl'd in Possét-drink, and taken inwardly for some time.

Rie, in Latin *Secale*.

'Tis the next Corn in goodness to Wheat. Bread made of it is black and heavy, and hard to digest; and it purges and gripes those that are not used to it; but it keeps moist longer than Wheaten Bread. The course Flower of it put into a Cloth, and applied to the Head, cures inveterate Headaches; and so applied is good for Mad People.

Rcket, or *Winter-Cresses*, in Latin *Barbarea*.

It has an oblong, white, thick, Perennial Root, of an acrid Taste. The Stalks are a Cubit high, channel'd, strong, and full of Pith; with many Wings, wherein the Leaves are; lesser than those of Radish, and resembling the Leaf of Cresses at the Extremity of it, by extreame Jags;

they are of a dark-green Colour, and shine; they do not taste so quick as the Root. From the Wings of the Leaves, towards the Top-stalk, come many small Branches, whereon, as also on the Top-stalk, small yellow Flowers, consisting of four Leaves, run up into long Ears. The Cods are small round, and about an Inch long, pressed to the Stalks, wherein are small Seeds, of a brown Colour. The whole Plant is smooth. The Flowers are placed on short Foot-stalks. It grows near Ditches and Rivers, and Running-waters; and sometimes also on plow'd Grounds. It flowers in May and June.

'Tis acrid and hot, and much of the same Virtue with Cresses. 'Tis mix'd with Sallets, especially in the Winter-time, when Cresses are scarce; wherefore 'tis called Winter-Cress. 'Tis good in the Scurvy. The Juice of it is mix'd with Ointments, to cleanse sordid and impure Ulcers. The Seed

is Lithontripectick, and Diuretick.

Wild-Rocket, in Latin *Fruca silvestris*. The Root is white, thick and long, and has many Stalks, with many Wings; they are channel'd, and a little hairy. The Leaves are cut in like Dandelion; they are smooth, and of a deep green Colour, and taste hot. The Flowers are yellow. It has long, angled, upright Cods. The Seeds are like the Seeds of Wild Mustard; they are acrid, and bitterish. It grows upon and about Walls, and among Rubbish.

'Tis hot and dry. 'Tis chiefly used to stimulate Venery, and for Preservation against Apoplexies. Outwardly applied, it extracts Splinters of Bones.

The *Rose*, in Latin *Rosa*. There are several sorts of Roses: *Red Rose*, the *Damask-Rose*, the *Damask-Province-Rose*, the *Dog-Rose*, the *Pimpernel-Rose*, the *Greater Apple-Rose*, the *Sin-*

gle Cinnamon-Rose, the *Double Cinnamon-Rose*, the *Wild-Briar*, or *Muscovy*, the *Virginian Briar-Rose*, the *White Rose*, the *Musk-Rose*, the *Ever-green Rose*, the *Single Yellow Rose*, the *Double Yellow Rose*, the *Monthly Rose*, the *Monday-Rose*, the *Francfort-Rose*, the *Hungarian-Rose*, the *York and Lancaster*.

The Red Rose is astringent, and bitter: It comforts the Heart, and strengthens the stomach. It cures the Whites, and an immoderate Flux of the Courses. It stops Eruptions of the Blood, and Fluxes of the Belly. A Decoction of it is used for the Head-ach, and Pains in the Eyes, Ears, Throat and Gums. The distill'd Water of it is Cordial, and refreshes the Spirits. The following Medicines are made of Red Roses: 1. The Vinegar of Roses, which, mix'd with the distill'd Water, is good for Redness or Inflammations of the Eyes; and is used to bathe the Temples in the Head-ach, and

to procure Sleep. 2. *Aromaticum Rosatum*; which is Cordial. 3. Conserve of Roses; which is much in use for stopping Catarrhs, and Running of the Reins, and Fluxes of the Belly. 'Tis made in the following manner: Take of Red Roses one Pound; they must be gather'd in a dry Season, before they are quite spread; clip off the yellow Bottoms, beat them well in a Stone-Mortar, till they come to a Mass, like a Pulp; then add two Pounds of White Sugar, beat it with Roses till it is well mix'd; then put it into a Pot, cover'd only with a Paper, and let it stand in the Sun a Fortnight or three Weeks, stirring it once or twice a Week. Take of Conserve of Red Roses Vitriolated four Ounces, of the Electuary of Saffras one Ounce, of Olibanum powder'd one Dram, of Diacodium a sufficient quantity; make an Electuary: Take the quantity of a Nutmeg Morning and Evening.

This is excellent for stopping Tickling Coughs. 4. The Tincture of Roses, made in the following manner, is commended for a Rheumatism: Take of dried Red Roses one Ounce, of warm Water three Pints, of Spirit of Sulphure, or Vitriol, one Dram and an half; infuse them six Hours; to the strain'd Liquor add half a Pound of white Sugar: Take a Draught twice or thrice a Day. 5. Strain'd Hony of Roses; which is good to wash the Mouth and Throat when they are sore, or any other Part. 6. Sugar of Roses; which is good for Coughs. 7. Syrup of dried Roses; which is much in use, and is, indeed, an excellent Medicine: It comforts the Heart, resists Putrefaction and stops Fluxes of all sorts. 'Tis made in the following manner: Take two Quarts of hot Water, infuse in it half a Pound of Red Roses, dried in the Sun; the next Day press it out, and with two Pounds

Pounds of Sugar make a Syrup. 1. Oyl of Roses. 9. Electuary of Roses. 12. Ointment of Roses. Of Damask - Roses are made Syrup of Roses Solutive, a distill'd Water, Aloes Rosat, and Hony of Roses Solutive. The Syrup is much in use, and made in the following manner: Take of hot Fountain-water two quarts, of fresh Damask-Roses as many as the Water will contain; infuse them in a close Vessel twelve Hours, then press it out, and heat the Liquor again, and put the Roses in as before, and infuse them again; and so do three or four times, increasing the Quantity of Roses as the Liquor increases; then add to six Parts of the Liquor, four Parts of Sugar, and make a Syrup according to Art. It purges gently: It may be taken, from one Ounce to four. Hony of Roses Solutive is also Purging and Opening, and is often given in Clysters; and so is the Syrup.

See *Cylantine*, or *Sweet-Briar*.

Rosemary, in Latin *Rosmarinus*. The Leaves, the Flowers and Seeds are in use: They are Cephalick, Uterine, and proper for the Nerves. They are chiefly used for Diseases of the Head and Nerves; for Apoplexies, Palsies, Falling-sickness, and Giddiness. They quicken the Sight, and help the Memory, and cure a Stinking-Breath. They are used for the Whites, and Jaundice. And they comfort the Heart, and open Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Womb. The Herb burnt, corrects the Air, and renders it wholesom in the time of a Plague. A Decoction of it in Water, taken before Exercise, cures the Jaundice. The Seed taken in Wine, does the same. The Tops of it infus'd in Wine or Beer, and taken daily, cure the Palsie, and other Diseases of the Nerves. The Flowers dried, and taken in a Pipe, like Tobacco, are good for a Cough

Cough and Consumption. is much in use for Hy-
The Chymical Oyl of it, sterick Fits, and Uterine
taken in a proper Deco- Diseases.

ction, has cured many
Tertian-Agues: Four or
Six Drops are the Dose.
A desperate and long Di-
arrhæa has been cured
with Rosemary-wine. The
Queen of Hungary's Wa-
ter is made of Flowers in-
fus'd in Spirit of Wine.

Meadow-Rue, in Latin
Thalidrum.

It is of a dry, bitterish
and sweet taste, and of a
strong Scent. It may loos-
en the Belly, and seems to
be like Columbine of the
Pea-Class. *Galen* makes
it a Vulnerary.

Rue, in Latin *Ruta*. It
digests and cuts clammy
and gross Humours. It
expels Wind, and is a
Preservative against the
Plague, and other Malign-
ant Diseases. It quickens
the Sight, and suppresses
Venery. It does good in
a Pleurisie. It strengthens
the Stomach, and cures
the Cholick, and the Bi-
ting of a Mad Dog. It
also provokes the Courses,
and Urine. 'Tis used
outwardly for the Biting
of a Serpent, for Carbun-
cles, and to drive away
the Fits of Fevers. For
an Epilepsie, take of the
Juice of Rue one Ounce
and an half, an Ounce of
Oxymel of Squills mix'd.
The distill'd Water of it

Rupture-wozt, in La-
tin *Herniaria*. It covers
the Ground with many
Branches, which rise from
a small Root; the Branch-
es are round, and full of
Joints. It has small Leaves,
lesser than those of
Thyme; they are of a
yellowish green Colour,
and of an acrid Taste.
It has abundance of small,
yellowish Flowers.

'Tis good for the Bi-
ting of a Viper. It won-
derfully cures Ruptures, a
Dram of the Herb, in
Powder, being taken se-
veral times; or a Deco-
ction of the Herb in
Wine.

Common

Common *Rushes*, in Latin *Juncus levis*.

The Roots of our common *Rushes* are long and hairy, spreading largely in the Ground, from which, as from one entire Tuft, proceed a great many small *Rushes*; so well known, that I need spend no time in describing them. These *Rushes* are of a dry Nature. The Seed of *Rushes* dried at the Fire, and drunk with Wine, stayeth the Lask, and the overmuch flowing of Womens Terms: Of which *Galen* gives this Reason, because their Temperature consists of an Earthly Essence, moderately cold and watery, and meanly hot, therefore do they the more easily dry up the lower-parts, and by little and little send up the cold Humours into the Head, whereby Drowsiness and the Head-ach are caused. The tender Leaves that are next the Root make a convenient Ointment against the bitings of the

Spider call'd *Phalagium*. The Seed of the Bull-rush is most Soporiferous, and therefore greater care must be taken in the Administration of it.

S.

Saffron, in Latin *Crocus*. The moderate use of it is good for the Brain. It renders the Senses brisk; It shakes off Sleep and Dulness, and cheers and strengthens the Heart. It concocts the Crude Humours of the Breast, and opens the Lungs, and frees them from Obstructions, And it is such an effectual Remedy for the Breast and Lungs, that it sometimes revives Consumptive People, when they are, in a manner, worn out. 'Tis frequently used in Faintings, for Apoplexies, in the Jaundice, and for Obstructions of the Liver, in the Plague, and other Malignant Diseases. 'Tis also good in an *Asthma*, mix'd with Oyl of Almonds. It provokes Urine, and the Courses,

Courses, and hastens Delivery. Half a Scruple, or a Scruple at most, infus'd in Canary-wine, is very effectual in the Jaundice. 'Tis much used to drive out the Small-Pox; but, undoubtedly, it does many times much hurt, by inflaming the Blood, and occasioning Frenesies, and making them Flux. But you may see at large the Mischiefs of hot Medicines and Methods, by Dr. Sydenham's Treatise of the Small Pox and Measles, which I translated several Years ago. Tincture of Saffron is made in the following manner: Take of Saffron two Drams, of Treacle-water eight Ounces; digest them six Days, and strain out the Tincture, and keep it close stop'd for use.

St. *Join*, or *Coke's-Head*, in Latin *Onobrychis*, five caput *Gallinaceum*.

Onobrychis hath many small and twiggie pliant Branches, ramping and creeping through and about Bushes, or whatever

it grows near unto: The Flowers grow at the Top of small naked Stalks; in shape like the Pease Bloom, but of a Purple Colour, overlaid with Blue, which turn into small round prickly Husks, that are nothing else but the Seed.

Sage, in Latin *Salvia*. 'Tis counted very wholesome; and therefore the Leaves are eaten in the Spring, with Butter, to purifie the Blood, and to preserve Health: But because Toads are wont to harbour under it, it ought to be well wash'd before it be eaten. And to drive them away, and other Venomous Animals, the *Italians* plant Rue near it, or among it. 'Tis Diuretick, and provokes the Courses. 'Tis excellent for Diseases of the Head. For the Whites, take of Sage, Sassa-parilla and Balaustians, each one Dram, in Broth, in the Morning, for some Days. Being given with Honey, it stops Spitting of Blood. A Palsie in the Hands has been cured by washing them with Wine wherein

wherein Sage was infus'd. A Palsie of the Muscles serving for Swallowing, is cured by washing of the Mouth and Throat with a Decoction of Sage, made in Wine. The same cures the Heart-burning, taken inwardly.

Wild-Sage, in Latin *Salvia agrestis*. It provokes Urine, and the Courses; and is used for the *French-Pox*. 'Tis a good Wound-herb, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. 'Tis excellent for the Scurvy.

Sampire, in Latin *Crithmum maritimum*. 'Tis a very juicy Herb, it spreads much, and is about a Foot high. The Leaves are broader and shorter than those of Fennel; and they are thicker, and not so much cut; they are of a deep green Colour, and of a saltish Taste. The Stalk is as green as a Leek. The Root is thick, long, and lasting; and of a sweet, acrid and Aromatick Taste.

Sampire pickled is very palatable, and agreeable to the Stomach. It provokes Urine moderately, and opens Obstructions of the Bowels, and excites Appetite.

Daniele, in Latin *Sannicula*. The Root is bitter, hot, white within, black without, and is fibrous. The Leaves are of a shining Green, stiff, and almost round; they are divided into five Parts, and neatly indented. The Stalk is about two Foot high, smooth, and without Knots. The Flowers are placed at the top, as it were in Umbels; they are small and white, or a little reddish. Two Seeds succeed each Flower. It grows in Hedges and Woods, and flowers in May.

'Tis an excellent Wound-herb; and is boyl'd in Vulnerary Decoctions, for outward and inward Wounds, for Eruptions of Blood, for Ulcers and the Bloody-Flux. Take
of

of the Leaves of Sanicle, and Millefoil, each one Dram and an half; Leaves of Ground-pine one Dram, of the Species of Diatragacanth frigid four Scruples, of *Sal Prunella* two Scruples; make them into a Powder, and with a sufficient quantity of *Lucatellus's* Balsam, make a Mass of Pills: Take four Morning and Evening. These Pills are good for an Ulcer in the Bladder. The Starving of the Navel has been cured in many Children, with a Cataplasm made with Wine and this Herb, and bound close on; Comfrey, bruised, being applied to the Small of the Back at the same time.

Savine, in Latin *Sabina*. The Leaves dry and heat much. Being powder'd, and mix'd with Honey, and applied, cure Ulcers that run much; and cleanse those that are Sordid; and stop those that are Eating. Mix'd with Cream, they cure Children's Scabby Heads.

It forces the Courses, and causes Miscarriage: Upon which Account they are too well known, and too much used by Wench- es. The Water of it takes off Spots from the Face. The Leaves of it bruised and applied to Children's Navels, kill Worms. The Oyl of it used to their Bellies, does the like. A Spoonful of the Juice of it mix'd with Milk, and sweeten'd with Sugar, has been given, with great Success, to Children that have had Worms: And it is really an extraordinary Medicine, and no way dangerous. 'Tis also frequently given to Horses, and other Cattel, for the same purpose. Take of the Leaves of dried Savine; of the Roots of Round Birth-wort, of Troches, of Myrrh, of Castor, each one Dram; of Cinnamon half a Dram, of Saffron one Scruple; mingle them, make a Powder: Give a Dram in Savine-water. This is used to expel a dead Child.

Sabozzy, in Latin *Satureia*. 'Tis hot, and acrid. It provokes Urine, and the Courses. 'Tis good to season Meats and Broths, and procures Appetite. 'Tis good for Diseases of the Breast and Womb: And it quickens the Sight. 'Tis used outwardly to discuss Tumours, and to ease the Pains of the Ears.

Meadow-Saxifrage, in Latin *Saxifraga Anglica facie fœfeli pratensis*. It has a long, wrinkly Root, black without, white within, of a sweet and and Aromatick Taste, and somewhat acrid. It has several Stalks, three or four Foot high, of the thickness of the Little Finger; they are round, channel'd, full of Pith, and reddish near the Earth; they are branchy from the bottom, the Branches coming, at great distances, from the Wings of the Leaves. The Leaves that come from the Roots, and those on the Stalks, are smooth, and of a dull

Green, and are much cut in: they are somewhat like the Leaves of Fennel. At the top are Umbels of Flowers; they are small, and consist of five Leaves and are of a light yellowish Colour. The Seed is channel'd, and short. It smells like Parsnep. It grows in Meadows, and moist Pastures.

The Juice of it, the Decoction, the distill'd Water, and the Powder of the Seed provoke Urine, expel Gravel and Wind, and ease the Cholick. Take of the Water of Pellitory; Saxifrage, and Cowslips, each one Ounce; of London-Laudanum one Grain, of Diacodium six Drams; mingle them, make a Draught to be taken at Bed-time. This is used to expel Gravel.

White Saxifrage, in Latin *Saxifraga alba*.

It is Bitterish, Astringent, and a good Vulnerary. It has also a little Heat,

Heat, by which it is Diuretick.

Golden Saxifrage in Latin *Saxifraga aurea*.

It is Bitterish, Hot, and Astringent, with a Relish like Meadow-Saxifrage; of the Virtue of the former.

Common Field Scabious, in Latin *Scabiosa major communior*. It has many soft, hairy, whitish green Leaves, some are much jag'd, some but little; they have small Threads in them, which may be seen by breaking them. It has many round, hairy, green Stalks, two or three Foot high; they have hairy, green Leaves on them, deeply and neatly divided. At the top of the Stalks stand round Heads of Flowers, of a pale bluish Colour, many plac'd together. The Root is white and thick, and grows deep in the Earth. It grows frequently in Pastures, and amongst Corn.

The Herb boyl'd in Wine, the Juice, or the distill'd Water, cures Imposthumes, a Pleurisie, a Cough, and other Diseases of the Breast. 'Tis also good for a Quinsie, and the Plague; And it cures the Itch, and little Pocky Ulcers in the Fundament, and other Parts, called *Rhagades*.

Scordium, or *Water-Germander*, in Latin *Scordium*. The Stalk is an Hand high, or higher, and branchy. The Branches take Root in several places, and so it increases much. The Leaves grow two at a Joint; they are long, wrinkly, soft, whitish, hairy, and indented; and they smell like Garlick, and taste bitter; they are like *Germander-leaves*. The Flowers are like *Germander-flowers*; they are red.

Scordium is Alexipharmick, and Sudorifick. 'Tis chiefly used in the Plague, and for Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen

and Lungs. Outwardly applied, it cleanses Wounds and Ulcers, and eases the Pain of the Gout. *Diascordium* is made of it, and has its Name from it. Many Pestilential Buboes have been broken and cured with *Scordium*. The Compounded *Scordium*-water is much in use; and is made in the following manner: Take of the clarified Juice of Goats-Rue, Sorrel, *Scordium* and Citron, each one Pound; of *London-Treacle* two Ounces; infuse them three Days, and then distil them in Glass. You may give two or three Ounces, at a time.

Scurvy-grass, in Latin *Cochlearia*. 'Tis hot and dry, and abounds with a Volatile Salt: Upon which Account, it renders the fix'd and crude Humours more Spiritous and Volatile. It cures those Diseases that proceed from too great a quantity of fixed Salts, but especially the Scurvy;

upon which Account it is call'd in *English* Scurvy-grass. But, because the Parts wherein the chief Virtue of this Plant consists are very Volatile, and soon dissipated by boiling, the Juice, or an Infusion of the Herb, is much more effectual than the Decoction. The Scurvy is a Disease very frequent among those that live on the Sea-shore, especially in the North; and among such as feed chiefly upon Salt-fish. *Solenander* says, such kind of Plants grow in every Region, by the Appointment of God Almighty, which most agree with the People and Animals that are there bred. Nay, he says, he could tell what were the Diseases of any Country, by seeing the Herbs that were most common in it. As, Among the *Danes* and *Dutch*, with whom the Scurvy is very frequent, Scurvy-grass grows plentifully. Take of Conserve of Scurvy-grass, Roman Worm-wood, and Fumatory, each two Ounces;

Ounces ; of the Powder of the Winteran - Bark, and of the Roots of Angelica, and of Wake-Robin, each two Drams ; of the Species of the three Sanders one Dram and an half, of Crabs-eyes powder'd one Dram, of Salt of Wormwood two Drams ; make an Electuary with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Citron-bark : Take the quantity of a Nutmeg Morning and Evening, for the space of three Weeks, drinking presently after it a quarter of a Pint of the following Anti - scorbutick Wine : Take of the Leaves of Scurvy-grass four Handfuls, of Horseradish sliced four Ounces, of the Winteran-bark half an Ounce, the outward Rinds of four Oranges, and four Limons ; put them all into a Glas well stop'd, add to them six Quarts of White-wine ; keep the Bottle in a cool place, and pour the Liquor out as you use it. Provide four Gallons of Small

Ale; and, instead of Hops, boyl three Handfuls of Pine-tops : When the Beer has done Working in the Vessel, hang in the Vessel a Canvas-bag, with three Handfuls of Scurvy-grass in it, four Ounces of the Roots of Sharp-pointed Docks prepar'd, and the Rinds of four Oranges ; when it is clear, drink of it for your ordinary Beer ; you must put Stones or Bullets into the Bag, to make it sink ; But before you begin to take of these Medicines, you must bleed once, and purge twice. The Spirits of Scurvy-grass, Golden and Plain, as they are called, are much used by some Country-people ; but they are not near so effectual as the Anti-scorbutick Wine above-mention'd ; for indeed, the best parts of the Scurvy-grass, I mean the Volatile Salts, fly away, and are lost, in preparing the Spirit ; so that scarce any thing remains, but Flegm, and an empty Name. See Dr. Willis of the Scurvy,

vy, p. 263. Says he there,
The Virtue evaporates by
Boyling.

Scorzonera. See *Vipers-grafs*.

Self-heal, in Latin *Prunella*. The Root grows awry, and has some pretty large Fibres. The Stalk is nine Inches or a Foot high, or higher, hairy, and four-square, and creeps by Fibres that come from the lower Joints. The Leaves are placed by Intervals, upon long Foot-stalks; they are like the Leaves of Marjoram, or Basil, but larger, and hairy; they are so finely indented about the Edges, that it is scarce visible. The Flowers are purple, and are placed upon a Spike at top; the Flower varies sometimes. It grows every where among Pastures, and flowers in June.

'Tis much of the same Virtue with Bugloss. 'Tis used outwardly in Wounds, and often in

a Quinsie, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws. A Gargarism being made of the Decoction, or distill'd Water of it.

Shepherds-purse, in Latin *Bursa pastoris*. 'Tis sometimes an Hand, a Foot, sometimes three or four Foot high, or higher. It has a small, strait, white, fibrous Root; it tastes sweetish, but nauseous. The Leaves that come from the Root are oblong, and sometimes whole, but most commonly jagg'd deep, the Jags ending in an Acute Point; they are a little hairy, and have Foot-stalks an Inch long; or they are rather enlarg'd by degrees, from a narrow Beginning; for the uppermost upon the Stalks, with a broad Basis, grow without those Foot-stalks, and are not jagg'd at all; they have an Ear at each Side: From the middle of the Leaves, one, two, three, or four, or more Stalks rise, divided into Branches, placed alternately.

The

The Top-stalks and Branches run up, as it were, into long Ears of Flowers, which are placed on small Foot-stalks, about half an Inch long: The Flowers are small and white, compos'd of four small, undivided Leaves, with Threads, bearing yellow Tufts. When the Flowers fall, the Foot-stalks increase to the length of an Inch, and bear the Receptacles of the Seeds that are sharp at the Beginning, and end in a large Purse, divided into two Parts; a great many small Seeds are contain'd in each Vessel; they are reddish when they are ripe.

'Tis astringent, and thickens; wherefore 'tis good for Bleeding at Nose, a Tent made of Cotton, being dip'd in the Juice of it, and put up the Nostrils. 'Tis also proper in a Dysentery, a Diarrhæa, and for Bloody Urine, and the immoderate Flux of the Courses. 'Tis outwardly used by the Common People, to heal

Wounds, with good Success. 'Tis also put into Febrifuge Cataplasms for the Wrists.

Shepherds-needle. See *Venus's Comb*.

Silver-weed, in Latin *Argentina*. This Plant takes its Name from the soft and Silver-Down of its Leaves. The Root is sometimes single, cover'd with a blackish Bark, sometimes fibrous; it tastes astringent. It has many Leaves near the Earth; they are like the Leaves of Agrimony, and are deeply indented about the Edges. It sends out, on every Side, Shoots, whereby it increases wonderfully, like Strawberries. The Flowers are yellow, and consist of five roundish Leaves, not indented, and are placed single, on long, hairy Foot-stalks. It grows frequently near Foot-paths, and in moist places, where the Water has stagnated all the Winter.

It cools moderately , and is very astringent : Upon which Account it cures Spitting of Blood, and the immoderate Flux of the Womb and Belly. 'Tis good for the Stone in the Kidneys , and is very useful in curing VVounds and Ulcers. 'Tis much commended for easing the Pain of the Teeth, and for removing the Putrefaction of the Gums. 'Tis good to assuage the Heat of Fevers; which it does very powerfully, being beaten with Salt and Vinegar, and applied to the Soles of the Feet, and the Arm-wrists. The VVomen in *England* use the distill'd VVater of it to take off Freckles, Spots and Botches from the Face, and when they are Sun-burnt. The Root of it, which they call Moors, in *Yorkshire*, about *Settle*, are eaten by the Boys in VVinter; for they taste sweet, and are as pleasant as Parsnips. Hogs dig them up, and eat them greedily. 'Tis affirm'd, that being worn

in the Shoes , it will cure the Bloody-Flux , Bleeding at Nose, and all immoderate Fluxes of the Belly. *Hartman* says , That having used it this way, it has done good when all other Means signified nothing.

Sloe-tree , in Latin *Prunus silvestris*.

The Bullefs and the Sloe-tree, are wild kinds of Plums, which vary in their kind, even as the greater and manured Plums do. Of the Bullefs , some are greater, and of better taste than others : Sloes are some of one Taste and some of another ; some greater some lesser ; they being so well known by all , need not any further descriptions. The Leaves and Bark is very rough and bitter, by which they stop Fluxes. The Syrup is most us'd made of the Sloes, to stop any evacuation, and for Gargarisms. The Flowers smell like Orange Flowers , and taste bitterish. They will make

make a Purging Syrup, and yield an Aromatick Water very Cordial.

Smallage, in Latin *Aspium*. 'Tis hot and dry. It incides, and opens; upon which Account it is reckon'd among the five Opening Roots: It provokes Urine and the Courses, and expels Gravel: It cures the Jaundice. The Seed is reckon'd among the Lesser Hot Seeds. The use of this Herb certainly injures those that are afflicted with the Falling-sickness; But being transplanted into Gardens, it becomes more gentle, and less ungrateful; for in *Italy* and *Spain* they eat the tender Leaves of it, and the upper part of the Root, with Oyl and Pepper.

Snake-weed. See *Bistort*.

Sneeze-wort, in Latin *Ptarmica*. The Root grows awry, and is, as it were, jointed, and has many long Fibres that

are pretty large; it tastes acrid, and hot. It has several brittle Stalks, a Yard high, or more, and sometime not near so high; they are divided into several Branches, whereon are placed narrow, long, Leaves, pointed, and finely indented about the Edges. At the top grow many white Flowers in a Tuft, with a yellowish Thrum in the middle. It grows in moist places, and flowers in *July*.

It tastes hot and acrid. The Powder of it provokes Sneezing. The Root chewed eases the Pain in the Teeth, by evacuating Flegm. The Herb is mix'd with Sallets, to correct cold Herbs.

Solomons-seal, in Latin *Polygomaton*. The Root is a Finger thick, unequal and tuberos, with a great many Fibres, and of a sweetish Taste. The Stalk is two, or three Foot high, round, and smells ill if it be rub'd or cut; it is bent like a Bow. The Leaves are

are placed one above another ; they are large, and like the Leaves of the Lilly of the Vallies ; they are nervous , and of a shining dark Green above, of a grayish Colour underneath. At the Foot of every Leaf, almost from the bottom to the top, hang, long, white and hollow Flowers ; and after them, small, round Berries, green at first, and bluish when they are ripe, wherein are small, stony Seeds ; they are white.

'Tis Astringent , and Vulnerary : It stops all Fluxes ; it cements broken Bones. And the Root boyl'd in Wine and drank, is excellent for Contusions and Ruptures. Used Outwardly it takes off Spots, and whitens the Skin. Fourteen or fifteen of the Berries purge Flegm, upwards and downwards. For the Whites, take Candied Roots of Solomon's-seal ; and it is an excellent Remedy. 'Tis also counted good for the Falling-sickness.

Sope-wort, in Latin *Soponaria*. It creeps in the Ground, with small-jointed Roots. The Bark of the Root is reddish. The Stalks are three Foot high, or higher, round, smooth and reddish ; they have many Joints ; are full of Pith, and can scarce sustain themselves. The Leaves are placed by Pairs, at the Joints, opposite one to another, three large Nerves running all along them ; they are like Plantain-leaves ; they are smooth, have a nitrous Taste, and short or no Foot-stalks at all. The Flowers are placed in Tufts, on the top of the Stalks, every one on a short Foot-stalk ; they are of a pale Red Colour, sweet, and compos'd of five Leaves. The small, roundish Seeds are contain'd in an oblong Vessel that is thick about the Middle. It grows near Rivers, and Standing-waters. It flowers in June, July, August and September.

The Roots and Leaves are used in Physick, but it is but seldom. 'Tis used for an *Asthma*, and provokes the Courses. And a Decoction of it is much commended for the *French-Pox*. Outwardly applied, it discusses Tumours. Cloths are cleansed from Greasie Spots, by washing them with this Herb.

The *Sorbe*, or *Quicken tree*, in Latin *Sorbus silvestris*, 'Tis a Tree of a middle stature. The Bark is of a light Red, and spotted. The Leaves are sharp, indented, and smooth; above green, below whitish. The Flowers are many, white, and sweet; and are placed in Umbels. The Berries are green at first; when they are ripe, of a dark Red; they taste ill.

The Berries yield an acid Juice, which purges Water excellently well; and is very good for the Scurvy. The Liquor which drops from the wounded Tree in the

Spring, cures the Scurvy, and Diseases of the Spleen.

Common-Sorrel, in Latin *Acetosa vulgaris*. It grows in Pastures and Meadows.

'Tis cold and dry. It provokes Appetite, suppresses Choler, and quenches Thirst; wherefore 'tis frequently used in Fevers. The Juice may be mix'd with Broths, or the Leaves boyl'd in them. In Summer 'tis good Sauce for most Meats. The Roots of it dried, and boyl'd, give a delicate Tincture to the Water.

Sheep's-Sorrel, in Latin *Acetosa arvensis lanceolata*. It grows in Sandy and dry Grounds.

It has the same Virtues with Common Sorrel.

Roman or French-Sorrel, in Latin *Acetosa rotundifolia*. The form of the Leaf sometimes varies; being sometimes round, like Scurvy-grass, or the Lesser

Leſſer Celandine ; ſometimes , like Spinache , pointed like an Arrow ; of a Sky or Pale Colour, and of a delicate ſharp Taſte. The Stalks are bare, and above two Foot high. The little Flowers are compos'd of yellow and red Threads. The Root is ſmall , and creeps ; and is leſs acid, and drier than the Leaves. 'Tis common in Gardens.

It has the ſame Virtues with the former.

Wood-Sorrel, in Latin *Trifolium acetofum vulgare*. It grows commonly in ſhady places, in Woods and Hedges.

It has the ſame Virtues with the former. The Syrup, the Conſerve, and the diſtill'd Water of it are in uſe. The diſtill'd Water is uſed to waſh the Mouth in the *St. Anthony's Fire*, and to cleanſe Sordid Ulcers. 'Tis obſerv'd, that when it bears a great many Flowers , the Year will be very

rainy ; but dry when there is a few.

Sothernwood, in Latin *Abrotanum*. 'Tis ſomewhat aſtringent, and diſcuſſes much. It reſiſts Putrefaction and Poyſon. It cures the Biting of Venomous Creatures, kills Worms, and forces Urine. It cures Hyſterick Fits, and the Jaundice. The Tops of it boyled in Wine or Water, and ſweetened with Hony or Sugar, do much good in an *Aſthma*, and Difficulty of Breathing ; and helps Expectoratation. 'Tis uſed outwardly to ſtrengthen Bones.

Marſh-Sparagus, in Latin *Asparagus paluſtris*. 'Tis found in many places : As, in the Marſhes near *Briſtol*, and about *Harwich* in *Effex*, &c. It differs only from the Garden-Sparagus by the place of its Growth, and the Accidents that proceed from thence ; for the ſaltneſs of it, and the thickneſs of the Leaves, and the largeneſs of the Berries,

ries, are to be imputed to the Sea ; for the like is wont to happen to other Plants that grow near the Sea.

The Root is Diuretick, and Lithonriptick ; and is one of the five Opening Roots. It opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and especially of the Kidneys ; and therefore it is frequently used in Diuretick Decoctions. The Stalks boiled gently, according to Custom, and eaten, loosen the Belly, and provoke Urine ; but they make it smell ill. A Decoction of the Root drunk, relieves those that make Water difficultly, and those that have the Jaundice, and others that are afflicted with Nephritick Pains, or the Hip-Gout. But the frequent use of Diureticks occasions Ulcers in the Bladder.

Spatling, or *White Poppy*, in Latin *Behen album*. The Root is woody, thick and white. The Stalks are two or three

Foot high, or more, small, round, smooth and jointed, and divided into Wings at the top. At every Joint are two Leaves, opposite to one another, like Campian, but smooth, very acrid and bitterish, with a certain Sweetness. The Flowers are white, or of a light Purple Colour. It grows amongst Corn.

'Tis commended for Fomentations, and Sweating-baths. The Juice takes off Inflammations of the Eyes, and eases the Pain of them. The Seed purges Flegm, and is used in the Falling-sickness.

Male-Speed-well, in Latin *Veronica mas supina* & *vulgatissima*. It creeps upon the Ground, and sends down Roots from the Joints. The Stalks are small, round, long, hairy, and jointed. The Leaves are set by Pairs at the Joints ; they are hairy, and indented about the Edges ; they taste bitterish and acrid. The Flow-

er

ers are placed upon a Spike ; they are compos'd of four light purple Leaves. The Seed is contain'd in small Husks, like Shepherd's-purse. It grows plentifully in dry Pastures, and amongst Heath.

'Tis Vulnerary , and Sudorifick. 'Tis used in Obstructions of the Lungs, and Spleen ; for the Cholick, Consumption, Plague, Wounds , and Itch. A large Dose of the Decoction , taken for some time , expell'd a Stone from the Kidney of a Woman , that had been there sixteen Years. A Woman that had been barren seven Years, conceiv'd by taking the Powder of it in the distill'd Water of the Herb for many Days. The Syrup of it is of great use in Diseases of the Lungs. One that had an incurable Ulcer in his Leg, found present Ease by dipping Rags in the Water, and applying them ; for it took off the Inflammation, and all the Symptoms that accompanied it. One that

had a Fistula in the Breast, and had used several Medicines in vain, was cured by the inward use of this Water. Scabby Children have been cured by Rags dip'd in this Water , and press'd out, and applied over the Scabs , when other Medicines would do no good : But it is convenient for the Nurse to take Fumatory in Whey at the same time.

Common - Spignel , in Latin *Meum*. It has sometimes one, sometimes many Roots, above nine Inches long : From the Sides of which grow most commonly oblique Roots, which are pretty long, of a dark brown Colour without, white within ; it smells like a Parsnip, but more Aromatick. It has several long Stalks of Leaves, as small as an Hair ; they are placed thick on both sides of the Stalk ; they smell well. It has also round, stiff Stalks , like those of Fennel, but much less ; they are channel'd, empty and branchy ; and have Um-

Umbels of white Flowers on them, like Dill. The Seeds are large, great, and channel'd. It grows plentifully in *Westmorland*, near *Sidleberg*.

It expels Wind, and forces Urine and the Courses; and is used for Mother-fits, for the Gripes, Catarrhs, and to help Expectoration. 'Tis an Ingredient in several Compositions; in Treacle, and many others. Those that have vow'd Chastity must not use it, for it is a great Provocative to Venery. And it causes the Head-ach.

Spinache, in Latin *Spinachia*. 'Tis much used in the Kitchen, 'tis good in Fevers; and it loosens the Belly. It cools, and moistens; and is good in a dry Cough.

Spindle-tree, in Latin *Euonimus*. 'Tis a little, branchy Tree, or rather Shrub; eight or ten Foot high. The Suckers are of a pleasant green Colour, and the young Branches are four-square; the

Wood is whitish, it has divers Branches. The Leaves are oblong, sharp and indented. Soon after the Beginning of Spring the pale Flowers come forth; they are compos'd of four Leaves. After the Flowers, come forth red Berries, divided into four parts; and in each is a white, hard Seed. The whole Tree has a strong and unpleasant Smell. 'Tis common in Hedges.

Three or four of the Berries vomit and purge. Women use the Powder of the Berries to kill Lice.

Spleen-wozt, in Latin *Asplenium*. The Root consists of Capillary Threads, that are blackish and Perennial. The Leaves are many, but not a Finger long, they are placed on short Foot-stalks; they are somewhat fat above, and downy under, and cleft like Polypody; they are seldom an Inch broad. It grows frequently in the *VVest*, upon old *VValls*,
viz.

viz. about *Bristol*, and the Stones at *St. Vincent's Rock*, &c.

'Tis called Spleen-wort, because it is effectual in curing Diseases of the Spleen. 'Tis chiefly used for Swellings of the Spleen, for Spitting of Blood, and a Loosness. Outwardly used, it cleanses Wounds and Ulcers. One Dram of the Golden Powder on the Under-side of the Leaves, with half a Dram of VWhite Amber powder'd, drunk in the Juice of Purslain, or Plantain, relieves those wonderfully that have a Gonorrhæa.

Spurge, in Latin *E-sula*.

It is of a burning and exulcerating Taste and Verrue, like Tithymals; and is inwardly Vomitory, and purgative of watry Humours by the acrid Salt.

Spurge, in Latin *Tithymalus*.

All Spurges have a Milk of Bitterish and Exulcerating Taste. They are Purging and Vomiting; and by the Acrimony they Blister the Skin. The Milk is good for VVarts. The Milk dropp'd unto VVater diffuses it self immediately, like Tincture of *Benjamin*.

Squinance-berries. See *Black-Currants*.

Stone-corp called *Wall-Pepper*, in Latin *Vermicularis sive Illecebra minor, acris*.

'Tis a low and little Herb: The Stalks are slender and short: The Leaves about these stand very thick, and small, in Growth full Body'd, sharp-pointed, and full of Juice. The Flowers stand on the top, and are very small, of Colour yellow; and of a sharp biting Taste: The Root is nothing but strings, it grows every where in dry places, and in Chinks, in
Cran-

Crannies of Old Walls, and on the tops of Houses, it's awlays green, and therefore it is very fitly placed among the Sengreen. It flowers in the Summer Months, this Herb is sharp and biting, and very hot. Being outwardly apply'd, it raiseth Blisters, and at length Exulcerateth. It consumes hard Kernels, and the King's-Evil, if it be laid unto them as *Dioscorides* says. The Juice of it extracted, and taken with Vinegar, or other Liquors, procures Vomiting, and brings up gross Phlegmatick and Cholerick Humours; and does threby often cure the Quartan Ague, and other Agues of any continuance; and given in this manner. It is a Remedy against Poysons inwardly taken.

Straw-berry, in Latin *Fragaria*. The Fruit cools and moistens. The distill'd Water of it comforts the Heart, purges the Blood, and cures Ulcers of the Mouth; and is good in a Quinsie, the

Mouth being gargled with it. 'Tis Diuretick, and expectorates. Those that are troubled with hot Pushes in the Face, or a dry Itch in the Body, should take two Spoonfuls of the Water every Morning. The same quantity, at the same time, is good for those that have the Stone; for it cools the Reins, and expels Gravel. A Decoction of the whole Herb is very good for the Jaundice. Take of the Waters of Wood-Sorrel, of the whole Citron, of Straw-berries, each four Ounces; of the Syrup of the Juice of Citron one Ounce, of Prepar'd Pearls one Dram; make a Julip: Take four Spoonfuls three or four times a Day. This is good in Fevers, to temperate the Blood.

Succory, in Latin *Cichoreum*. The Root is as thick as the Thumb, and full of Milk. It has many Stalks, which are round and hairy. The Stalks of the Wild Succory

cory are crooked, and sometimes four Foot high. The Branches at top are much divided. Some of the Leaves are cut deep, like Dandelion; others are whole, or but little indented: Those on the Stalks are placed alternately, without Footstalks; they are long, and end acute, and are hairy on both sides. The Flowers are blue, sometimes white, and reddish; many come out together from the Wings of the upper Leaves. The whole Plant is very bitter.

'Tis counted cold by some Authors; but its bitter Taste argues Heat. 'Tis Diuretick: It attenuates, and cleanses. 'Tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and for Fevers. The Water distill'd from the blue Flowers is an excellent Remedy for Inflammations and Dimness of the Eyes. The Leaves boyl'd, and eaten with Vinegar, cure a Gonorrhæa. The Flowers of this Plant open and shut

at Sun-rising and Sun-setting, whether the Heavens are clear or cloudy. The Roots of Succory, the middle Bark of the Elder, the Twigs of Bitter-sweet, Worm-wood, and the Roots of Sharp-pointed Dock, cure a Dropsie and Obstructions with expedition, and expel Wind. Syrup of Succory, with Rhubarb, is much in use, and is an excellent Purge for Children, and is made in the following manner: Take of Whole Barly, of the Roots of Smallage, Fennel and Sparagus, each two Ounces; of Succory, Dandelion, Smooth Sow-thistle, and Endive, each two Handfuls; of Garden-Lettice, Liverwort, Fumatory, and the Tops of Hops, each one Handful; of Venus-hair, White Maiden-hair, Spleen-wort, Liquorish, the Seed of Winter-Cherry, and Dodder, each six Drams; boyl these in six Quarts of Fountain-water, till two Quarts be consumed; strain the Liquor, and put

put in fix Pounds of White Sugar ; boyl it a while, then add fix Ounces of Rubarb, and fix Drams of Spikenard , put into a Bag, which must be infused a while in the hot Liquor ; then strain it, and boyl it to the Consistence of a Syrup. Succory-water is also in use.

Sun-dew, in Latin *Ros solis*. Many Leaves come from a small, fibrous Root ; they are placed on long Foot-stalks, that are hairy above ; they are almost round ; like an Ear-pricker, a little concave, and of a pale green Colour, with a small, red Fringe round them ; they have always a Dew on them in the hottest Day. From the middle of the Leaves rise up two or three round, small, reddish Stalks, of an Hand or half a Foot high ; they have no Leaves on them. It has many whitish Flowers placed one above another, on short Foot-stalks. Ob- long Seminal Vessels, in

shape and bigness like Wheat, succeed the Flow- ers ; they are full of Seeds. It grows plenti- fully in Sir *William Goring's* Park, near *Pet- worth*, in *Suffex* ; and in many other places.

Botanists differ about the Virtue of this Plant : Some commend it for a Consumption, the Plague- wounds, and the Falling- sickness : But others, with good Reason, forbid the inward use of it ; for it is so Caustick, that being put on the Skin, it will cause Ulcers. 'Tis very injurious to Sheep, for it burns up the Lungs, and gives them a deadly Cough. Upon which Ac- count it is called the *Red- Rot*. A Strong-water made with it was formerly much in use. Many superstitious Things are reported of this Plant, which I design- edly omit.

T.

Tamarisk, , in Latin *Tamariscus*. 'Tis excellent for Diseases of the Spleen. A Decoction of the Bark stops the Courses, and an immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids: It settles the Teeth when they are loose, and eases the Pain of them; and is good for Ulcers of the Mouth, for the Leprosie, Itch, and other Ulcers; for Melancholy, the Black-Jaundice, and a Dropsie, occasioned by an hard and obstructed Spleen. Take of Steel one Ounce, of the Middle-bark of the Ash, Tamarisk, Roots of Capers, each six Drams, of the Roots of Elecampane, Angelica, Galangal, Sweet-smelling Flag, each two Drams; Shavings of Hartshorn, Ivory, Yellow Sanders, each three Drams; the Leaves of Wormwood, Ground-pine, Spleen-wort, Dodder, Balm, Germander, each two Pugils; the Flowers

of Bugloss, Borage, Scabious, Broom, each one Pugil; of Cinnamon half an Ounce; Gloves, Ginger, Mace, Nutmeg, each two Drams: beat them grossly, and pour on them two Quarts of Whiewine, and infuse them in a Glass well stopped, in B. M. three or four Days; strain it, and take four Spoonfuls every Morning. This is good for Melancholy, and Pains in the Stomach.

Common Tanisie, in Latin *Tanacetum*. 'Tis Vulnerary, Uterine, and Nephritick. 'Tis used for the Worms, the Gripes and the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder; for Obstruction of the Courses Wind, and a Dropsie. The Juice of it applied to the Hands and Feet cure the Chaps of them Scabby Ulcers, and the Itch. A Conserve of the Leaves and Tops resist Putrefaction, purges the Blood, and opens Obstructions. One was cured of an Obstinate Dropsie by the Decoction

of it. Take of the Con-
serve of Tanſie, Fumatory,
Wood-Sorrel, each two
Ounces ; of the Com-
pounded Powder of Wake-
Robin three Drams ; of
Ivory, Crabs - eyes, and
Coral prepared, each one
Dram ; of Yellow San-
ders powder'd, and of
the Wood of Aloes, each
half a Dram ; of Salt
of Steel one Dram, of
Salt of Wormwood one
Dram and an half, of the
Syrup of the five Opening
Roots a ſufficient quanti-
ty ; make an Electuary :
Take the quantity of a
Cheſnut Night and Morn-
iog. This is good for the
Scurvy, and to ſtrengthen
the Blood.

Wild Tanſie. See *Sil-
ver-weed.*

Tarragon, in Latin
Dracunculus hortensis. 'Tis
uſed frequently in Sallets.
to correct cold Herbs, and
the Crudities of them.
'Tis good for thoſe that
have cold Stomachs. It
procures Appetite, and
expels Wind. It provokes
Urine, and the Courſes,

and opens Obſtructions.
Being chew'd, it evacu-
ates Flegm, and ſo eaſes
the Pain of the Teeth.
'Tis alſo Sudorifick.

Teaſel, *Fuller's-Thiſtle*,
or *Venus's Baſin*, in Latin
Dipsacus. The Roots of
it boyld in Wine, cure
Ulcers of the Fundament,
called Rhagades, and
Warts. The Water that
is receiv'd in the hollow-
neſs of the Leaves, is
good for Inflammations
of the Eyes : It alſo takes
off Spots from the Face,
and beautifies it. Boyled
in Wine, it purges by U-
rine. But Cloth-workers
uſe it chiefly.

Dwarf-Carline-Thiſtle,
in Latin *Carduus acaulis*.
The Leaves lie on the
Ground in a Circle, they
are of a green Colour,
and very prickly ; they
are cut in deep, and are
hairy ; they have either
no Stalks at all, or but
one, an Inch, or an Inch
and an half high. The
little Heads are oblong,
and not at all prickly. The
Flowers are purple. The

Root is as long as the grows frequently in Hedges
 Little Finger, and has and Ditches.

some thickish Fibres, and
 grows awry. 'Tis of a
 reddish Colour, especially
 within, and tastes some-
 what Aromatick. It
 grows commonly on Hills,
 and in dry Places, and on
 Stony Grounds, on the
 Downs in *Suffex*.

'Tis Alexipharmick, and
 Sudorifick. It pre-
 vents and cures the Plague,
 if it be taken in time.
 'Tis Diuretick, and good
 in a Dropick. *Philip Melancthon*, when he was af-
 flicted with Hypochon-
 driack Pains, used this
 Herb, and commended it
 much.

Milk-Thistle, or *Ladies*
Thistle, in Latin *Carduus*
Mariæ. The Leaves have
 white Spots; they are
 long, and broad, and ve-
 ry prickly. The Stalk is
 channell'd, downy, and
 five or six Foot high; and
 is divided into many
 Branches. The Bush is
 so prickly, that it cannot
 be handled. The Root
 is long, and thick. It

'Tis supposed to have
 the same Virtue with the
 Blessed Thistle, called
 commonly *Carduus*. But
 it is oftner used in the
 Kitchin, than for Medi-
 cine. The Decoction of
 it is used with good Suc-
 cess, in Obstructions of
 the Liver, of the Bow-
 els, and of Urine; wherefore it is good in
 the Jaundice, for the
 Dropick, and the Stone in
 the Kidneys. The di-
 still'd Water of it cures
 the Diseases of the Side.
 'Tis chiefly used outward-
 ly, in Eating Ulcers,
 Rags being dip'd in the
 Water, and applied to
 the Sores. The Seed is
 frequently used in Emul-
 sions, with other Seeds,
 for a Pleurisie. The ten-
 der Leaves, the Prickles
 being cut off, are boyl'd
 with Pot-herbs, and eat
 very well. 'Tis kept in
 Gardens, and is used in
 Sallers, and the like.
 Take of the Water of
 Ladies-Thistle ten Oun-
 ces, of Eratick Poppy-
 water

water three Ounces, of the Syrup of the same one Ounce, of Prepar'd Pearl one Dram; mix them: Take six Spoonfuls every fourth Hour. This Julep is used in a *Peripneumonia*, or Inflammation of the Lungs.

The Blessed Thistle, in Latin *Cardus Benedictus*. The whole Plant is very bitter, except the Root. This Thistle was called Blessed, or Holy, for its excellent Virtues. It was sent out of *India*, to *Frederick III.* Emperor; tho' it was afterwards found to grow of its own accord in *Europe*. The Decoction of it is best. 'Tis commended for the Falling-sickness, for Giddiness in the Head, and Deafness; also for the Cholick, for the Stone in the Kidnies, and for the Hip-Gout. But it is chiefly prais'd for its Virtue against the Plague; either taken inwardly, for Prevention, or to cure it by provoking Sweat; or outwardly applied, to break the Bubbles. Our People use it

commonly in Posset-drink, to promote Sweating: And by taking a large quantity of it, they cleanse the Stomach by Vomiting. There is scarce any thing better for curing Putrid Ulcers. A Woman, whose Breasts were quite consum'd by a Cancer, was restor'd to Health by the distill'd Water of it, and by sprinkling the Powder of the Leaves on the Ulcers. A Girl that took Poyson, was cured by the use of this Water, when Treacle, and other Alexipharmicks would do no good. 'Tis also much commended for the Scurvy. Take of *Cardus-water* compounded, and *Scordium-water*, each three Ounces; Treacle-water two Ounces; make a Julep: Take six Spoonfuls every sixth Hour. This is good in the Plague;

Sow-Thistle, in Latin *Sonchus*. It is in the Root and Milk bitterer than in the Leaves. 'Tis of the Nature of Dandelion: the Leaves are most cool and Bitterish; and the Root

most aperitive; the Leaves are good for hot tumors: And boyl'd, it is good to give Nurses to increase Milk. The Distill'd Water is good for Freckles, and the Root is a good Diuretick.

The White-Thorn, or *Haw-Thorn Tree*, in Latin *Oxyacanthus*. The *White-Thorn* is a great Shrub growing oftentimes to the Height of the Pear-Tree the Trunk, or Body is Great: The Boughs and Branches hard and Woody, set full of long Sharp thorns: the Leaves are broad, cut into divers Sections. smooth and of a glistering green Colour: the Flowers grow upon spoky Rundles, of a Pleasant sweet smell, sometimes White, and often dash'd over with a light wash of Purple; wherefore some have thought that there is a Difference in the Plants: after which comes the Fruit, being round Berries, Green at the First, and Red when Ripe; wherein is found a soft sweet Pulp, and cer-

tain whitish Seed: The Root grows deep in the Ground, of a hard Wood-Substance. It grows in Woods and Hedges near High-ways almost every where. It flowers in *May*, the Fruit is ripe in the beginning of *September*, and is Food for Birds in Winter. 'Tis very Astringent, the Haws, or Berries, as *Dioscorides* says, do both stay the Lask, the Menfes, and all other Fluxes of Blood: Some Authors Write, that the Stones beaten to powder and given to drink are good against the Stone. The Leaves are mucilaginous; the Fruit is pulpy and mucilaginous; therefore good for the Stone. The Stones joyning with the Animal-acids, become Diuretick. The Bark is rough and bitterish and the Flowers smell Sweet and faint, *Pyracantha* has the same Taste and Vertue.

Thorn-Apple, in Latin *Stramonium*. An Ointment made of the Juice of the Leaves, and Lard, is very good for Burns and

and Scalds. The Seed powder'd, and taken in Beer, occasions Madneſs for twenty four Hours. Thieves give it to thoſe they intend to rob. And Wenches give half a Dram of it to their Lovers, in Beer or Wine. Some are ſo well ſkill'd in Doſing of it, that they can make Men mad for as many Hours as they pleaſe.

Thoro-wax, in Latin *Perfoliata*. The Root is ſingle, white and woody, and taſtes ſweet. It has one ſmall, ſtiff, ſmooth, and round, channel'd, concave, jointed Stalk, a Foot, or two Foot high, of an Aromatick Smell when it is cut or broken. The Leaves are almoſt oval, ſmooth, and bluſh: Little Nerves run obliquely, from the Centre of the Leaf, to the Circumference of it. The Stalk paſſes through the Leaf, which is divided into Branches at top, whereon ſtand Tufts of ſmall, yellow Flowers. The Seed is ſmall, and blackiſh.

The Decoction of the Herb in Wine, or the Leaves powder'd, are given for Ruptures and Contuſions. 'Tis alſo uſed for the King's-Evil, for Fractures, and an Eryſipelas.

Throat-wort, in Latin *Trachelium*. The Root is white, and ſweet. The Stalks are three or four Foot high, or higher, about the thickneſs of the little Finger; they are channel'd, hairy, and purpliſh. The Leaves are placed alternately on the Stalks; they are hairy, and like the Leaves of Nettles; the Under are placed on long Foot-stalks, the Upper on ſhort ones. The Flowers are like a Bell, and of a bluſh Colour.

The whole Plant, eſpecially the Root, is aſtringent, and drying; and therefore the Decoction of it is good to be uſed at the Beginning of Ulcers and Inflammations of the Mouth, and Tonſils; and for other Diſeaſes that require aſtringent Remedies.

Wild

Wild-Thyme, in Latin *Serpyllum*. It grows on Hills, and dry Grounds.

'Tis hot and dry. It forces the Courses, and Urine. 'Tis Cephalick, Uterine, and Stomachick. 'Tis good for Spitting of Blood, and Convulsions, and for Gripes. Outwardly applied, it cures Head-aches, and Giddiness; and disposes to Sleep.

Toad-flax, in Latin *Linaria lutea vulgaris*. It creeps much, with white, hard, woody Roots. It has many Stalks, a Foot, or two Foot high; they are smooth, and bluish; they have many sharp, narrow Leaves, plac'd disorderly; they are branchy at top. The yellow Flowers, are placed on a Spike, at the top of the Branches. each on a short Foot-stalk. The Seed is round. The Plant tastes bitterish, and a little acrid.

A small Glass of the distill'd Water with a Dram of the Powder of Ground-

Elder mix'd with it, evacuates Urine powerfully in a Dropfie. The Water also purges by Stool, and cures the Jaundice; but especially, the Decoction of the Herb in Wine, which also opens Obstructions of the Liver. The Water or the Juice drop'd into the Eyes, cure Inflammations and Redness of them. Rags dip'd in the Water, cleanse Ulcers: And the Juice takes off Spots from the Face. Take of the Herb and Flowers a sufficient quantity; boyl them with Lard, till it is very green; and make an Ointment: When you use it, mix a Yolk of an Egg with it. This is good to take off the Pain of the Piles.

Tobacco, in Latin *Nicotiana*. It resists Putrefaction, provokes Sneezing; is Anodyne, Vulnerary, and vomits. Being smoak'd, it stops Catarrhs, disposes to Rest, takes off Weariness, and suppresses Mother-fits, and is a good Preservative against the Plague. A Gargarism of it

it cures the Tooth ach, and dissolves Tumours of the Uvula. A Bath of it, or the green Leaves applied, cure a Leprosie, the Itch, and Lice: It heals Wounds, and cleanses Ulcers, and cures Burns. The Smoaking of Tobacco strengthens the Stomach, helps Concoction, and gently moves the Belly: But it is not good for People of an hot Constitution. The Pain of the Teeth is cured, by stopping those that are hollow with Calcin'd Tobacco. For the Palsie, Take the green Leaves, and infuse them in Malaga-Wine, and rub the Parts well with it after Sweating. This is the best outward Remedy for a Palsie. A Nobleman that was extreemly fat, was reduc'd to an ordinary Size, by chewing Tobacco; which also does good in an *Asthma*. 'Tis of great use in Camps, where there is, many times, Scarcity of Victuals; and Cholicks, and the like. The Fume of Tobacco blown up into the Bowels, is a most effectual Clyster

in the Cholick. It also cures Mother-fits, and Fainting, being blown up on the Matrix.

The Greater Toothwort, in Latin *Dentaria major*. The Root is soft, white, and juicy, and consists of many Scales. The Stalk is about as thick as the Little Finger, nine Inches high, or higher, round, and juicy, easily broken, cover'd with a thin Membrane, and full of a juicy Pulp. It has some Membranaceous Ears, like Leaves, plac'd by Intervals. It has many gaping, light, purplish Flowers, that hang on short Footstalks. The Seed is round.

'Tis excellent for Ruptures, for inward Wounds, and for Diseases rising from Defluxions, two Drams of the Powder being taken in Broth for forty Days together.

Tormentil, in Latin *Tormentilla*. The Root is sometimes as thick as the Thumb; sometimes it grows streight, sometimes awry;

awry ; it has reddish Fibres, and is of an astringent Taste. The Stalks lie on the Ground, having many short Leaves; sometimes they grow upright, and are two Foot high ; they are small, hairy, and reddish. The Flowers are small, and yellowish, and consist of four Leaves. Note, the Leaves are like the Leaves of Cinquefoil, but longer, and less dented.

It dries, and is very astringent ; wherefore there is no Remedy more proper for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, than the Roots of Tormentil. Besides, they are Diaphoretick, and Alexipharmick ; wherefore they are used in all Medicines for the Plague, and Malignant Diseases, especially when Fluxes of the Belly accompany them. Moreover, they are mixt with Vulnerary Potions, Ointments, and Plaisters ; for they cure old and putrid Ulcers. Half a Dram, or a Dram of the Extract of Tormentil is much commended for curing an Epidemick Dysentery ; Ru-

barb being used before, if there be occasion. A Woman that was wont to miscarry after the Second Month, was cured in the following manner: She was purg'd, and took Sage with her Meat and Drink, and as much of the following Powder as would lie on a Groat was given at a time: Take of Cochinele, Prepar'd Pearl, and Tormentil-roots, each one Dram ; of Mastick half a Dram ; mingle them, and make a Powder. The following Plaister was applied to the Loins, and the *Os sacrum* : Take of the purest Labdanium one Ounce and an half ; of Galls, Oak-Moss, Bole-Armoniack, Cypress-Nuts, Seal'd-Earth, Mirtles, Red Roses Dragon's-blood, and Balaustians, each half an Ounce ; of Ship-Pitch two Ounces, of Turpentine six Ounces ; make a Plaster. After the use of these things she went out her Time, and had a lusty Child ; and after that more.

Marsh-Trefoil, or Buckbeans, in Latin Trifolium palustre, It grows commonly

monly in Marshes, and watery Places ; and is much commended in the Scurvy, and for Pains in the Limbs. The Leaves are boyl'd in Beer, and it is taken twice or thrice a Day ; but because it is very bitter, 'tis best taken in a Syrup.

Meadow-Trefoil, or Three Leav'd Grass, in Latin *Trifolium Pratense*.

Meadow Trefoil brings forth Stalks a Cubit high, round, and something hairy, the greater part of which creepeth upon the Ground, whereon grow Leaves consisting of three joyned together, one standing a little from another ; of which, those that are nearest The Root are rounder, than they that grow on the upper part, having for the most part in the midst a white Spot like a half Moon. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks in a Tuft or small Fox-Tail-Ear, of a Purple Colour, and sweet of Taste. The Seed grows in little Husks, round and

blackish : The Root is long, woody, and grows deep.

There is another of the Field Trefoils, differing from the preceding, especially in the Colour of the Flowers ; for as those are of a bright Purple Colour ; contrary, these are very white. The Leaves, Flowers, and all the whole Plant is lesser than the former.

There is also a Trefoil of this kind, which is sown in the Fields in the Low-Countries, in *Italy*, and divers other places beyond Sea, it cometh up Ranker and Higher than that which grows in Meadows, and is an excellent Food for Cattle, both to fatten them and cause them to give great store of Milk.

Of this there is one with more white Flowers, which has Stalks some a Foot high, and narrow, hairy Leaves with a Root of the thickness of the Little Finger. This

is

is *clusius his trifolium majus primum*. The other has Stalks, some a Cubit high, with larger Joints and Leaves: The Flower, or Head of Flowers, is also larger of an elegant red Colour. *Clusius* calls this *Trifolium majus tertium*. Likewise we have in our Fields a small Trefoil that brings forth yellow Flowers, a greater and a lesser, and divers others, also differing from these in divers notable points; The which, to distinguish a part, would greatly enlarge our Volumn, and yet to small purpose: Therefore we leave them to be distinguish'd by the Curious, who may at the first view, easily perceive the difference, and also that they be of one Stock and Kindred. The greater of these yellow Trefoils, hath pretty large yellow Heads, which after become of a brownish Colour, and somewhat resemble a Hop; whence *Thacius* call'd it *Lupulus Sylvaticus*, *Trifolium luteum alterum lupulinum*: *Dodoneus* calls it *trifolium*

agrarium. The Leaves are small, and lightly nickt about the Edges. The lesser hath smaller and far lesser yellow Heads, which are succeeded by many little crooked Clustering Seeds: The Leaves of this are small and snipt about the Edges, Both this and the other have two little Leaves, close by the fastning of the Foot-stalks of the Leaves to the main Stalks.

Common Meadow-Trefoil grows in Meadows, Fertile Pastures, and Waterish Grounds, the other love the like Soil. They Flourish from May, to the end of Summer. The Leaves and Flowers of Meadow-Trefoils are cold and dry: The Decoction of These-leaved Grass made with Hony, and used in a Clister, is good against the Frettings and Pains in the Intestines, and driveth forth rough and slimy Humours that cleave to them. The Leaves boyld with a little Barrow-Grease, and used

as a Poultice, rake away hot Swellings and Inflammations. Oxen and other Cattle Feed on this Herb, and also Calves and young Lambs. The Flowers are acceptable to Beer. *Pliny* says for certain, That the Leaves of this Plant tremble, and stand upright before the coming of a Storm or Tempest. The Meadow-Trefoil (especially that with the half Moon upon the Leaf) Stamped with a little Honey, takes away the Pin and Web in the Eyes, eases the Pain and Inflammation of them, if it be strain'd and dropp'd into them.

Turnep, in Latin *Rapum*. It forces Urine, and is a Provocative to Venerie. The Juice and Broth wherein they are boyl'd cure Quartan-Agues. Raw Turneps cure the Scurvy. Roasted under Ashes, and applied behind the Ears, they cure the Head-ach, and the Pain of the Teeth. They are applied to Ulcers of the Legs, and to Swellings of the Breast,

and for Scrophulous and Scorbutick Tumours, with good Success. The Broth of them makes a good Gargarism for sore Mouths. Half a Dram of the Seed is used at a time to excite Venerie; and in Malignant Diseases, to expel Venom. Take of sliced Turneps, and of White Sugar, each half a Pound; put them into an Earthen Pot, making a Lay of one, and a Lay of the other; cover it with Paper, and bake it with Bread; when it is drawn press out the Juice, and keep it for use: Take a Spoonful Morning and Evening. This is good for Coughs, and at the Beginning of Consumptions.

Tutlan, in Latin *Androsæmum vulgare*. The Root is thick, woody, reddish, and has long Fibres. The Stalks are woody, three or four Foot high, round, reddish, smooth; and crested. They have two large Leaves at every Joint, green above, whitish below. The Flowers are yellow, and consist of five

five Leaves ; they are placed on long Foot-stalks. After the Flowers, come Heads of Seeds, first greenish, then reddish, and last of a purple Colour. The Juice is reddish.

It stops Blood, and is an excellent Vulnerary Plant, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied.

Way-blade, in Latin *Bifolium silvestre*.

It hath many small Fibres, fastned unto a small Knot or Root, from which riseth up a slender Stem or Stalk, tender, fat, full of Juice, in the middle whereof are placed in order two broad Leaves, Ribb'd and in shape like the Leaves of Plantain ; upon the top of the Stalk grows a slender greenish Spike composed of many small Flowers, each little Flower resembling a Gnat, or little Gosling newly Hatch'd.

It Tastes Sweet, Mucilaginous, and a little acrid, or biting. It is probably of the Orchis kind: Its Vertue lies in the Mucilage, or Acrid Biting ; by both which it may be outwardly Emollient, and inwardly Diuretick.

V.

Garden-Valerian in Latin *Valeriana hortensis*. The Root and Herb are very Diuretick. Half a Spoonful of the Powder of the Root, before the Stalk springs, taken once or twice, in Wine, Water, or Milk, relieves those that are seiz'd with the Falling-sickness. And *Sylvius* reckons it more effectual in this Case, than the Roots of Male-Peony. The Leaves bruise'd, are commonly applied to slight Wounds ; upon which Account it is called *Cut-finger*. It purges upwards and downwards.

Common

Common Uervain, in Latin *Verbena vulgaris*. So many Virtues are attributed by Authors, to this Plant, that it would tire one to reckon them up. 'Tis Cephalick, and Vulnerary. 'Tis used for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and in the Stone; for Diseases of the Eyes, and Breast; for the Gripes, the Bloody-Flux, a Tertian Ague, to heal Wounds and to hasten Delivery. 'Tis outwardly used for the Head-ach, Pain of the Teeth, Redness and Weakness of the Eyes, for a Quinsie, and for Swellings of the Glandules of the Jaws, for the Falling of the Fundament, for cleansing Ulcers, and for Pains of the Spleen. 'Tis reckon'd a Specifick for Pains of the Head, from whatever Cause they proceed. The distill'd Water is applied outwardly to the Head; and four Ounces are taken inwardly, with four Drops of Spirit of Salt. *Forestus* says, he knew Two who were cured of the Head-ach, only by hanging the green Herb about their Necks, when many other Medi-

cines were used to no purpose.

Venus-comb, or *Shepherds - Needle*, or *Wild Chervil*, in Latin *Pecten Veneris*.

Pecten Veneris, do's not much differ in the quantity of the Stalks, Leaves, and Flowers, from *Chervil*; but has not such a pleasant Smell as *Chervil*, the Leaves are lesser, more finely cut, and of a Brownish green Colour: The Flowers grow at the top of the Stalks in small white Tufts; after which come up long Seeds very like Pack-Needles, orderly disposed one by another like the great Teeth of a Comb, from whence it took its Name *Pecten Veneris*, or *Venus's Comb*, or *Venus's Needle*: The Root is White, a Finger long. It grows in most Corn Fields in *England*, especially among Wheat and Barley. It Flowers in May: The Seed is ripe in August with Corn. *Shepherds-Needle* (says *Galen*) is an Herb somewhat Astringent and bitter in Taste. *Dioscorides* says
R *its*

it's eaten both raw and boyl'd, and that it is a wholesome Pot-Herb among the Greeks. The Decoction of it is good for the Bladder, Kidneys, and Liver. Sir John Floyer says, *Venus-Comb* is Sweet, Hot, and Aromatick; like *Chervil*, in Taste and Smell; and of a Diuretick Virtue.

Vetch, or *Fetch*, in Latin *Vicia*.

The *Vetch* hath slender and four-square Stalks almost three Foot long: The Leaves are long, with clasping Tendrels at the end made up of many small Leaves growing upon one Rib or middle Stem; every one whereof is greater, broader, and thicker than that of the Lentil: The Flowers are like the Flowers of the Garden Bean, but of a black purple Colour: The Cods are broad, small, and in every one are contain'd five or six Grains, not round, but flat like those of the Lentil, of Colour Black, and of unpleasant Taste. The Tare is Sown in any Ground or Soil whatso-

ever. It Flowers in May and perfects its Seed towards September. It is called in Latin, *Vicia*, a *vinciendo*, from binding or wrapping, as Varro notes, because, (says he) it has likewise clasping Tendrels as the *Vine* hath, by which it crawls upward upon the Stalks of of the Weeds which are next to it. The Countrymen lay up this *Vetch* with the Seeds and whole Plant, that it may be Fodder for their Cattle.

I have known (says *Galen*) some who in time of Famine have fed on it, especially in the Spring, it being Green; yet it's hard of Digestion, and bindeth the Belly. Therefore seeing this is its Nature, it is manifest that the nourishment which comes from it hath no good Juice at all but ingendreth a thick blood, and apt to become Melancholy. Common *Vetch*, or, *Tare* is of a *Pea*-taste, and rough: the Juice is given in the *Scurvy*; to hinder the great Fermentation of the Blood.

Vicia

Violet, in Latin *Viola*. The Leaves are cooling. The Flowers moisten, cool and mollifie. They are reckon'd among the Cordial-Flowers. They are chiefly used in Fevers, to abate the Heat, and to ease the Pain of the Head occasion'd by it; and for Coughs and Pleurisies.

Purple-Violets, in Latin *Viola martia Purpurea*.

The green Leaves of **Purple-Violets** are Mucilaginous; and therefore Cooling and Emollient in Pulses for Inflammations. The Flowers are Mucilaginous, and a little Acrid and of a fragrant Smell the Syrup purges a little, Cools and lenifies Coughs, and is Diuretick. The Seeds are Mucilaginous, Acrid, and Diuretick in Emulsions; and sometimes Purge and Vomit. The Cordial Faculty lies in the Fragrancy.

Violets, called *Pansies*, in Latin *Viola Tricolor*.

The Leaves of *Pansies* are Hot, Acrid, Mucilaginous, and Mealy; and therefore Emollient: The Smell is strong, like Orange-Flowers; the di-

still'd Water smells like them, and is Antiepileptick, outwardly the Leaves Mollify, Discuss, Agglutinate, and cure the Itch in Baths. The Mucilage helps Gripes by the purging Quality; and helps Expectoration, by the Mucilage, and Acrimony.

Wipers-grass, in Latin *Scorzonera*. The Root is eaten with Meat, and is as sweet as Parsnip. 'Tis much used for the Biting of Venomous Creatures, in Pestilential Fevers, for Melancholy, Palpitation of the Heart, the Falling-sickness, Giddiness, Obstructions of the Bowels, Diseases of the Womb, for the Jaundice, and at the Beginning of a Dropsie. Take of the Roots of *Scorzonera* and *Angelica*, each six Drams; of the Leaves of *Wood-Sorrel* with the Roots, two Handfuls; of Rasp'd Hart's-horn and Ivory, each half an Ounce, of Liquorish two Drams; boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Barly-water, to one Pint and an half; to the strain'd Liquor add

of Compounded Scordium-water, and of the cold Cordial-water of *Saxony*, each three Ounces; of Syrup of Raspberries three Ounces; mingle them; make an Apozem, of which take three Ounces, or four, at pleasure. This is much used in Fevers.

W.

Walnut-tree, in Latin *Juglans*. The outward Bark dried, vomits strongly: The Catkins are a gentler Vomit. The fresh Nuts move the Belly: The Dry are hot, and hard to digest; they increase Choler, and cause a Cough. The Juice of the outward Bark gargl'd in the Mouth, is very useful in a Relaxation of the Almonds, and for an Inflammation of the Throat. A Decoction of the outward Bark of the green Nut forces Worms out of their Holes. The green and unripe Nuts candied with the Bark on, gently move the Belly, two or three being taken at Bed-time,

The Tree rapp'd in the Spring, yields a great quantity of Liquor, but it is not so pleasant as that of the Birch-tree. 'Tis said to be peculiarly proper for Obstructions of the Courses, the Nuts being infus'd in Water till the Skin of the Kernels comes off, then infuse them two Days in *Aqua vite*: Take two or three of them daily, in the Morning fasting, for ten Days before the usual time of their Flowing. The Oyl of the Nut, mix'd with Oyl of Almonds, is excellent in the Stone; two or three Ounces of it may be taken inwardly at a time. See Mr. *Boyl*, of *Specifick Remedies*, pag. 163.

More vertues of Wallnuts.

Wallnuts, are laudable and wholesome: being eaten after any sort of Fish, for they take away the Slimyness of them; whence is said, *Post pisces nuces, post carnem caseus adsit*. The shade of a Nur-Tree is very pernicious, for it sends forth an

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unwholesome Vapour and Exhalation, which makes the Head heavy, and with its destructive Odour penetrates and offends the Brain. Walnuts conserved with Sugar and Honey, are very good in cold Weather, and warm the Stomach ; the Dry are good in Winter for old, Flegmatick, and Melancholick Men, because they open the Breast. If Nut-Trees are fruitful, it signifies abundance of Corn.

Wall-flower, in Latin *Leucoium luteum*. It grows every where on Walls.

The Flowers are cordial, and good for the Nerves : They ease Pain, provoke the Courses, expel the Secundine, and a dead Child. The Conserve of the Flowers, the distill'd Water, and the Oyl made of the Flowers by Infusion, are in use for Apoplexies, and Palsies. The Oyl is very Anodine in Wounds, and Inflammations of the Nervous Parts.

Way-faring-tree, in Latin *Viburnum*.

The Leaves and Berries are dry, and astringent. They are used for Inflammations of the Throat and Almonds, and for the Relaxation of the *Uvula*, and to settle the Teeth when they are loose, and also for Fluxes of the Belly.

Wheat, in Latin *Triticum*. The Juice of it is good to take off Spots. The Flower mix'd with Bean-shell-water, takes out Wrinkles from the Face. A Cataplasm made with Water and Oyl, and the Flower, takes off the Hardness of the Breast, and ripens Swellings. The Bran cleanses the Hands, and makes them soft and white.

There be many sorts of Wheat, named from their Country, their Colour, their Quality, their Shape, from the Quantity of their Ears, and from their Largeness. The best Wheat is that which is thorough-ripe, thick and hard, so that you can scarce break it with your Teeth ; and that which grows in fat Ground, free

free from all mixture, full, heavy, smooth, clear, of a Golden Colour, and is ripe in less than three Months time : That which is gathered in the Mountains is the best, especially in *Italy*, which surpasses all the rest. It nourishes greatly, and its nourishment is solid, and very much strengthens. The Flower of Wheat boyled in Milk, or Water, with a little Butter cures the hoarseness of the Throat, lessens Coughs, is good for those that spit Blood, heals the Ulcers in the Breast ; and in Water with Honey it mitigates internal Inflammations. But it is a little hard and heavy Food to digest, breeds some gross and viscous humors ; being not well baked, it begets windiness, and the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and Multiplies the Worms in the Belly. The few ill qualities of Wheat are corrected, if it be well baked, and seasoned well with good Spices, whereby it becomes less Windy, and is much more easily digested.

Bread made of good Wheat, well leavened, and well baked with a little Salt, is the best : Bread that is not thoroughly Baked, ill kneaded ; and without Salt, is very hurtful and unwholesome, especially in smoaky Cities. Unleavened Bread and Cakes baked under the Ashes are hurtful, for they cause obstructions, and will not easily be Digested.

Wild Cow-Wheat, in Latin *Cratægonon*.

Wild Cow-Wheat has an hairy four-square Stalk, very tender, weak, and easie to Break, not able to stand Upright without the help of its Neighbours, a foot high or more ; whereupon grow long thin Leaves, sharp pointed, and often lightly snipt about the Edges, of a dark purplish Colour, sometimes greenish, set by couples one opposite to another ; among which come forth two Flowers at one joint, long and hollow, somewhat gaping like the Flower of a dead Nettle, at

at the first of a pale Yellow, and after of a Bright Golden Colour ; which Flower by degrees, first a few, and then more, by means whereof its long in Flowering , which being past, there succeed small Cups, or Seed-Vessels, wherein is contained brown Seed not unlike Wheat. The whole Plant is Hairy, not differing from the Plant Stich-Wort.

Red Leafed *Wild Cow-Wheat* is like the former, unless that the Leaves are narrower, and the Tuft of Leaves more jagged. The Stalks and Leaves are of a Reddish horse-flesh Colour the Flowers in figure are like the other, but in Colour differing ; for that the hollow part of the Flower with the Heel or Spurr is of a Purple Colour, the rest of the Flower Yellow, the Seed and Vessels are like the Precedent. These wild kinds of Cow-wheat grow commonly in fertile Pastures , and bushy Copses, or low Woods, and among Bushes upon barren Heaths and such

like Places. They Flower from the beginning of May, to the End of August. There is not much set down either of the Nature or Vertues of these Plants : Only its reported that the Seeds cause Giddiness and Drunkeness as Darnel does. The Seed powdered, and given in Broth or otherwise, mightily provoke Venery. Some write, that it will likewise cause Women to bring forth Male Children.

Common *Whitlow-grass*, in Latin *Paronychia vulgaris*. It has a small, fibrous Root, and many Leaves, that lie on the Ground ; they are scarce an Inch long ; they are pointed, hairy, sometimes green, sometimes reddish, and a little indented ; and taste somewhat astringent at first, afterwards acrid. It has sometimes one, sometimes two or three Stalks, or more, they are round, and about an Hand high, and sometimes not so much.

Rue *Whitlow-grass*, infus'd

fus'd in Small Beer, and drank for some Days, cures King's-Evil-Swellings, without any sensible Evacuation. See Mr. *Boyl*, of *Specifick Remedies*, pag. 155.

Willow-herb, in Latin *Lyfimachia*.

Willow-herb has long and narrow Leaves of a grayish green colour, in shape like the Willow, or Sallow Leaves, standing three or four one against another at Several distances round about the Stalk; which toward the top divides it self into many other Branches, on the tops whereof grow tufts of fair yellow Flowers, consisting of five Leaves a peice, without smell: which being past, there cometh forth Seed like Coriander. The Root is long and slender. It grows plentifully in moist Meadows. It Flowers in *June* and *July*, and oftentimes until *August*. It is cold, dry and very astringent. The Juice according to *Dioscorides*, is good against the Bloody Flux being taken either by Po-

tion or Clyster. Its excellent good for green Wounds, and stancheth the Blood: being also put into the Nostrils, it stoppeth the Bleeding at the Nose. The Smoke, of the Burnt Herb drives away Serpents, and kills Flies and Gnats in a House; which *Pliny* speaks of in his 25th Book. Snakes (says he) crawl away at the Smell of Loostrife. The same Author affirms in his 26th Book, last Chapter, that it dieth Hair Yellow, which is not very unlike to be done because the Flowers are Yellow.

Winter-cherry, in Latin *Alkekengi*. The Berries are Diuretick, Nephritick, and Lithontrip-tick. They are also good for the Jaundice; they may be either infus'd in Wine, or boyld in Posset-drink, or powder'd, and taken in any Liquor. One that took eight of the Cherries every Change of the Moon, was cured of the Gout; tho' before

before, he was miserably afflicted with it. Take of *Chios-Turpentine* two Drams, of the Balsam of Tolu half a Dram, with a sufficient quantity of the Troches of Alkakengi; make Midling Pills: Take four at Bed-time These Pills are good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Winter-green, in Latin *Pyrola*. Five or six of its Leaves lie on the Ground; they are like the Leaves of a Pear; they are thick, of a dark Green, smooth, and shining above. The Foot-stalks are near an Hand long. The Stalk is nine Inches high, and angled, and has on it some small, sharp Leaves; and a Spike of fine, white Flowers, consisting of five Leaves. The whole Plant tastes bitter. It grows in the North, near *Halifax*.

'Tis an excellent Vulnerary Herb, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. *Wild Wood*, see *Dier's Weed*.

Woodroof in Latin *Aspernla*, 'Tis divided into

many Joints. The Root is small, and creeps on the top of the Earth, sending down Capillary Fibres. The Stalks are small, four-square, an Hand or nine Inches high. The Leaves are placed on the Joints, like those of Madder; they are larger than Cleaver-leaves, and of a lighter Green; they shine a little, and are a little hairy. The Stalk is divided at the top into two or three Branches, upon which the Foot-stalks sustain the little Flowers, that smell sweet, and are compos'd of four small Leaves. The Seeds are small, and very hairy, and in shape like a Kidny; they stick to the Clothes, as the Seeds of Clevers do. It grows in hilly Woods, and among Bushes. It flowers in *May*.

'Tis used for Obstructions of the Liver, and Gall-bladder; and to cool an hot Liver. It procures Mirth, as they say, being put into Wine, and gives it a pleasant Taste; for which Reason 'tis frequently used among the *Germans*.

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Common Wormwood, in Latin *Absointhium vulgare*. It strengthens the Stomach and Liver, excites Appetite, opens Obstructions, and cures Diseases that are occasion'd by them; as, the Jaundice, Dropsie, and the like. 'Tis good in long, putrid Fevers, it carries off vitious Humours by Urine, it expels Worms from the Bowels, and preserves Clothes from Moths. The Juice, the distill'd Water, the Syrup, the fixed Salt, and the Oyl of it are used; but the Wine or Beer seems to be the best. It strengthens the Stomach, creates an Appetite, opens Obstructions, and provokes Urine. The Simple Water is more Languid, and of less Virtue. The fixed Salt, if it be wholly separated from the other Parts, by the force of the Fire, differs nothing, in my Opinion, neither in Taste nor Virtue, from the Fixed Salt of any other Plant. A Scruple or half a Dram of the Salt, according to the Strength and Age of the Sick, taken in a Spoonful of the Juice of

Limon, scarce ever fails to cure Vomiting. Green Wormwood bruised, and mix'd with Lard, and applied, cures Tumors of the Kernels of the Throat, and the Quinsie.

Sea Wormwood, in Latin *Absointhium Seriphium*. It has a less bitterness, but more unpleasant, of the same Virtue with the former, but weaker.

Roman Wormwood, in Latin *Absointhium Romanum*. It is of the same Smell and Virtue as common Wormwood, but more pleasant, and less earthy, or crude.

Tree Wormwood, in Latin *Absointhium Arborescens*, The Smell and Taste are like common Wormwood.

To conclude, Wormwood has many rare Virtues, for besides those above-mention'd, it cures Tertian and Quotidian Agues; the extract of it being mixt with fixt, or volatile Salts. *Ernestus* prescribes

cribes half a Scruple of the Oyl of the Seeds, to be taken in a convenient Liquor, for the cure of Quotidian and Quartan Agues. If the Oyl cannot readily be had, give a Spoonful of the Juice of Wormwood with Wine, at the beginning of the fit, to provoke Sweat: The Sick being well cover'd. *Bartholine* says, he has used with very good Success for Gangreens, Sea-water, wherein Wormwood has been boyl'd. I have, says *Horslius*, learned by experience, that green Wormwood put in the Shoes, has corrected a cold *intemperies* of the Stomach. And *Veslingius* declares, that he has cured many People of the Dropsie, with the extract of Wormwood. especially one, whose Belly swelled so mightily in the Summer, that the Cartilages of the bastard Ribs on the right Side, were torn by the great extension from the Bones. And *Reusner* says, that a Person who had a violent hot Defluxion in the Eyes, insomuch that the Humour almost

scalded the whole Face, was cured by applying the Juice of Wormwood, mixt with the white of an Egg. For a Loosness occasioned by the eating of the Summer Fruits immoderately, purging being first us'd: Wormwood-wine soon takes it off, which is made in the following manner. Take of dried Wormwood one handful, of Wine one Gallon; stop it up well in a Vessel, and let it remain in Infusion. This Wine is also used to strengthen the Stomach, to procure an Appetite, and for a Dropsie. The Roots are not bitter, but sweet, Aromatick, and hot like Chervil, and are Diuretick, Carmi-native, and Stomachick. *Dr. Grew* says, there is a Turpentine in Wormwood Roots, and also an astringency in Wormwood, and in all strong Bitters.

Y.

The Yew-tree, in Latin *Taxus*. The Berries are mucilaginous and sweet, and are eaten innocently, but the Seed in them

them is very bitter and
nauseous, and therefore
causes a *Diarrhœa*: The
Leaves have a bitterish
crude taste without any
narcotick smell. It is like
the Turpentine Trees, by
the greenness, but the
most crude and fixt of all
that kind. The Wood has
no offensive taste, but seems
a little hottish on the Ton-
gue; the Leaves are not

unlike Fir. A poor Wo-
man at *Elford*. in *Stafford-*
shire, gather'd up the cut-
tings of the Bows of the
Yew Tree in the dry Year,
and gave them to her Cow,
upon the eating of which
she died; but it may be
the dryness of the Leaves
made them Offensive to
the Stomach, or Wind-
pipe.

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Exotic or Foreign

PHYSICAL PLANTS.

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A *Cacia.* It grows in *Egypt.*

The Juice of it press'd from the Cods, before they are ripe, or from the Flowers or Leaves, is used to strengthen the Eyes, and to take off the Inflammation of them; and to cure Ulcers of the Mouth and Ears; and for Chops of the Lips. The Juice reduc'd to a Powder, after it has been wash'd in a Decoction made with the Juice, or the Leaves or Flowers, and sprinkled on the Gums, and rub'd on the Teeth, fixes the Teeth when they are loose. A Dram of it dissolv'd in some Liquor,

and taken every Morning, stops all Fluxes of Blood. Many Women that have been almost destroy'd by an immoderate Flux of their Courses, have been cured by it. Clysters made of the Decoction of the Leaves and Flowers, and injected into the Womb, are used for the same purpose: As is also the Juice powder'd, and dissolv'd in Decoctions, and used in the same manner. In Fluxes of the Belly are often used Clysters, made in the same manner: And the Juice is frequently taken inwardly. A Decoction made of the Leaves and Flowers, and the Juice dissolv'd in it, is

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excellent for the Falliug of the Womb, and *Anus*. A Fomentation made of the Juice, Leaves and Flowers, is very good for Weakness of the Limbs, and for Fluxions Swellings and Inflammations of the Joints. Some make a Liniment of Vinegar and the Juice of it, which strengthens wonderfully the Joints when they are weak. The Juice powder'd, and well wash'd with Water, cures obstinate Ulcers of the Privy Parts, and of other weak Parts. The Decoction is also used to dry Pocky Pustles; but then *Guaiacum* is mix'd with it. The Powder and Decoction of it are used for the Breaking out of Children's Heads. Ancient and Modern Physicians all agree, that *Acacia* is very astringent; and by that Means it does what it does.

Agarick, in Latin *Agaricus*. 'Tis a white Fungous, or Mushroom, that grows on the Larix-tree. The White. Light, and Brittle is the best.

It purges Flegm and Choler, 'Tis used for the Jaundice, and for those that are short-breath'd; and also in the Stone of the Kidneys, in Difficulty of Urine, and for Mother-fits; the Falling-sickness, and for the Hip-Gout. It also provokes the Courses; wherefore Women with Child ought not to take it. 'Tis given in Substance, from one Dram, to two Drams; and in Infusion, from two Drams to five. But the Troches of it are most commonly used, and are made in the following manner: Take of Agarick powder'd and sifted three Ounces; infuse it with two Drams of Ginger, in a sufficient quantity of White-wine, and make Troches: The Dose is one Dram. The Pills, in the *London-Dispensatory*, of Agarick are made in the following manner: Take of Agarick three Drams; of our Sky-colour'd Orris-roots, Mastick, Hore-hound, each one Dram; Turbith five Drams, *Species Hiera Picra* half an Ounce, Coloquintida and Sarcocol, of each two Drams;

Drams; Myrrhone Dram, of *Sapa* as much as is sufficient to make a Mass.

Note. *Sapa* is Wine boyld till two Thirds of it are consum'd. Half a Dram of this Pill is sufficient Dose: 'Tis used to purge the Breast, and to carry off Flegm. The Pill *De Hiera cum Agarico* is made in the following manner: Take of the Species of *Hiera Picra*, and of *Agarick*, each half an Ounce; of the best *Aloes* half an Ounce; of Honey of *Roses* a sufficient quantity to make a Mass: A Scruple, or a Scruple and an half may be taken at a time, made into four or six Pills. 'Tis good for Shortness of Breath, and Obstructions of the Lungs, and to provoke the Courses, and for Mother-fits, and in Melancholy Diseases, and to purge Flegm and Choler, and to open Obstructions of the Liver or Spleen, and for Diseases of the Head; but the use of them must be continu'd for the space of eight or ten Days. You may take them at Bed-time, if you eat no Supper.

They are easie in their Operation. *Agarick* is either Male, or Female; the Male is not used. It comes from *Agaria*, a Region of *Sarmatia*; and from thence it takes its Name. It grows also in *Dauphine* in *France*; but the best comes from the *Tridentine Woods*. It grows in many other places.

Agnus Castus, or *The Chaste Tree*. The *Athenian* Matrons, when they attended on the Divine Mysteries of *Ceres*, used to lie on the Leaves of this Tree, to keep them chaste. The Seed of it, by reason of the Likeness, is called by some Eunuch's-Pepper. It suppresses Nocturnal Imaginations of Venery, and cures the Incontinency of Seed. The Fruit of it relieves those that are bitten by Serpents; and is good for those that are troubled with the Spleen and Drop-sie. It increases Milk, and provokes Urine, and the Courses. Take of the Conserve of *Agnus Castus*, of the Flowers of *Water-Lilly* and *Violets*, each half an ounce;

of Conserve of Red Roses half an Ounce, of the Stalks of Lettice candied one Ounce, of Prepar'd Coral two Drams; with Syrrup of Violets, and of Water-Lillies, make an Opiat. This is used in the Uterine Fury. Give the quantity of a Nutmeg, Morning and Evening.

Alkali, Every pure Salt is so called, that is without an Acid. 'Tis drawn from the Ashes, or the Calx of any Matter extracted by a Lee. 'Tis proper to all things, liquid and solid. The Word is deriv'd from *Kaly*, the Name of a Plant, with which Glass is made. It easily ferments with an Acid; and, together, they are the Cause of all Intestine Motion: Nothing grows, or increases, without these two. *Alkali* is Three-fold; viz. *Volatile Alkali*, which is made of Animals. viz. of Harts-horns, of Urine, and the like. *Fix'd*, which is extracted from the Ashes of Plants; as, from Wormwood, Tar-rar, and the like. *Metallick* and *Stony*; for Metals

and Stones ferment with an Acid *Menstruum*. Mix'd *Alcalies* are added to these; as, Nitre, Alum, the several sorts of Vitriol, Foissile, and Sea-Salt, and the like; which participate of *Alkali*; and Acid.

Almond-tree, in Latin *Amygdalus*. There are many sorts of Almonds; but in Practice they are distinguish'd only into Bitter and Sweet. The *Jordan-Almonds* are most esteem'd amongst us; which are larger, longer and narrower, rounder and thicker, than the *Valentian*; and of a better Taste.

Sweet Almonds nourish much, and make the Body fat. They mitigate the Acrimony of the Humours, and increase Seed. They are good for Lean People, and for such as are Consumptive. But they are chiefly used in Emulsions. Take of Sweet Almonds blanch'd number Three, of the Seeds of Melon, Lettice, and White Poppies, each one Dram; of the Pulp of Barly three Drams; bear

beat them in a Marble-Mortar, and pour on them a sufficient quantity of Barly-water; to seven Ounces of the strain'd Liquor add five Drams of Diacodium; mingle them, and make an Emulsion. This is good in the Stone, and for Heat of Urine. Take of Sweet Almonds prepar'd, and infus'd in Rose-water, two Ounces; of the four Greater Cold Seeds, of Plantain and Purslain-seeds, each one Dram; of the Seeds of Marsh-mallows and white Poppies, each one Scruple; beat them according to Art, and pour on them a sufficient quantity of a Decoction of Barly and Liquorish; make an Emulsion for two Doses; add to each an Ounce of Syrup of Water-Lillies, of *Sal Prunella* half a Dram. This is good for Pleurifies, and Heat of Urine, and the like. Oyl of Almonds is good for Hoarseness, and Coughs: Take of Oyl of Almonds fresh drawn, of Syrup of Maiden-hair, each one Ounce and an half; of Sugar-candy two Drams; mix them in a Glass-Mor-

tar: Make a Linctus, to be taken often with a Liquorish-stick. Oyl of Almonds is good in the Cholick: Take two Ounces of Oyl of Almonds, and one Ounce and an half of Manna, mix'd together in fat Chicken-broth. This reliev'd a Person that had the Cholick, after he had taken thirty Clysters to no purpose. Oyl of Almonds is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys: Take of White-wine, and Compound-water of Horse-radish, each one Ounce and an half, of the Juice of Limon one Spoonful and an half, of Tartar vitriolated one Scruple, of Oyl of Sweet Almonds one Ounce, of Syrup of Marsh-mallows two Ounces, of Nutmeg powder'd one Scruple; make a Draught to be taken hot. For the Gripes of Infants, the following Medicine was prescrib'd by Dr. Lower: Take of Manna two Drams, dissolv'd in two Ounces of the *Aqua lactis alexiter*; strain it, and add three Dram of Oyl of Almonds: Give half in the Morning, and therest three Hours

Hours after, if it do not work. Bitter Almonds are hot and dry ; they attenuate, open and cleanse ; they are Diuretick , they open the Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Mesentary and Womb. Outwardly used they take off Freckles. The Oyl of Bitter Almonds is more agreeable to the Ears, than any other Oyl. The *Italians* eat Almonds whole, before the Stones are hard, for Second Course ; and they taste very pleasantly, and are very agreeable to the Stomach. They grow in *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*.

Aloes, in Latin *Aloe*. There are three sorts of it, viz. Succotrine, Hepatick, and Caballine. Succotrine is so called, from the Island *Succotra* in *India*. This sort is the best of all ; 'tis clear and transparent, and colour'd somewhat like the Liver. It has an Aromatick Smell, like Myrrh ; upon which Account it was formerly mix'd with Perfumes. It has a bitter, an Aromatick, and an astringent Taste. 'Tis light,

and yet the Substance of it is compact. Being handled in the Sun, or near the Fire, it grows soft ; and when it is gold it breaks easily : Which are the Signs of the best Aloes. The Hepatick is so called, it being like the Liver in Colour and Consistence. 'Tis not so pure as the former, it is not transparent, it smells stronger, and tastes more bitter, and is more astringent. The *Caballina* is more impure, sandy and filthy ; and fit only for Horses.

Aloes, besides its Purgative Virtue, is hot and drying, and opens Obstructions : It purges Choler and Flegm. Aloes, contrary almost to all other Purgings Medicines, strengthens the Stomach. But it is to be noted, That the frequent use of Aloes opens the Hamorrhoidal Veins ; and, to be sure, it has a Faculty of opening the Orifices of the Veins : Wherefore those that are subject to Hæmorrhages must not use it. *Bartholinus* mentions an Observation of one that render'd a Bloody Urine, by

by taking Aloes too often, But, outwardly applied, it is very astringent. Aloes kill and expel Worms: Being mix'd with Vinegar, and the Gall of an Ox, and applied to the Navel, it does the same. It cures the Jaundice, and prevents Putrefaction. And, mix'd with Myrrh, it preserves dead Bodies a long time from Corruption. Some think the Virtue of Mummy proceeds wholly from the Aloes, wherewith Bodies were wont to be embalm'd. The Powder of Aloes, used outwardly, stops the Flux of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins. Dissolv'd in Wine, it prevents the Falling of the Hair, Mix'd with Medicines for the Eyes, called *Collyria*, it quickens the Sight. Mix'd with Hony, it cures Ulcers of the Privy Parts, and a Fistula, and Sore Mouths, and a Stinking Breath. It shuts the Orifices of the Veins, and so stops Bleeding. Outwardly applied, it thickens and dries, and the Powder of it conglutinates fresh Wounds, and skins them soon. In prescribing Aloes, the following Cautions are to be observ'd. First, It is not to be given to those, whose Diseases proceed only from a simple Intemperies, without Matter; for such do not want Evacuation, nor a Medicine that is so drying; for, instead of Evacuation, it occasions a Consumption in such: But, on the contrary; 'tis used with very good Success in those that are of a cold and moist Constitution. Secondly, It ought not to be prescrib'd to Old People. Thirdly: It ought not to be used too frequently; especially, not daily, as some order it. And Fourthly, Women with Child must not take it; for it provokes the Courses powerfully. Those things which are added for the Correction of it are, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Sweet-smelling Flag, Saffron, and the like. The Operation of it is quicken'd by washing it in a Decoction of Rhubarb, or in an Infusion of Roses. 'Tis said, that Mastick, Tragacanth, Bdellium, and the like, mix'd with it, prevent

vents its opening the Orifices of the Veins: Or, if it be wash'd in Endive, or Succory-water, the same may be prevented, Many excellent Medicines of the *London-Dispensatory* are compounded of Aloes. The Pills called *Pilulae Aggregativae* are made in the following manner: Take of Citron, Myrobolans, and Rhubarb, each half an Ounce; Juice of Agrimony, and Wormwood thickned, each two Drams; Diagridium five Drams; Agarick, Colloquintida & Polypodium, of each two Drams; Turbith and Aloes, of each six Drams; Mastick, Red Roses, *Sal Gemmae*, *Epithimum*, Annise, Ginger, of each a Dram; with Syrup of Damask-Roses, make a Mass for Pills: They purge Flegm, Choler and Melancholy; they are good for a foul Stomach: The Dose is half a Dram, *Pilula Aloephangine* are made in the following manner: Take of Cinnamon, Cloves, Cardamoms the Lesser, Nutmegs, Mace, Sweet-smelling Flag, *Carpo-balsamum*, or Juniper-berries, Sce-

nanth, Wood of Aloes, Yellow Sanders, Red Roses dried, Wormwood, of each half an Ounce; draw a Tincture from these, in Spirit of Wine, they being first grossly powder'd: In three Pints of this Tincture strain'd, dissolve a Pound of Aloes; then add of Mastick and Myrrh powder'd; each half an Ounce; Saffron two Drams, of Balsam of Peru one Dram; bring it to a Mass for Pills, by evaporating the superfluous Moisture over Ashes, or in a Bath. These Pills are good for the Head-ach, and Giddiness of the Head; They strengthen the Brain and Stomach. Half a Dram, or a Dram, may be taken at a time, *Pilula de Aloe lota* are made in the following manner: Take of Aloes, dissolv'd in the Juice of Red Roses, and boyld up again, one Ounce; of Agarick trochiscated three Drams, of Mastick two Drams, of the Species of Sweet Diamusk half a Diam; with Syrup of Pale Roses make a Mass for Pills. *Pilulae Aloe Rosata* is made in the following

following manner: Take of Succotrine-Aloes powder'd four Ounces, of the Juice of Damask-Roses clarified, one Pint; mingle them, digest them in the Sun, or in a Bath, till the superfluous Moisture is exhald; repeat the Digestion and Evaporation four times; make a Mass for Pills. This purges gently, cleanses the Stomach, opens Obstructions, and cures the Jaundice. Half a Dram of it may be taken at Bed-time. *Pilula Cochiae minores* are made in the following manner: Take of clear Aloes, of pure Scammony, and of the Pulp of Colaquintida, each one Ounce; powder them, and make a Mass with equal parts of Syrup of Wormwood and Syrup of Buckthorn; adding to it two Scruples of Oyl of Cloves. These Pills purge much: The Dose is a Scruple, or half a Dram. *Pilula Fætide* are made in the following manner: Take of Aloes, Troches of Alandel, Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, Seeds of Rue, Dodder, of each

five Drams; Scammony three Drams, of the Roots of Turbith half an Ounce, of the Lesser Spurg prepar'd, and Hermodoctyls, each two Drams; of Ginger one Dram and an half, Spikenard, Cinnamon, Saffron and Castor, each one Dram; of Euphorbium prepar'd one Scruple, of Oyl of Amber rectified half a Dram; dissolve the Gums in Juice of Leeks, strain them, then add the Powders, and mix them well; make a Mass with a Syrup made of the Juice of Leeks and Sugar. These Pills are of excellent use in Women's Obstructious. *Pilula de Gutta Germanandra* are made in the following manner: Take of the best Aloes two Drams and an half, of the Resin of Gutta Germanandra a Dram and an half, of Scammony one Dram, of Gumammoniacum one Dram and an half, of Tartar Vitriolated half a Dram; with Syrub of Roses Solutive make a Mass. *Pilula de Hedmodactylis* are made in the following manner: Take of Sagapenum six Drams,

Drams, of Opopanax three
 Drams ; melt them in a
 sufficient quantity of the
 Juice of Coleworts, strain
 them, and boyl them pre-
 sently, to a moderate Con-
 sistence ; then take of Her-
 modactyls, Aloes, Yellow
 Myrobalans, Turbith, Tro-
 ches of Alhandel, of soft
 and fresh Bdelium, each
 six Drams ; of Euphorbium
 Prepar'd one Dram ; of the
 Seeds of Rue and Smal-
 lage, of Castor and Scar-
 cocol, each three Drams ;
 of Saffron one Dram and
 an half, with the Syrup
 of the Juice of Coleworts,
 made with Hony, make a
 Mafs. They are used in
 the Gout, and in cold Dis-
 eases of the Joints. Two
 Scruples, or a Dram, may
 be taken at a time. *Pilula*
Imperiales are made in the
 following manner : Take
 of Aloes two Ounces, of
 Rhubarb one Ounce and
 an half, of Agarick, and
 the Leaves of Sena clen-
 sed, each one Ounce ; of
 Cinnamon three Drams, of
 Ginger two Drams ; of
 Nutmegs, Cloves, Spike-
 nard, and Mastich, each
 one Dram ; with Syrup of

Violets, make a Mafs. They
 strengthen the Stomach and
 Bowels ; and are good for
 such as are of a cold Con-
 stitution. *Pilula Macri* are
 made in the following man-
 ner : Take of the best A-
 loes two Ounces, of Ma-
 stich half an Ounce, of the
 Leaves of dried Marjoram
 two Drams, of Salt of
 Wormwood one Dram ;
 powder them all, and make
 a Mafs with a sufficient
 quantity of the Juice of
 Coleworts, sweeten'd with
 Sugar. It strengthens the
 Stomach, Brain, and the
 Nerves ; and opens Ob-
 structions of the Liver and
 Spleen. Half a Dram of
 them may be taken at a
 time. *Pilula Mastichine*
 are made in the following
 manner : Take of Mastich
 two Ounces, of Aloes four
 Ounces, of Agarick tro-
 chiscated, of the Species
Hiera Picra simple, each
 one Ounce and an half ;
 with Syrup of Wormwood
 make a Mafs according to
 Art. They purge gently,
 and strengthen the Head
 and Reins. Half a Dram
 may be taken at a time.
Pilula de Opopanace are
 made

made in the following manner: Take of Opopanax, Sagapenum, Bdellium, Ammoniacum, Hermodactyls, and Coloquintida, each five Drams; Saffron, Castor, Myrrh, Ginger, Woody-Cassia, White Pepper, and Yellow Myrobalans, each one Dram; Scammony two Drams, Turbith half an Ounce, clear Aloes an Ounce and an half; dissolve the Gums in clarified Juice of Coleworts, and make a Mass with Syrup of Juice of Coleworts. 'Tis good for Palsies, and Diseases of the Joints. The Dose is half a Dram: They work strongly, *Pilula Rudii*, or *Extractum Rudii*, are made in the following manner: Take of Coloquintida six Drams; Agarick, Scammony, the Roots of Black Hellebore, Turbith, of each half an Ounce; of Succotrine-Aloes one Ounce; of Cinnamon, Mace, and Cloves, each two Scruples; having cleans'd the Coloquintida from its Seeds, cut it small, grate the Agarick, powder the Hellebore, the Turbith, and the Spices grossly, and infuse them four

Days in a gentle Heat, in a sufficient quantity of the best Spirit of Wine, so as it may rise five Fingers breadth above the Ingredients; and strain it, pressing it out hard, and dissolve in it the Scammony, and the Aloes; then pour the Liquor into a Glass-Alimbeck, distil it till that which remains in the Alimbeck is as thick as Honey: afterwards pour it out, and evaporate it till it come to a Mass fit for Pills. It purges Choler, Flegm and Melancholy. Half a Dram is a sufficient Dose for a strong Man, for it works violently. *Pilula Ruffi* are made in the following manner: Take of Aloes two Ounces, of choice Myrrh one Ounce, of Saffron half an Ounce; make them up into a Mass, with Syrup of Wormwood. They cleanse the Stomach, and are good after Surfeits, and Excessive Drinking, A Scruple, or half a Dram, or more, according to the Strength of the Patient, may be given. *Pilula sine quibus* are made in the following manner: Take of Aloes dissolv'd in
the

the Juice of Roses, and then dried again, fourteen Drams; of Prepar'd Scammony six Drams; of Agarick, Rhubarb, of the Leaves of Sena cleansed, each half an Ounce; of Wormwood, Red Roses exungulated, Violets, Dodder, and Mastich, each one Dram; of Salt of Wormwood half a Dram; powder the Scammony, the Aloes, the Agarick, and the Mastich a-part; add the other things, and make a Mass with a Syrup made of the Juice of Fennel and Hony. *Pilule Stomachicæ cum Gummi* are made in the following manner: Take of the purest Aloes one Ounce, of the Leaves of Sena cleans'd five Drams, of Gum Ammoniack, dissolved in Vinegar of Elder, half an Ounce; of Mastich and Myrrh, each one Dram and an half; of Saffron and Salt of Wormwood, each half a Dram; make a Mass with Syrup of Buck-thorn. They are good to cleanse the Somach. Dose is half a Dram. *Pilule de Succino* are made in the following manner:

Take of White Amber and Mastich, each two Drams; of the best Aloes five Drams; of Agarick trochiscated half a Dram, of Long Birthwort, and Calcin'd Heart's horn, each half a Dram; Nutmegs half a Scruple; with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Wormwood make a Mass. They are chiefly used for Discales of the Head. Half a Dram, or more, may be taken at a time, according to the Strength of the Person. *Hiera Picra Simple* is made in the following manner: Take of Cinnamon, Mace, the Roots of Asarabacca, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastich, each ten Drams; of Aloes wash'd twelve Ounces and an half, of Clarifi'd Hony four Pounds three Ounces; make an Electuary according to Art. The Species are also kept a-part in the Shops. *Tinctura Sacra* is made in the following manner: Take of the Species of *Hiera Picra* one Ounce, of Canary wine one Pint; keep them close stopp'd in a Glass, and shake it every Day, till it is deeply tinctur'd; let it stand till

it is clear. Four or five Spoonfuls; more or less, may be taken at a time, according to the Strength of the Body. It strengthens the Stomach, quickens the Appetite, opens Obstructions, and purges Choler, Flegm, and Melancholy. *Pulvis Thurales* is made in the following manner: Take of Frankincense one Dram; of Aloes half a Dram; make it of the Consistence of Hony, with the White of an Egg, when you use it; mix with it Hare-down, apply it to the Wound, and bind it on. This is frequently used to stop Bleeding.

Amomum. It heats, dries, and is astringent. It disposes to Rest, takes off Pain. Being applied to the Fore-head, it concocts and discusses Inflammations, and the Tumour called Meliceris. Mix'd with Basil, and applied, it relieves those that are bitten by Vipers; it eases those that have the Gout; it takes off Inflammations of the Eyes. the Decoction of it is also good in the Stone of the

Kidneys, and the Gout, 'Tis mix'd with Antidotes, and Precious Ointments; and that was the chief Use the Antients made of it. Take of the Seeds of Angelica skin'd one Pound and an half; of Sweet Fennel and Liquorish, each four Ounces; of Raisins ston'd one Pound; of the Leaves of Mugwort and Balm each four Handfuls; of Carduus and Penny-royal, each two Handfuls; of the Seed of Amomum four Ounces, of Milk and Wine six Quarts; distil them according to Art. This is a Prolifick Water.

Anacardium Occidentale, Cajou dictum. 'Tis called by some Cajou, or Cassu-tree. From the Fruit is press'd out a Liquor, which being duly ferment-ed, becomes Vinous, and Intoxicating. The Fruit roasted, is much better than Chesnuts, and tastes as pleasantly as Almonds. When it is raw it cannot be eaten safely; for it takes off the Skin of the Mouth, and occasions great Pain, it being very acrid and rough:

But when Water or Wine, with a little Salt, is mix'd with it, the Acrimony is much abated, and it becomes very palatable. It strengthens the Stomach, and helps Fermentation, and takes off Vomiting and Nauseousness. The *Indians* use them, being a little roasted, to provoke Vener-ry. The Juice of it stops a Loosness, and cures a *Diabetes*. The Oyl of it is much used by Painters, and makes a very lasting Black. It also cures the Itch, and other Vices of the Skin. It grows plentifully in *Malabar*.

Anacardium, or *Malacca-beans*, in Latin *Anacardium*. The *Arabians* say, that Anacardiums are hot and dry to the fourth Degree; and that they are of a Caustick Nature, and will exulcerate the Skin, and take off Warts: But Experience contradicts them. They strengthen the Brain, and Animal Spirits; and dry and heat gently. They comfort the Stomach. They are counted by all an excellent Medicine to

quicken the Memory. It groweth in many Parts of *India*.

Anime Gummi, 'Tis two-fold, Oriental and Occidental: The Occidental is the Tears, or White Resin of a Tree growing in *New-Spain*. 'Tis somewhat like Frankincense; it has a pleasant and sweet Smell: 'Tis not so clear and shining as the Oriental.

The chief use of *Anime Gummi* is external, in cold and painful Diseases of the Head and Nerves; for Catarrhs, and Flatulent Diseases; also for Diseases of the Joints, the Palsie, Contusions, and like. 'Tis mix'd with Plaisters for the same use.

Anise, in Latin *Anisum*. The Seed is chiefly used; the Herb it self but rarely; and the Root of it never. It heats, dries, is Cephalick, Epatick, Pneumonick and Stomachick. 'Tis used for Wind in the Stomach, a Cough, and the like. 'Tis more agreeable to the Stomach, than any other Medicine

dicine that is used to expel Wind; it has less Acrimony, and is sweeter. The Antients extoll'd it wonderfully for a cold and moist Stomach; wherefore they used it in Pains of the Head proceeding from the Stomach, for Watchings, and a Looseness occasion'd by Crudities. It provokes Urine, and stimulates Venerie. 'Tis baked with Bread, and candied, and so used. It expels Wind, and cures a Stinking Breath. The Oyl of it is used against Wind, and for a Cough proceeding from a cold Cause. Anise-seed-water is good for those that are Short-breath'd, and that are troubled with Heart-burning. *Heurnius* says, That the Powder or Decoction of it is better in the Cholick, and Difficulty of Urine, than the Oyl; which they are to take notice of, that value nothing but Chymical Preparations. A Scruple of the Seed, powder'd grossly, is good for the Gripes in Children. In Flatulent Hickups let the Sick always chew the Seed. The same is good

for the Cholick. Take of the double Flowers of Camomile thirty Handfuls, cut them, and beat them, and infuse them in five Quarts of Camomile-water, and eight Quarts of *Spanish* Wine mix'd, twenty four Hours; press them out, and infuse again twenty Handfuls of the Flowers, as before; press them out, infuse again, a third time, twelve Handfuls of the Flowers; add two Ounces of the Yellow Pill of fresh Oranges, two Ounces and an half of the Leaves of *Roman* Wormwood, Centaury, Pennyroyal, Wild Majoram; of the Seeds of Dill two Ounces; of the Seeds of Annise, Fennel, Caraways, Cummin, Blessed Thistle, *Mary's* Thistle, each one Ounce an half; of the Berries of Lawrel and Juniper, each half an Ounce; of Nutmegs three Ounces; having digested them a sufficient time, destil them according to Art: Two or three Spoonfuls of this Water may be taken at a time, for the Cholick, and Wind, in the Stomach. Take of

the Flowers of Brimstone one Part, of Oyl of Annise-seeds four parts; digest them till the Brimstone is dissolv'd, and till the Balsam is red, This is called Balsam of Sulphure annisated. 'Tis good for Coughs, and Obstructions of the Lungs, and Consumptions, If the Sick hath not a Fever, five or six Drops may be taken at a time, mix'd with Sugar. The following Electuary was frequently used by Dr. Coish, who was an excellent Practitioner, and a Man of Good Reputation in London: Take of Annise-seeds finely powder'd, of the Powder of Liquorish each three Drams; of the Flower of Sulphure one Dram and an half; with two Ounces and an half of the best Hony make an Electuary; to which add fifteen Drops of Balsam of Sulphure, and ten Drops of Oyl of Annise-seeds. This is excellent for Coughs, and at the Beginning of Consumptions: Take two Drams of it in the Morning, and at Bed-time. Balls for Colds in

Horses are made in the following manner: Take of the Powders of the Seeds of Fenugreek, Annise, Cummin, Bastard-Saffron, Elecampane, of the Leaves of Colts foot, and Flower of Sulphure, each two Ounces; of Juice of Liquorish (dissolv'd in half a Pint of White-wine) one Ounce; of Oyl of Olives and Hony, each eight Ounces, of *Januen's* Treacle twelve Ounces, of Oyl of Annise-seeds one Ounce; mingle them all together, and with a Pound and an half of Wheaten Flower, or as much as will suffice make Balls.

Asa Fœtida, or *Devil's Dung*. No Simple Medicine is so much in use all over *India*, as *Asa Fœtida*, for Medicines, and for Sauce for Meat; and they usually mix it with their Broths. They use it as a Medicine to quicken the Appetite, to strengthen the Stomach, to disperse Wind, and to excite *Venery*: But in *Europe* 'tis chiefly used inwardly, for *Mother-fits*, a *Peripneumonia*, and for Wounds

Wounds, 'Tis uted outwardly for Swellings of the Spleen, Mother-fits, and the like, If any one is subject to the falling-sickness, let *Afa Fætida* be held to his Nose as soon as the Fit comes. Take of *Afa Fætida* one Ounce, of the Leaves of Rue one Handful, of the best Vinegar one Pint; boyl them in a Vessel of a narrow Mouth: Let those that are subject to Vapours and Mother-fits receive the hot Vapour of it into their Mouths and Nostrils often in a Day. Take of *Afa Fætida*, Castor, and Myrrh, each one Scruple; of the *Fæcula*, or Lees of Briony half a Scruple; of the Seeds of Rue, and of Saffron, each eight Grains; with Syrup of Mugwort make twelve Pills: Three or four may be taken at a time. But if the Patient cannot take Pills, they may be dissolv'd in Mugwort-water. These Pills are very good in Hysterical Diseases, and for Mother-fits. But when the Fits are very violent, the following Pills are used very successfully, and do most commonly

take them off: Take of *Afa Fætida* one Scruple, of Castor six Grains, of *Laudanum* three Grains; make three or four Pills, let the Patient take them presently. The Fetid Pills, tho they are Purging, may be conveniently given in the Fit, for they do not use to work till the Fit is over. The Dose is half a Dram. The Plant, whereof *Afa Fætida* is the Juice, (for it is press'd out of a Root) grows in the *Persian Empire*.

B.

THE True, Natural *Balsam-tree*, in Latin *Balsamum verum*. The Balsam of it, called *Opobalsamum*, has been famous in all Ages for curing of Wounds: And so effectual has it been accounted, that other Vulnerary Oyls and Ointments have taken their Names from it: And therefore Quacks and Mountebanks grace their Medicines with the Name

of Balsam, to make them more acceptable to the People. There are many Observations of dangerous Wounds that have been cured in a short time by the use of this Balsam. It cleanseth fordid Ulcers. It doth much good in the Bittings of Serpents and Scorpions, inwardly taken, or outwardly applied. Half a Dram of it taken every Morning, is good in the Plague, and a good Preservative against it. Two Scruples, or a Dram of it is very good in Chronical Fevers, occasion'd by crude and cold Humours, or by Obstructions of the Bowels. It clears the Sight, and is good in Diseases of the Ears. Besides, 'tis useful in Convulsions that proceed from Cold and Moisture; also for Giddiness, Falling-sickness, Palsies, and the like; for Coughs that proceed from a cold Humour; for Difficulty of Breathing, and Catarrhs; for Crudities, and Wind in the Stomach; for a moist and cold Intemperies of the Womb; for Barrenness, the Whites, Difficulty of

Urine, occasion'd either by Wind or Gravel. Women also make use of it to beautifie the Face. *Lobelius* wrote a whole Book of the Virtues of it. It grows only in the Land of *Judea*.

Peruvian Balsam, in Latin *Balsamum e Peru*. 'Tis of great Virtue in outward and inward Diseases. 'Tis hot and dry. It dissolves, digests, and discusses. Some Drops of it taken in a Morning fasting, is good in an *Asthma*. 'Tis good for the Intemperies of the Stomach, and Weakness of the Bowels. It opens Obstructions, and takes off the Chilness of the Breast, and Hypochondria's, being anointed with a warm Hand. By rubbing of it on the Head, it strengthens the Brain, and prevents Convulsions, and the Palsie, and strengthens all the Nerves. When a Nerve is prick'd, it takes off the Acrimony of the Sanies, from whence proceed Pains and Convulsions. When Animals are wounded, or bit by Venomous Creatures, by In-

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stinct of Nature they rub themselves on the Bark of this Tree, and so are presently reliev'd. 'Tis commonly used by Dr. *Willis*, and others, in making of Purging Pills. It comes from *Peru* and *New-Spain*, in Earthen Jars. 'Tis of a very dark Colour, and of a fragrant Smell.

Balsam-Copaiba. 'Tis of the Consistence and Smell of destill'd Oyl of Turpentine. The Bark being cut at Full-Moon it distils in such a quantity, that in the space of three Hours it drops six Quarts. 'Tis not only excellent for healing and cleansing Wounds, especially of the Nerves, and for curing the Biting of Serpents; but it is also very beneficial taken inwardly: For three or four Drops taken in an Egg, twice or thrice in a Morning, cures a Dysentery, and other Fluxes of the Belly, the Whites, and a Gonorrhæa. The *Jews* experience the Salutary Virtue of it in Circumcision; for they stop the Blood, flowing from that cruel Wound, with it,

which before was deadly to many of them. This Tree is wont to be much rub'd by Animals that are bit by Serpents, or hurt by Wild Beasts; to which they run for Cure by natural Instinct. In grows plentifully in that Island called *Maranhow*.

Balsam of Tolu in Latin Balsamum de Tolu. The Tree from whence this Balsam drops is like a small Pine-tree: The thin and tender Bark is cut when the Sun is at its full height, for it will not drop at all in the Night, by reason of the Cold. The Liquor flowing out is receiv'd into Spoons, made of Black Wax. 'Tis of a Golden Colour, and of a moderate Consistence. 'Tis very glutinous, tastes pleasantly and well, and hath a curious Scent. It hath the same Virtues with the *Peruvian Balsam*. It comes from *Tolu*, and is better than that which is brought from *New Spain*. It heats and dries, attenuates, resolves, is vulnerary, and purges the Breast. 'Tis chiefly used

in an *Asthma*, and for a Consumption, and also for Crudities and Pains in the Stomach. 'Tis outwardly used for all Pains that proceed from a cold Cause, for Defluxions upon the Eyes, the Palsie, the Weakness, Pain and Wind of the Stomach. Used with Nard-Oyl, it cures the Weakness of the Spleen; and is good for all Edematous Tumors, for Swellings under the Ears, and for the King's-Evil. But is much commended for curing Wounds, especially if the Bones are broken; for it draws forth the Splinters. 'Tis also of good use in Wounds of the Joints, and when the Nerves are cut or prick'd, and for Contusions, and the like. Take of the Balsam of *Tolu*, of *Mecha*, or, for want of it, of *Copaiba*, of Calamite-Storax, of Benzoin the best, of Olibanum, Maslich, Myrrh, Ammoniacum granulated, Taccamahac, of Gum-Elemi, of *Chios*-Turpentine, of the Roots of *Florentine*-Orris, each half an Ounce; of the Pectoral-water made in the following manner,

one Pint and an half: Take of the Leaves of Ground-Ivy, Colt's-foot, Oak of *Jerusalem*, each three Pounds; Hyssop, Rosemary, Penny-royal, Horehound, of each one Pound and an half; of the Roots of Elecampane and Liquorish, each one Pound and an half; of *Florentine*-Orris twelve Ounces, of Figs sliced three Pounds, of the best Saffron, of the Seeds Annise, and Sweet-Fennel, each half an Ounce: of Spirit of Wine five Quarts, of Fountain-water four and twenty Quarts; infuse them, and destil from a Limbeck twelve Quarts; Take, as I said, one Pint and an half of this Pectoral-water, and boyl the Ingredients above mention'd in it, in a Circulatory Vessel, well stop'd, and placed in hot Sand for some Hours; strain it, and add a sufficient quantity of White Sugar to make a Syrup. This is excellent for Coughs, and Consumptions; and for the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Balsam de Chili, is good for Pains that proceed from Cold or Wind. It helps Digestion, creates an Appetite, and strengthens the Stomach. 'Tis good for Ulcers in the Kidneys, Womb, Lungs, or Breast. It stops Spitting of Blood; is good for Coughs, and an *Asthma*, and other Diseases of the Lungs. 'Tis useful in Diseases of the Head and Nerves; as, Apoplexies, Lethargy, Palsie, Convulsions, and the like. It cures Bursten Bellies, and kills Worms, and expels Gravel. It cures Deafness, being drop'd into the Ear. 'Tis good for a Fistula and Ulcers; for Bruises, and Aches of the Limbs. It opens Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and provokes Women's Courses. It grows in *America*, in the Province of *Chili*.

Balaustians, in Latin *Balustia*. They are the Flowers of the Wild Pomegranate; some of them are as big as a Damask-Rose, others much less. They corroborate the Stomach; are drying, binding, cool-

ing and astringent. They stop Catarrhs, a Looseness, the Bloody-Flux, a Gonorrhæa, and the like. They settle the Teeth when they are loose, and cure Bursten Bellies. They are brought from *Turkey*, and *Spain*, and some other Places. Take of the Roots of Bistort, Tormentil, of Pomegranate-peel, each one Ounce; of the Leaves of Plantane, Knot-grass, Shepherd's-purse, and Horse-tail, each one Handful, of Cypress-Nuts, Balaustians, Pomegranate, Myrtle, and Shumach, each one Ounce; boyl them in Smith's Water, and rough Wine; strain it, and make a Fomentation. This is a good astringent Fomentaion. Balaustians are also an Ingredient of the Syrrup of Myrtles in the *London-Dispensatory*.

Bdellium, It mollifies, discusses, opens, and cleanses. But it is to be noted when it is fresh, it mollifies most powerfully; when it is old, it discusses and cleanses best. 'Tis chiefly used inwardly, for a Cough, and

an Ulcer of the Lungs, and to expel Gravel, and to provoke Urine, and the like. Outwardly used, it diffusses Hardness and Knots of the Nerves, Take of Bdellium, Gum-Ammoniacum, and Opoponax, each two Drams; dissolve them in White-wine, strain them and boyl them; then add of the Confection of Hamech and Diaphænicon, each two Ounces; of the *Catholicon Duplicatum* half an Ounce, of Fætid Pill two Drams; make an Opiat; of which take half an Ounce, adding to it twenty Grains of *Mercurius dulcis*: Continue the use of it several Days together, and it will take off the Hardness and Swelling of the Spleen.

Bears-breech, in Latin *Branca Ursina*. 'Tis one of the five Emollient Herbs. 'Tis used chiefly in Clysters, and other Purgatoricks, of whatsoever kind they are; and most commonly in Pultrises. The Roots made into Pultrises, and applied, are good for Burns, and Luxations. Be-

ing taken inwardly, they force Urine, and stop a Loosness. They are good for Consumptive People, and such as spit Blood, and for Contusions. It grows in *Italy*, and *Sicily*. 'Tis one of the Ingredients of the Majesterial Water of Worms, in the *London-Dispensatory*; which is made in the following manner; Take of Worms well cleans'd three Pounds; of Snails, with their Shells, cleans'd two Gallons; beat them in a Mortar, and put them into a Convenient Vessel; adding of the Leaves of Stinging Nettles, with their Roots, six Handfuls, of Wild Angelica four Handfuls, of Bears-breech seven Handfuls, of Agrimony and Betony, each three Handfuls; of Common Wormwood two Handfuls, of the Flowers of Rosemary six Ounces, of the Roots of Sharp-pointed Dock ten Ounces, of Wood-Sorrel five Ounces, of Turmeric, of the Inner Bark of Barberries, each four Ounces, of Fenugreek-seed two Ounces, of Cloves powder'd three Ounces,

Ounces, of Hart's-horn grossly powder'd, of Ivory powder'd, each four Ounces; of Saffron three Drams, of Small Spirit of Wine four Gallons and an half; after they have been infus'd four and twenty Hours, destil them in Glass Vessels, in *B. M.* The first four Pints that destil is to be kept by it self, and is called the Spirit: The rest is called the Majesterial Water of Worms.

Bears-ear, in Latin *Auricula Urfi*. The Flower smells sweet as Cowslips: The green Leaves are mucilaginous; the Roots are hot and acrid like Cowslips, and bitterish, with an aromatick, heady, and opiate Smell.

Benjamin, in Latin *Benzoinum*. It attenuates: 'Tis hot and dry. 'Tis used for Coughs, Rheums, and Obstructions of the Lungs. It comes from *Sumatra*, *Surat* and several other Places. Flowers and the Oyl of *Benjamin* are made in the following manner: Take an Earthen Pot,

high and narrow, with a little Border round it; put into it three or four Ounces of clear *Benjamin*, grossly powder'd; cover the Pot with a Coffin of Paper, and tye it round about, under the Border set the Pot into hot Ashes, and when the *Benjamin* is heated, the Flowers will sublime; take off the Coffin every two Hours, and fix another in its place; stop up quickly, in a Glass, the Flowers you find in the Coffins; and when those which afterwards sublime do begin to appear Oylly, take the Pot off the Fire, put that which remains into a little Glass Retort, and fitting a Receiver to it, destil in a Sand-heat a thick and fragrant Oyl, until no more comes forth; and there will remain in the Retort nothing but a very spongy Earth. The Flowers are good for Asthmatical Persons, and to fortifie the Stomach. The Dose is; from two Grains to five, in an Egg, or in Lozenges. The Oyl is a Balsam for Wounds and Ulcers. Tincture of *Benjamin* is made

in the following manner : Take three Ounces of *Benjamin*, and half an Ounce of Storax ; powder them grossly, and put them into a Pottle-Matras, half empty ; pour upon them a Pint of Spirit of Wine ; stop your Vessel close, and set it in warm Horse-dung, leave it in Digestion for a Fortnight ; after which, filtrate the Liquor, and keep it in a Vessel well stop'd. Some do add to it five or six Drops of Balsam of *Perru*, to give it a better Smell. 'Tis good to take away Spots in the Face. A Dram of it is put into four Ounces of Water, and it whitens like Milk : This Water serves for a Wash, and is called Virgin's Milk. Take of Fat Ammoniacum, dissolv'd in Vinegar of Squills, one Ounce ; of Extract of Aloes half an Ounce, of Crystal of Tartar one Dram, of Myrrh, and Saffron, each half a Dram ; of Mastich, *Benjamin*, and Salt of Ash-tree and Wormwood, each one Scruple ; with Oxymel of Squills mak a Mass for Pills. The Dose is, half a

Dram, twice in a Week ; Purging being used betwixt whiles. These Pills are good for a Scirrhus of the Spleen.

Ben Nut, in Latin, *Balanus Myrepfica*. *Discorides*, and others of the Ancients, attribute many Virtues to it. It purges upward and downward, and evacuates Choler and Flegm. It has an Acrid Moisture, whereby it subverts the Stomach, occasions Nauseousness, and moves the Belly. It purges gross and clammy Flegm by Vomit and Stool ; wherefore it is good for a Flegmatick Cholick. Mixed with Hony, it resolves hard Swellings, and the King's-Evil. Made up into a Pultis with Barly-Meal and Hony, it doth good in cold Diseases of the Nerves. Mix'd with Meal of Lupines, it takes off Obstructions and Hardness of the Liver and Spleen. The Oyl drop'd into the Ear, cures Deafness, and the Noises of it. It cleanses the Skin from Spots. That which is old is better for inward

inward use than the fresh, because by Time the Moisture is evaporated, which so much disturbs the Body. The like may be observ'd in the Roots and Leaves of *Afarabacka*; which purge violently upward and downward when they are green, by reason of such an Acrid Moisture; for when they are dry they lose that malignant and violent force. The same is also to be observ'd in *Orris*; which, when green, burns and pricks violently; but when it is dry it doth not do so. The same is to be observ'd in the Roots of *Wake-Robin*, which lose their Acrimony when they are dry, Take *Bdellium*, *Ammoniacum*, and *Galbanum*, of each equal parts; beat them in a Mortar, with the Oyl of *Ben*, and Lillies; then add the like quantity of the Mucilage of the Seeds of *Fenugreek*, and *Figs*: Make an Ointment. 'Tis of great use in the *Scirrhus*.

Birth-wort, Long and Round, in Latin *Aristolochia*. The Root is hot and dry,

Both discuss, attenuate, open and cleanse: But the Round is of finer parts, the long of grosser: Both are Cephalick, Epatick, and Pulmonick. They are good to open the Obstructions of the Lungs, to provoke the Courses, to break inward Tumors, and to expel Poison. The Infusion of the long Root is frequently used to cure the Itch, and to cleanse Wounds. 'Tis good for Pains in the Stomach, and for the Hickups. But the chief use of both, is, to purge the Womb after Child-birth, and to force the Courses. Take of the Roots of Round Birth-wort half a Dram, of the Leaves of dried *Savin* one Dram and an half, of *Dittany of Crete* of the Troches of *Myrrh*, of *Asa Fetida*, each one Dram; of choice Cinnamon two Drams, of White Sugar two Ounces; make a fine Powder of them all: Take two Drams in the Morning, for some Days, in the Broth of Red Vetches, wherein two Drams of Cinnamon and half a Dram of Saffron have been boyl'd.

Birth-

Birth-wort grows every where in the Hedges, in *Italy, France and Spain.*

Bishops-weed, in Latin *Ammi*. The Seed of it is one of the four Lesser hot Seeds. It incides, opens and dries. 'Tis good for the Gripes, Difficulty of Urine, and the Biting of Venomous Creatures; and also forces the Courses. 'Tis mix'd with Blistering Plaister to prevent Difficulty of Urine, which usually comes upon the use of such Medicines: But the use of it, as of Cummin, are Causes of pale Colour. 'Tis of excellent use for Barrenness, a Dram of it powder'd, being taken in Wine, or fresh Broth, every other Day, three Hours before Meals: But it ought not to be given above four or five times. 'Tis an excellent Medicine in this Case, and has often been found successful. But the Husband must not be concern'd with his Wife on the Days she takes the Seed. To which End, and also for the Whites, an Uterine Clyster being first used,

says *Simon Paulus*, I have given the following Powder to many Barren Women; whereby they prov'd with Child, and were free'd from the Whites. The Description of the Uterine Clyster is as follows: Take of the Roots of Long and Round Birth-wort, each two Drams; of Gentian, and Zedoary, each one Dram; of Ground Ivy, the Lesser Centory, of Birth-wort, and Rosemary, each one Handful; of Balm, and Red Mug-wort, each half an Handful; of the Lesser Cardamons half an Ounce; cut and beat them for a Decoction for an Uterine Clyster. The Description of the Powder is as follows: Take of Speed-well, of the Seeds of Bishop's-weed, each half an Ounce; of the Lesser Cardamons, of sharp Cinnamon, each two Drams; of Sugar-Candy a fourth part of the weight of all the rest: Make a Powder according to Art: Take of the Roots of Elecampane, Smallage, Fennel, and Orris dried, each one Ounce and an half; of the Roots of Valerian

lerian, Gentian, Asarabacca, Sqills, each one Dram; of the inner Bark of the Elder, and Saxifrage, each six Drams; of the Leaves of Wormwood, Agrimony, Germander, Maiden-hair dried, each two Drams; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury, and Broom-Flowers, each one Dram; of the Seeds of Parsley, Bishop's-weed, and Dill each one Dram and an half; of Cinnamon two Drams, of Spikenard half a Dram; mix them together, and infuse them in two or three Measures of White-wine: Let the Sick drink of this Wine every Morning. This is good for a Dropsie. The Seed of Bishop's-weed is also an Ingredient of the Compound Syrrup of Betony in the *London-Dispensatory*. It comes from *Alexandria*.

Bitter-Hetch, in Latin *Orobis*. A Water destill'd from it, breaks and expels the Stone in the Bladder. The Root of it is good against Poisons, and the Strangury. The Plant bruised, and applied hot,

eases the Pain of the Side. It grows about *Geneva*; and frequently in the Woods in *Germany*.

Virgins-Bower, in Latin *Clematitis*. It is bitter, and very acrid.

Brazil-wood, in Latin *Brazila arbor*. 'Tis a large and vast Tree; and so very thick sometimes, that three Men with their Arms extended, can scarce compass it, The Wood is cold and dry; it mitigates Fevers; 'tis Binding, and Strengthening. Infus'd in the Cold, with Eye-water, it cures Inflammations of the Eyes, The Wood is much used for making Handles for Knives and Swords, and Drum-sticks. 'Tis very dense and ponderous, and may be polish'd. Take of Sarsaparilla, of Crude Antimony, and of the Shells of Nuts, each six Ounces; of the Roots of China one Ounce, of Brazile-wood a little, of Water nine Points; boyl half away; the Antimony, and the Shells powder'd, must be hang'd in a Rag,

so that they may not touch the bottom of the Vessel ; strain it : Take a large Draught in the Morning, three Hours before Dinner ; and in the Afternoon ; four Hours after Dinner ; and three Hours after Supper, for fifteen Days ; Bleeding and Purging being first used. This is commended in the Gout.

Spanish Broom, in Latin *Genista Hispanica*. The Spanish Broom has woody Stems, from whence grow up slender pliant Twigs, which are bare and naked without Leaves, or at least, having but few small Leaves here and there far distant one from another, with yellow Flowers not much unlike the Flowers of common Broom, but greater, which come into small long Cods, wherein is contain'd brown and flat Seed : The Root is rough and woody ; the Twigs, Flowers, and Seeds of Broom are hot and dry in the second degree : They are also of a thin Essence, and are of force to cleanse and open ; and especially the Seed ; which is drier, and not so full of superfluous Moisture. The Decoction of the Twigs and Tops of Broom cleanseth and opens the Liver, Milt, and Kidney. It driveth away by Stool watry Humours ; and therefore it is good for them that have the Dropfie, especially being made with Wine ; but better for the other Diseases with Water. The Seed is also commended for the same Purposes. There is also made of the Ashes of the Stalks and Branches dried and burnt, a Lie, with thin White-wine, as Rhenish-wine, which is highly commended by many, for the Green-sickness and Dropfie. And this does mightily expel and drive forth thin and watry Humours together with the Urine : But withal, it does by Reason of its sharp Quality, many times hurt and fret the Intrails. *Mesue* says. that there is in the Flowers or Branches a cutting Moisture, but full of excrements,

crements, and therefore it causeth Vomiting; and the Plant does in all its parts, trouble, cut, attenuate, and violently purgeth by Vomit and Stool, Flegm and raw Humours out of the Joynts. But these things are not written of Broom, but of Spartum, which purgeth by Vomit, after the manner of Hellebore; as both *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* do testify: *Mesue* also adds, that Broom breaks the Stone of the Kidneys and Bladder, and suffers not the matter, whereof the Stone is made, to lie long, to become a Stone.

The Young Buds or little Flowers preserved in Pickle, and eaten in Sallad, stir up an Appetite to Meat. The same being fully blown, stamp'd and mix'd with Swines Grease, ease the Pain of the Gout. And *Mesue* writes, that this, tempered with Honey of Roses, or with an Egg, consumes away the King's Evil. The rape of Broom, or Broom rape, being boiled in Wine, is commended against the Pains of the Kidneys, and Bladder; provokes Urine, breaks the Stone, and expels it. The Juice pressed forth of Broom rape, healeth Green Wounds, and cleanses old and filthy Ulcers: The modern Physicians affirm that it is good for old venomous and malignant Ulcers. That worthy Prince of famous Memory, *Henry VIII.* King of England, was wont to drink of the destill'd Water of Broom Flowers against Surfeits, and Diseases arising from them. *Sir Thomas Fitzherbert* was wont to cure the Black Jaundice with this Drink alone. Take as many Handfuls (as you think fit) of the dried Leaves of Broom, gather'd and brayed to Powder in the Month of *May*, then take unto each Handful of the Dried Leaves, one Spoonful and an half of the Seed of Broom in Powder: mingle these together, let the Sick drink thereof each Day a Quantity, until he find some Ease. The Medicine must be continued, until it be quite extinguished.

guished : For it is a Disease not very suddenly cured, but must, by little, and little, be dealt withal ; Orobranch, or Broom rape sliced and put into Oyl of Olive, to infuse or macerate in the same, as you do Roses, for Oyl of Roses scoureth away all Spots, Lentils, Freckles, Pimples, Wheals and Pushes from the Face, or any other part of the Body, being anointed therewith. *Dioscorides* says, that Orobranch may be eaten raw, or boyl'd, as we used to eat the Sprigs, or young Shoots of *Asparagus*.

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Camels-hay, in Latin *Schœnanthus*. It heats, discusses, and is of fine Parts. 'Tis chiefly used for obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and the like. 'Tis also used for Vomiting, and the Hickups ; as also for Wind in the Stomach, for Difficulty of Urine, and Pains of the Kid-

neys, Bladder and Womb. It cures a Stinking Breath, and strengthens the Head, and discusses the Swelling of the *Uvula*, and strengthens the Stomach, it being outwardly used in a Lotion. A Dram of it powder'd may be taken inwardly, in hot Wine ; or it may be boyl'd in Water. 'Tis reckon'd a Specifick for Ulcers of the Bladder, A Woman evacuated a Stone almost as big as a Walnut. which had occasion'd an Ulcer of the Bladder, and of the neighbouring Parts, by using Camel's-Hay and the Roots of Cypress. Take of the Tops of Roman-Wormwood three Drams, of Hore-hound and Rosemary, each two Drams ; of Red Roses two Pugils, of the Flowers of Camomile, and the Leaves of Laurel, each half an Handful ; of Orange-Pill, and of Sweet Wood, of Aloes, each three Drams ; Cypress-roots, Camel's-Hay, and Spikenard, each half an Ounce ; make a Decoction with two parts of the best Wine, and one part of Agrimony and Wormwood.

wood-water; foment the Region of the Liver with it, with a Sponge press'd out of Wormwood-wine. This has been used in a Dropsie.

Camphir, in Latin *Camphora*. Camphir was unknown to the Ancient *Grecians*: It began first to be taken notice of by the *Arabians*. Whether it is hot or cold, is not agreed on by Authors. The Ancients counted it cold, because it extinguish'd Venery, and cured Inflammations of the Eyes; and for that being put upon Burns, it seem'd as cold as Snow. But Modern Physicians affirm, 'tis hot, on the contrary: Their Arguments for it are, the great Inflammability of it; its penetrating, Aromatick Smell, and Acrid Taste; its readiness to evaporate, by reason of the Tenuity of Parts. Which Opinion, indeed, seems most probable; for the contrary Arguments are easily answer'd. For, if it should be granted that it suppresses Venery, it doth not therefore necessarily

follow that it is cold; for so doth Rue, and the chaste Tree, and the like. Yet *Breynius* saith, it doth not extinguish Venery: For, says he, it hath been observ'd, that many who have been employ'd in purifying Camphir daily, have had many Children. And then, tho' it be of use in many Diseases that require Cooling, as, in Inflammations of the Eyes, and Erysipela's Fevers, and the like; yet they say, Cooling in these Cases, by this Medicine, is not *per se*, but *per accidens*; much in the same manner as the Inflammation of a Member burnt is drawn out by the Heat of the Fire, or the Flame of a Candle, or, as by the immoderate use of Pepper, the native Heat is driven out, and is less within; and so the Body becomes cold. Some mention other Ways whereby these things may be perform'd; which I omit, partly because they are not satisfactory, and partly because it is not clear, whether Camphir doth good in these Diseases, or whether it be injurious.

Camphir resists Putrefaction and Poisons; upon which Account it is frequently used in the Plague, Malignant Diseases, and Putrid Fevers. Balm-water, wherein Camphir hath been extinguish'd, doth good in Mother-fits. 'Tis most frequently used outwardly, in cooling Epithems, Frontals, and Paregoricks: And for the mixing of it with them, 'tis wont to be dissolv'd with the Spirit of Wine, or rubbed with Oylly Kernels or Seeds. Camphir dissolves in Spirit of Wine, presently, and swims upon the top of the Spirit, in form of an Oyl. Camphir is mix'd with Wash-balls, to smoothen and beautifie the Skin. A small quantity of it used outwardly, or inwardly, disposes to Sleep: But if it be held to the Nose frequently, it dries the Brain, and causes Watching. Camphir is reckon'd by the most learned Men, and not undeservedly, among the strongest Alexipharmicks. It wonderfully resists Putrefaction, and repels and corrects the

putrid Vapors of a corrupt Member: But it is to be used cautiously in violent Pains of the Head and Stomach. Camphir is dissolv'd in Spirit of Wine; and this Dissolution is called Spirit of Wine Camphoriz'd. 'Tis good for the Apoplexy, and Hysterical Diseases. 'Tis also found to be of excellent use for the Tooth-ach, a little Cotton being dip'd in it, and put into the aching Tooth. The Oyl of Camphir is made in the following manner: Powder grossly three or four Ounces of good Camphir, put it into a Matraass, and pour upon it twice as much Spirit of Nitre; stop your Vessel close, and set it over a Pot half full of Water, a little heated; stir it every now and then, to help forward the Dissolution, which will be finish'd in two or three Hours, and then you will find the Camphir turn'd into a clear Oyl, which swims above the Spirit; separate it, and keep it in a Viol well stop'd. 'Tis used for the Caries of Bones, and

to touch Nerves that are uncover'd in Wounds. This Oyl is nothing but a Dissolution of Camphir in Spirit of Nitre; for if you pour Water upon it, to destroy the force of the Spirit, it returns into Camphir, as before. Of all the Resins, this is the only one that can dissolve in Spirit of Wine. Take of Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn two Grains, of the Majesterial Cardiac-powder six Grains, of Camphir and Cochine, each four Grains; of Venice-Treacle one Scruple, of the *Aqua Cælestis* a sufficient quantity: Make a Bolus. This is good in Malignant Fevers. Take of Camphir and Borax, each one Dram; of White Sugar-candy five Drams, of White Vitriol one Scruple; powder them very fine, and mingle them by degrees with half a Pint of Sweet Fennel-water. This is an Excellent Water for Rheums and Inflammations in the Eyes, a Rag being dip'd in it, and applied often on the Eyelids. 'Tis gathered from more Trees than one. It destils,

Drop by Drop, from a great Tree, much like a Walnut-tree, in the Island Borneo, in Asia. Little Cakes of it are likewise brought out of China, but that is not so good. It must, be chosen white, transparent, clean, friable, without Spot, and such as is hard to quench when once lighted. Camphir is compounded of a Sulphur and a Salt; so very Volatile, that it is very hard to keep any time; and it always looseth something. let it be never so closely stop'd.

Cancamum: See **Gummi Anime.**

Canela: See **Cinnamon.**

Capers, in Latin *Cap-peris.* They are brought to us in Pickle, and are frequently used for Sauce for roast and boyl'd Meat, and for Fish. They quicken the Appetite, promote Concoction, and open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. *Lobelius* says, the Biggest Capers are better.

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than the Least. Perhaps he means the Fruit which is sometimes pickl'd, and is called Long-Capers: But now-a-days they are not used in *England*. It is said, that they who eat *Italian* Capers daily, are not troubled with the Palsie, nor Pains of the Spleen. They are good for the Hip-Gout, and Bursten-Bellies. They provoke the Courses, draw Flegm from the Head, and cure the Tooth-ach. Being boyl'd in Vinegar, the Bark, especially of the Root, softens the Spleen when it is hard. Being taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, it provokes the Courses, cleanses Ulcers, and dries; doth good in the Gout, digests hard Tumours; it also kills Worms. Take of Oyl of Lillies, and of Capers, each two Ounces; of the Juice of Briony and Smallage, each three Ounces; boyl them to the Consumption of the Juices; then add of Ointment of Marsh-mallows and Gum-Ammoniacum, dissolved in Vinegar; and strain'd, each one Ounce; of the Seeds of Daucus

and Spikenard, each one Dram and an half, of yellow Wax a sufficient quantity; make an Ointment: when you use it add a little Vinegar of Roses. This is commended for Obstructions of the Liver. Oyl of Capers of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Bark of the Roots of Capers one Ounce; of the Bark of Tamarisk, of the Leaves of the same, of the Seeds of the chaste Tree, of Spleen-wort, and of the Roots of Cyprus, each two Drams; of Rue one Dram, of ripe Oyl of Olives one Pint, of the sharpest Vinegar, and of fragrant White-wine, each two Ounces; cut them, and steep them two Days, and boyl them gently in *B. M.* and when the Wine and Vinegar are consum'd, strain it, and keep it for use, This Oyl is very proper for Hardness, Pain, and Obstructions of the Liver or Spleen; and also for the Rickets. Capers grow in Sandy Ground and amongst Rubbish, at *Rome*, and *Florence*, and other Parts of *Italy*.

Cardamoms, in Latin *Cardamomi*. They have a gentle Heat, that is very agreeable to Nature. They provoke Urine and the Courses, and open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and especially of the Mesentery; in which Obstructions they do Wonders; they are also good to help Concoction. They are an Ingredient in the Compound-Water of Wormwood, of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Carthamus, or *Bastard-Saffron*. The Flowers bruiz'd are used instead of Sauce; and they colour the Meat of a Saffron colour. They loosen the Belly, and are good in the Jaundice. But the chief use of the Flowers is, for dying of Silks and Cloth. Some adulterate Saffron, by mixing it with these Flowers. The Seed of it bruiz'd, and taken in Broth, purges clammy Flegm by Vomit and Stool; upon which Account it is reckon'd amongst Flegmagogs. 'Tis very good for

the Breast, and is excellent for expelling Wind; wherefore it is very good for Cholicks, and an *Anasarca*. But it is offensive to the Stomach, and therefore Stomachicks ought to be mix'd with it; as Annise-seeds, Galangal, Cinnamon, and the like. The Operation of it should be quicken'd, by adding things that are acrid; as Cardamoms, Ginger, *Sal Gemmae*, and the like. The Dose of it, in Infusion, is from three Drams to six. *Hofmannus* says, the Husk should be taken off with a Knife, tho' it be difficult; for the beating of it with a Pestle, loses the Oily Substance, wherein the Virtues lies. The Electuary, called *Diacarthamum*, of the *London-Dispensatory*. Take of the Species of Diatrageanth frigd half an Ounce, of the Pulp of Preserv'd Quinces one Ounce, of the Marrow of the Seeds of the Bastard-Saffron half an Ounce, of White Ginger two Drams, of Diagrydium powder'd a-part, three Drams, of White Turbith six Drams, of Manna two

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Ounces, of Solutive Hony of Roses strain'd, and Sugar-candy, each one Ounce; of Hermodactils half an ounce, of White Sugar, boyld to the Consistence of a solid Electuary, ten Ounces and an half, when it is hot, mix with it the Hony, Manna, and the Pulp of Quinces; then add the Powders, and make a solid Electuary, to be formed into Tablets.

Cassia Fistula Alexandrina in English Ordinary *Purging Cassia*. The *Egyptians* use to walk in a Morning where Cassia grows, especially at Sun-rising, for then the Cassia smells very pleasantly. The Pulp of Cassia purges Choler, and watery Humours. 'Tis good in outward and inward Heats. It attenuates the Blood, and renders it more pure. It wonderfully helps Diseases of the Breast, occasion'd by a Destillation of sharp Humours. The *Egyptians* use the Pulp, with Sugar-candy and Liquorish, for Diseases of the Bladder, and Reins. And by the frequent use of it, they pre-

serve themselves from the Stone; three Drams of it being taken three Hours before Dinner. But *Fallopius* and *Fabritius Hildanus* think it is not safe giving of it in Heat of Urine; for they say it increases the Disease, by drawing Water to the Part affected. Two Inconveniences attend the use of it: It dissolves the Tone of the Stomach by its Moisture and then it breeds Wind; wherefore it is not to be used to those that have moist Stomachs, or are Hypochondriacal or troubl'd with Wind, unless it be corrected by Carminatives, or Stomachicks; as, with Cinnamon, Mastick, or the like. But *Hofmanus* says, 'tis best not to use it in Hypochondriacal People, by reason of the Weakness of their Intestines. Cassia is used for all Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, and an *Asthma*. 'Tis used outwardly in hot Pains of the Joints. Pains of the Head after Eating are best cured by taking Cassia after Eating. Cassia is made much use of in the Purging Electuaries of

of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Extract of Cassia for Clysters is made in the following manner: Take of the Leaves of Violets, Mal-lows, Beets, Mercury, Pel-litory of the Wall, Flowers of Violets, each one Hand-ful; make a Decoction in a sufficient quantity of Wa-ter, (adding at the end the Flowers of Violets) where-by the Cassia may be ex-tracted, and the Canes wash'd within; then take of the Cassia extracted by this Decoction, and boyl'd to a Consistence, one Pound; of Brown Sugar one Pound and an half; boyl them up to an Electuary, according to Art. The Electuary cal-led *Dia-Cassia*, with Manna, is made in the following inanner: Take of Da-mask-Prunes two Ounces, of the Flowers of Violets one Ounce and an half, of Fountain-water a Pint and an half; boyl them accor-ding to Art, till half is con-sum'd; strain it, and dis-solve in it, of the Pulp of Cassia six Ounces; of Vio-let-Sugar and Syrup of Vi-olers, each four Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds

one Ounce; of Sugar-can-dy one Ounce and an half, of the best Manna two Ounces; mingle them, and make an Electuary accord-ing to Art: 'Tis a good, cooling Purge. *Cassia ex-tracted without Sena*: Take of Prunes number Twelve, of the Leaves of Violets one Handful, of Barly cleans'd, and the Seeds of Annise, and of Bastard-Saffron, and of Polypody of the Oak, each five Drams; of Maiden-hair, Thyme, and Dodder, each half an Handful; of Rai-sins stoned half an Ounce, of the Seeds of Fennel two Drams; of the Seeds of Purslain and Mallows, each three Drams; of Liquorish half an Ounce; make a Decoction of these in a suf-ficient quantity of Water; in the strain'd Liquor dis-solve two Pounds of the Pulp of Cassia, and one Ounce of Tamarinds; add three Drams of Cinnamon, and one Pound of the best Sugar; boyl it to the Con-sistence of an Electuary. This is good when the Bo-dy is Feverish; for it cools; and purges gently. Art
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Ounce and an half of it may be taken at a time. Cassia is an Ingredient in the Lenitive Electuary of the *London-Dispensatory*. 'Tis made in the following manner : Take of Raisins stoned, of Polypody of the Oak fresh, Oriental Sena, each two Ounces ; of Mercury one Handful and an half ; of Jujubes and Sebestenes, each number Twenty five ; of Maiden-hair, of Violets, and of Barly cleans'd, each one Handful ; of Damask-Prunes and Tamerinds, each six Drams ; of Liquorish half an Ounce ; boyl them according to Art, in five Quarts of Water, to the Consumption of a third part ; then strain them out hard : In part of the Liquor dissolve of the Pulp of Cassia and Tamerinds, and of fresh Prunes, and of Violet-Sugar, each six Ounces ; in the other part of the Liquor dissolve two Pounds of fine Sugar ; Lastly, add an Ounce and an half of the Powder of Sena, and two Drams of the Powder of Annise-seeds, for every Pound of the Electuary ;

and so make an Electuary according to Art. It cools, and purges gently. An Ounce, or an Ounce and an half may be taken at a time.

Calsidony, See **Stazar**.

Castummuniar. To give a Description of the Herb, its Place, its Growth, whether it bears any Flower or Seed, is not in my power ; having receiv'd no Account along with it from my Brother, Factor to the Honourable *East-India* Company. Only, thus much is most certain ; 'tis a Plant esteem'd even by Princes themselves ; some part of what I have being taken out of the King of *Golconda's* Garden, one of the greatest and wealthiest Princes in *India*. And the Priests, who are the *Brachmannes* of the *Pythagorean* Sect of Philosophers, do many and great Cures with it ; for which they are much esteem'd, not only by the Natives, but also by Foreign Merchants that reside there ; the *Englisk* themselves

selves preferring them before their own Countrymen, when they labour under those Diseases that reign in the *East-Indies*. They are very excellent Botanists, admirably skill'd in the Nature and Use of Plants; and having an extraordinary Variety of them, have improv'd *Galenical* Physick to a very great height. I do not understand that they are acquainted with any of the Chymical Ways, of separating the pure from the impure Parts; nor are they acquainted with the use of Minerals: But as they are nourish'd by the Product of the Earth, so they are cured by the Off-spring thereof: Not feeding upon any Animal kill'd for their use, fearing they should eat some of their Ancestors, because they hold a Transmigration of Souls. This Root, tho' it might serve to Aromatize their Diet, and is certainly a good Stomachick, yet they use it only Medicinally; and that in so homely a Way, as is becoming such plain and simple Men, unacquainted with the Confectioner's or Apothecary's Art. They cut the Root transverse, or cross-ways; and having so done, they dry it in the Sun with great Care; and when they have Occasion to use it, they grind it betwixt two Stones, adding Water to it; after the manner of Painters grinding their Colours: Being reduc'd hereby to the Consistence of an Electuary, they administer two or three Drams of it at a time to their Patients. As to its Qualities, 'tis moderately hot, and very astringent. It consists of very fine Parts; wrap'd up in, and tied to an Earthly Matter; and may be reckon'd amongst *Aromata*, or Spices. It exceedingly recruits the Animal and Vital Spirits; and may well be imagin'd to be appurative. by the Experience I have had of it, I find it admirably to agree with the Animal Spirits, and a proper Remedy against their Irregularities. With Spirit of Wine I have drawn a good Spirit from it, and with the remaining *Feces* made a very good Extract; and conceive,

conceive, its Extract made with Fountain-water may be better than the Powder in the Bloody-Flux, for which it is an excellent Remedy. The Spirit is good to mix with Cordials. It is a very good Medicine, outwardly used; and will lay Scents better than any thing yet found out. 'Tis much commended by Doctor *John Peachie* of *Glocester*, (who wrote this Account of it) for Apoplexies, Convulsions, Fits of the Mother, and the like. He used to foment the Head with the Spirit, and to give inwardly the following Medicine: Take of Cassummuniar powder'd two Ounces, of the Conserves of the Flowers of Betony one Ounce; make an Electuary according to Art, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Peony: Let the Patient take the quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a Day, drinking upon it four Ounces of the following Julap: Take of the Waters of the Flowers of the Lime-tree, and of Black-berries, each half a Pint; of the Compound Spirit of Lavander three Ounces, a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Peony; mingle them. He says, many have been cured of Head-diseases by this Medicine. Mr. *Marlow*, in *King-street*, near *Guild-Hall*, and excellent Apothecary, and a curious Man, shew'd me Cassummuniar, and confirm'd the Use and Virtues above-mention'd.

China. 'Tis good for the French-Pox, which some say, it cures, without observing a strict Diet, in a short time, and with pleasure; wherefore it is much esteem'd by the *Indians*. *Garfia* wrote a whole Book of the Virtue and Use of this Root. 'Tis most commonly used in Decoctions; and one or two Ounces is sufficient for nine Pints of Water. 'Tis good for all Diseases that require Sweating. 'Tis used in the Palsie, for Pains in the Joints, the Hip-Gout, the Gout, Scirrhus and Edematous Tumors, and for the King's-Evil. It strengthens the Stomach when weak, eases inveterate

rate Pains in the Head. doth good for the Stone, and Ulcers of the Bladder; cures the Jaundice, and Humoral and Windy Ruptures. 'Tis a great Provocative to Venery. And *Fallopins* says, Men grow fat by the use of it. The *Turks*, who love to have their Wives in good Case, diet them with a Decoction of this Root. Take of the Roots of China three Ounces, Sarsaparilla six Ounces, Saxifrage one Ounce, of Nephritick Wood two Ounces, of Hart's-horn and Ivory rasp'd, each half an Ounce; of White Sanders half an Ounce; of the Roots of Parsly, Grass, Knee-holm, each one Ounce; of Liquorish two Ounces, of Dates ston'd number Six, of Caraways and Coriander-seeds, each three Drams; infuse them in seven Quarts of Fountain-water, boyl it according to Art, and Aromatize it with Woody Cassia. This is used for the French Pox. Take of the Roots of China two Onnces, of Sarsaparilla six Ounces, of all the Sanders, each three

Drams; of Saxifrage ten Drams; infuse them in four Quarts of Fountain-water for twelve Hours, and then, adding of the Leaves of Agrimony two Handfuls, of the Leaves of Speed-well three Handfuls, of Scabius one Handful, of the Seeds of Sweet-Fennel and Caraways, each three Drams; of Raisins of the Sun ston'd six Ounces, boyl it to the Consumption of the third part; strain the Liquor, and use it for your ordinary Drink. This is much used in the King's Evil. China grows plentifully in *China*, and in *Malabar*, and in many other places.

Chiches, or *Chich-pease*, in Latin *Cicer sativum*. Chich-pease are three-fold, White, Red, and Black. The Ancients commonly fed upon them, as do the *Italians* now at this Day. They eat them raw, as well as boyl'd; but they are best boyl'd, and when they are green, as are Pease and Beans, but they are windy: They provoke Venery; they Cleanse, open, incide, digest, provoke Urine

rine, and lessen the Stone ; but they hurt the Bladder when it is ulcerated. They gently move the Belly. The Broth of them doth good in the Jaundice. A Decoction of them kills Worms, moves the Courses, expels the Child, and breeds Milk. In Cataplasms they Cure the Swellings under the Ears, called Parotides, and Inflammations of the Testicles, and Malignant Ulcers. We most commonly make use of them only in Difficulty of Urine : But Practitioners should take care that they do not use them too often to those that have Ulcers in those Parts. They are sown every where in *Italy, Spain and France*, Take of the Root of Liquorish four Scruples, of Marsh-mallows, Grass and Rest harrow, each half an Ounce ; of the Berries of Winter-Cherries, number Twenty, of Red Chick-pease four Ounces, of Currants one Ounce, of the four greater Cold Seeds one Scruple, of Barly two Handfuls ; boyl them in the Water of Winter-Cher-

ries, Rest-harrow, Strawberries, and Flowers of Beans, each one Pint and an half ; to the strain'd Liquor add four Ounces of the Syrup of Marsh-mallows. A Person that was grievously afflicted with the Stone in the Bladder, was much reliev'd by taking of this Decoction daily, for the space of seventeen Weeks.

Cinnamon, in Latin *Cinnamomun*. The Diversity of the Nature of this Tree is wonderful ; for, from the Bark of the Root is destill'd Camphir, and its Oyl ; from the Bark of the Trunk, Oyl of Cinnamon ; from the Leaves, Oyl of Cloves ; from the Fruit, an Oyl like the Oyl of Juniper, mix'd with a little of Cinnamon and Cloves. Of these is boyl'd up a fat, thick Oyl, like Wax, fit to make Plaisters, Ointments, and Candles : 'Tis hard, and clear, and of a fragrant Smell. The Inhabitants use it in Ointments to ease Pain, but they dare not make Candles of it ; for none are permitted

permitted to use Candles, used outwardly in time. besides the King of the 'Tis a present Remedy for the Country. The Leaves of the Gout, presently asswaging the violent Pain of the Parts, as soon as they are anointed with it. It doth also good, taken inwardly. 'Tis also of excellent use, taken inwardly, for curing an *Asthma*, and other Diseases of the Lungs. 'Tis also good to correct the Malignity of Fevers. It forces Sweat ; and is very proper to be used in Gangreens, Mortifications, and Malignant Ulcers ; for Pains of the Limbs, of the Belly, and of the Eyes ; and for Tumors of the Members, proceeding from Cold and Flegmatick Humours, It restores the Sense of Parts that are stupified. 'Tis good for Rheums. The Oyl of the Bark of the Tree is good for Diseases of the Stomach, and for the Gripes. The Water of Cinnamon is counted Cordial. The Oyl of the Leaves is good in the Cholick, and very proper in the Palsie. Cinnamon is good for all Obstructions, and for Diseases of the Breast. Oyl or Essence

of Cinnamon, and its Ætherial-water, is made in the following manner: Bruise four Pounds of good Cinnamon, and infuse it in six Quarts of hot Water; leave it in digestion in an Earthen Vessel, well stop'd, two Days; pour the Infusion into a large Copper Limbeck, and fitting a Receiver to it, and luting close the Junctures with a wet Bladder, destil with a pretty good Fire three or four Pints of the Liquor; then unlute the Limbeck, and pour into it by Inclination the destil'd Waters; you will find at Bottom a little Oyl, which you must pour into a Viol, and stop it close; destil the Liquor as before; then returning the Water into the Limbeck, take the Oyl you find at the bottom of the Receiver, and mix it with the first: Repeat this Cohobation, until there rises no more Oyl; then take away the Fire. Tincture of Cinnamon is made in the following manner: Take what quantity of bruised Cinnamon you please, put it into a Matrafs, and pour upon

it Spirit of Wine, one Finger above it; stop your Matrafs close, and let it in Digestion in Horse-dung four or five Days; the Spirit of Wine will be impregnated with the Tincture of Cinnamon, and become red; separate it from the Cinnamon, and after it is filtrated, keep the Tincture in a Viol well stop'd. 'Tis an admirable Cardiack; it fortifies the Stomach, and reioices all the Vital Parts. It may be used like Cinnamon-water, in a little smaller Dose. Cinnamon-water is made in the following manner: Take of bruised Cinnamon a Pound and an half, *Spanish* Wine a Quart; infuse the Cinnamon in the Wine twenty four Hours, then destil them in a Limbeck, draw off three pints, of Strong-water, sweeten'd with Sugar, and keep it for use. 'Tis good in a weak Stomach, and is Cordial. Syrup of Cinnamon of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the best Cinnamon, beaten a little, three Ounces; infuse it three Days

Days in hot Fountain-water, afterwards destil it in B. M. take a Pint of this Water; of Clarified Sugar, boyl'd over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of Tablets, half a Pound: Make a Syrup. The Cinnamon-tree and the Cassia-tree seem to be the same. The Cinnamon-tree grows as commonly in the Island of *Zeiland*, in the Hedges and Woods, as the Hazel-tree doth in our Country; and the Inhabitants value it no more; for they commonly make Fires of it, and cut it for any common use.

Common Cinquefoil, or *Five-leav'd Grass*, in Latin *Pentaphyllum Vulgatissimum*. 'Tis Vulnerary, and Astringent. It stops Fluxes of the Belly, Bleeding at Nose, and the Hemorrhoids. 'Tis good for Spitting of Blood, and a Cough. 'Tis also commended for a Palsie, a Consumption, the Gout, and Jaundice. 'Tis also reckon'd good for the Stone, and Erosions of the Kidneys; for Ruptures and Fevers. 'Tis used outwardly for the Eyes, when they

are inflam'd, the Juice of it being drop'd into them: And also for Looseness of the Teeth, and putrid Gums. It cleanses also malignant Ulcers. The Astringent Virtue of it is most remarkable, by means whereof it does what it does. One Dram. of the Powder of the Root, taken before the Fit, cures Agues. *Spon.* in his Book of Fevers and Febrifuges, says, that Cinquefoil is a Plant somewhat bitter, and very astringent; whereby it strengthens the Fibres of the Stomach, relax'd by a Fever, and fixes and sweetens its Acid. *Hippocrates* used this Plant to cure Fevers. But, without doubt, it was more effectual in *Greece*, where *Hippocrates* liv'd, than here: For, most Plants have more Virtue in hot Countries, than in cold; especially those that are somewhat Aromatick. It has also been found by Experience, that the Roots of it cure Ulcers of the Mouth.

Citrus, in Latin *Malus Citria*. Every part of
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the Citron, the outward and inward Bark, the Juice, and Pulp, and the Seeds, are of great use in Physick. The outward yellow Bark hath a curious Aromatick Smell, and bitter Taste. Being dried, it is very Cordial, and Alexipharmick. It heats and corroborates a cold and windy Stomach. It discusses Wind powerfully, concocting and digesting crude Humours that are contain'd in the Stomach or Bowels. Being chewed in the Mouth, it cures a Stinking Breath, promotes Concoction of the Meat, and is good for Melancholy. 'Tis much commended for Hypochondriacal Diseases, for Vapours, Wind, the Palpitation of the Heart, Obstructions and Weakness of the Bowels. The Powder of the outward Bark of Oranges and Limons is reckon'd good for the same. Being candied; 'tis used for Second Courses: And mixed with Cordial Electuaries, 'tis used against Contagion. It loosens the Belly; upon which Account an Electuary is made of it,

called the Solutive Electuary of Citron; good to evacuate Flegmatick and Cold Humours. It may be also safely given when Choler is mix'd with Flegm. The Pulp or Juice tho' it be not so acid as the Juice of Limons, yet is it much more Cooling than that. 'Tis very proper in Burning and Pestilential Fevers, to quench Thirst, to suppress too great a Fermentation of the Blood, to recreate the Spirits, and quicken the Appetite. 'Tis also reckon'd good for a Giddiness in the Head. The Seeds are Cordial and Alexipharmick; are good for the Biting of Scorpions, and other venomous Creatures. They strengthen the Heart, and defend it from the Contagion of Plague and Small-Pox. They kill the Worms of the Stomach and Bowels, provoke the Courses, and cause Abortion. They digest crude and watery Humours, and dry them up both within and without. There is a strange Story of two that were condemn'd to be destroy'd by Serpents; and

as they were passing to Execution, by chance, a Person that had a Citron in his Hand, gave it them to eat, and soon after they were flung to the Serpents, and were much bit by them, but their Poyson made no impression upon them, and the Men escaped with their Lives. Upon this, Enquiry was made what they had eat or drunk? And a Citron being the only thing that had been given them, 'twas order'd, one of them should eat a Citron the next Day, and that then they should be expos'd again to the Serpents: He that had eaten the Citron escap'd, as before; the other soon perish'd. And afterwards it was found by many Experiments, that Citron was good against Poyson. The Solutive Electuary of Citron, of the *London-Dispensatory*, is made in the following manner: Take of Citron-peel candied, of

Turbith five Drams, of Ginger half a Dram, of the Leaves of Sena six Crams, of the Seeds of Sweet-Fennel one Dram, of White Sugar dissolv'd in Rose-water, and boyl'd up according to Art, ten Ounces; beat in a Brass-Mortar the Turbith and Ginger, (being first cut small) the Sena, Fennel, and the Diagrydium must be pounded a part, and must be mix'd with a little of the Powder of Diatrageacanth made fresh; the Bark of the Citron must be pounded in a Marble-Morter; then add the Conserves, pulp'd through a fine Sieve, and boyl'd a little in the Sugar dissolv'd; take it off the Fire, and when it is just warm put in the Powders, add last of all the Diagrydium and the Diatrageacanth; and of this Paste make Tablets. Syrup of the Juice of Citrons, of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Juice of Citrons strain'd one Pint, let it stand till it is clear; add to it of White Sugar clarified, and boyl'd to the Con-

sistence, of Tablets; two Pounds; make a Syrup by boyling of it just up, and no more. Syrup of the Bark of Citrons is made in the following manner: Take of the yellow Peel of Citrons, ripe and fresh, five Ounces; of the Grains of Kerms, or of their Juice, two Drams, of Fountain-water three Pints; infuse them all Night in *B. M.* strain it, add two Pounds and an half of White Sugar, and boyl it to a Syrup, according to Art, in *B. M.* Half of it must be without Musk; the other half must be Aromatiz'd with three Grains of Musk, tied up in a Rag.

Citrulls, in Latin *Citrullus*. The Fruit of it is cold and moist, and very fit to quench the Thirst; wherefore the *Italians* refresh themselves in Summer-time with the Pulp of it. 'Tis good in Burning Fevers, and for a dry Tongue. The Seed of it is one of the Greater Cold Seeds.

Cloves, in Latin *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*. Cloves

heat and dry. The *Indians*; two Days before they sell their Cloves, place a large Vessel of Water in the Room where the Cloves are; and it all soon evaporates, and goes into the Cloves; and so the weight of them is much increas'd. Cloves perfume the Breath; for which Reason the *Indian* Women frequently chew them, and such like things. They are said to clear the Sight, and to take off Clouds from the Eyes. They strengthen the Stomach, and take off Vomiting and Nauseousness. They provoke Venery, and are good for all cold Diseases of the Brain; as, Apoplexies, Lethargies, Palsie, or the like. They are used to correct the Air, by being burnt or eaten. But the chief use of them is in the Kitchen for Sauces, and the like. They are also used to perfume Clothes; an Orange being stuck full of them, and put into the Chest to the Clothes. Some put them into Wine or Beer, and they impart to it a pleasant Smell and Taste. They are put into

a Bag, or ſow'd up in a Cloth, and worn upon the Stomach, to ſtop Vomiting and to take off Pains of the Stomach, proceeding from a cold Cauſe. Some powder their Heads with the Powder of them, to take off Dulneſs and Pains of the Head. Cloves candied, taſte very pleaſantly, and are proper for a cold Stomach. Oyl of Cloves by Deſtillation is good for inward and outward uſe. Oyl of Cloves, *per deſcenſum*, is made in the following manner. Take ſeveral large Drinking-glaſſes, cover them with a Linnen Cloth, and tie it round each of them, leaving a Cavity in each Cloth, to put the powder'd Cloves into; ſet a ſmall Earthen Cup upon each Glaſs of theſe Cloves, let it ſtop ſo ſtily, that it may ſuffer no Air to enter between its Brim and that of the Glaſs; fill the Cups with hot Aſhes, to warm the Cloves, and deſtil down to the Bottom of the Glaſſes firſt a little Flegm and Spirit, and after that a clear and white Oyl; continue the Fire, until there falls no more; ſeparate the Oyl in a Tunnel lined with a Cornet of Brown Paper, and keep it in a Viol well ſtop'd. Some Drops of it are, with Cotton, put into aching Teeth. 'Tis likewiſe good in Malignant Fevers, and the Plague. The Doſe is two or three Drops in Balm-water, or ſome appropriate Liquor. You muſt mix it with a little Sugar-candy, or a little Yolk of an Egg, before you drop it into the Water, otherwiſe it will not diſſolve in the Water. I have given you this Preparation, to ſerve upon an Emergency, when you want in haſte the Oyl of Cloves. You muſt only uſe hot Aſhes to warm the Cloves, if you deſire White Oyl; for, if you give a greater Heat, the Oyl turns red; and beſides, a great part of it will be loſt. You muſt alſo take care to lift up the Cup from time to time, to ſtir about the Powder. Some do diſſolve Opium in Oyl of Cloves, and uſe this Diſſolution for the Tooth-ach; they put

one Drop of it into the aching Tooth and it soon takes off the Pain. The Spirit of Cloves, which is made at the same time the Oyl is made, is a good Stomachick : It helps Concoction, comforts the Heart and increaseth Seed. The Dose is from six Drops to twenty, in some convenient Liqueur. Cloves grow spontaneously in the *Molucca-Islands*. Those that are good are black, solid and weighty, smell well, are hard to break, and bite the Tongue much; and when they are broken their Liqueur sweats out. They may be kept five Years in a temperate place.

Coccus, *Baphica*. See *Bermes*.

Cockle, in Latin *Pseudomelanthium*. It grows every where amongst Corn and Flowers in *June* and *July*. It cures the Itch, and heals wounds and Fistula's, and stops Blood. But the Virtues of it are doubted by some : Yet *Sennertus* commends it in Stopping of Bleeding.

Coco-Nut-tree, in Latin *Palma Coccifera*. A Liqueur is drawn from this Tree, called *Suri*, which intoxicates like Wine : It hath a pleasant, sweet Taste. An hot Water, or Spirit is drawn from it by Destillation. Sugar also, and Vinegar is made of it. Fine polish'd Cups, tip'd with silver, are made of the Bark of it. The Liqueur, or Wine, is very good for Consumptions, and excellent for Diseases of the Urine and Reins. A Milk is drawn from the Kernels beat and press'd, without the help of Fire, which is very good for killing Worms, eight Ounces of it being taken in a Morning, with a little Salt. The Liqueur contain'd in the Kernel extinguishes Thirst, cures Fevers, cleanses the Eyes and the Skin, purifies the Blood, purges the Stomach and Urinary Passages, relieves the Breast, tastes pleasantly, and yields a great Nourishment. 'Tis said of it, that it is Meat, Drink and Cloth. Chocolate is made of it. It grows in the *Spanish West-Indies*,

dies, and lasts an hundred Years.

Coculus, Indus. 'Tis uncertain where these Berries grow ; but the chief use of them is for catching Fish, a Paste being made for them of White Flower and the Powder of the Berries. For the Fish, by eating of this Paste, become giddy and stupid, and so are easily taken : But it is questionable whether Fish so taken may be safely eaten ; perhaps if they are gutted as soon as they are taken, and boyl'd, they may be eaten without hurt. A Person who went to buy Cubebs of a Apothecary, had these Berries deliver'd to him by a Mistake ; and when he had taken not above four of them, he was presently seiz'd with a Vomiting, the Hiccups, and Faintness : But a Vomit being presenly given him, he recover'd within an Hour.

Coffee, in Latin *Caova*. The Decoction of it strengthens a cold Stomach, helps Concoction, and o-

pens Obstructions of the Bowels, and is good for cold Tumors of the Liver and Speen. It heats the Womb, and frees it from Obstructions: Upon which Account, the *Egyptian* and *Arabian* Women use it frequently. But it is most taken notice of for removing Drowsiness. But tho it be so commonly used, and so very proper and effectual in some Cases ; yet in other Cases perhaps it may be hurtful, or, at least, not so beneficial: For it is commonly observe'd, that Coffee-drinkers are often very lean, and become Paralytick, and impotent as to Venery. But, indeed, in most Diseases of the Head, as, for Giddiness, Headaches, Lethargies, Catarrhs, and the like, Coffee is often used with good Success by those that are of a gross Habit of Body, and of a cold Constitution, and whose Blood is watery, their Brains moist, and their Animal Spirits dull ; for, being taken daily, it wonderfully clears the Spirits, and dissipates those Clouds of all the Functions.

But on the contrary, they who are of a thin Habit of Body, and an hot and melancholy Constitution, ought, by all means, to forbear Coffee. And besides, those that have but weak Spirits, or are subject to a Trembling, or Numbness of the Limbs, ought not to drink Coffee, tho' they are afflicted with the Head-ach: Nor ought they who are subject to the Palpitation of the Heart. 'Tis reckon'd good in a Scorbutick Gout, and for the Gravel. The Goodness of Coffee chiefly depends on the exact roasting of it. *Bernier* says, there were only two Men that knew how to roast them right in *Grand Cayro*. For few know the manner and degree of Tortification; for if they are never so little over or under-roasted, they are spoiled. Coffee is adulterated with burnt Crusts of Bread, roasted Beans and the like. 'Tis commonly boyl'd in Copper or Tin-Pots, but Earthen are best for it, for it is probable that Metals too often impart something of their Substance to the

Liquor. It hath been observ'd that, upon Destillation, a Pound of good clean Coffee, the Vessels being well luted, hath yielded four Ounces and an half of Flegm, with a little Volatile Spirit, mix'd with Salt; and two Ounces and five Drams of a thick, black Oyl, which being rectified, became yellow; the *Caput mortuum* weighed about four Ounces; so that about a fourth part evaporated, notwithstanding the Vessels were so closely cemented. Upon which, we may reasonably conjecture, that Coffee contains many Particles that are Volatile and Penetrative; whereby it is probable it keeps Men waking. Many that have been very subject to Nephritick Pains have been cured by taking Coffee often. Women use it to cleanse the Teeth. One that was seiz'd with a violent Cholera, and painful Convulsions, from an Internal Cause, was cured in a short time, by taking a great quantity of Coffee; which was retain'd in the Stomach, when the Tincture

cture of Opium, Mint-water, and the like, were vomited up. This little Tree grows only in that part of *Arabia Felix* which is situated betwixt the Tropicks: And the *Arabians* take such Care that it should not be planted any where else, that they destroy the Vegetative Virtue of the Seed, either by boiling or burning it, before they will part with it out of their Hands. And they are much in the right; for they get infinite Treasure by this one Commodity: Upon which Account, at least, it may be called *Arabia Felix*. No one can imagine how many Thousand Bushels of it are exported yearly: 'Tis frequently used through all the Provinces of the *Turkish* Empire, *Veslingius* says, there are some Thousands of Coffee-houses in *Grand Cayro*. And it is as commonly used in *Africa* and *Barbary*, and lately in *Europe*. Certainly in *England* the Queen hath a great Revenue by it; for I believe there may be now as many Coffee-houses in *London* as

in *Grand Cayro*. Besides, in other parts of *England* there is scarce a Town of Note, but hath one or more Coffee-houses in it.

Coloquintida, in Latin *Colocynthis*. 'Tis a violent Medicine: It purges thick and glutinous Flegm, and other Humours, from the remotest parts of the Body; as, from the Head, Nerves, Joints, and the like; for which reason it is commended, and is used successfully for inveterate Head-aches, Apoplexy, Falling-sickness, Vertigo, Asthma, Cough, cold Diseases of the Joints, Flatulent Cholicks, a Drop-sie, and the like. But before it is used it ought to be well powder'd, and fat and Lubricating things ought to be mix'd with it, to attemperate the Acrimony of it. 'Tis an Ingredient of the Pill *Cochiæ majores* and *minor*, and of the Pill *Rudii*, of the Pill *Eduobus*, and of the Fetid Pill, and of the Pill of *Hermodactyls*; and of some others. The Troches of *Albandel* are made of it, in the following manner:

Take

Take of the Pulp of Coloquintida that is white and smooth, and freed from the Seeds, and cut small, and well rub'd with Oyl of Sweet Almonds, and at two Days end finely powder'd, ten Ounces ; of the Gums Arabeck, Tragacanth and Bdellium, each six Drams ; infuse the Gums for three or four Days, in a sufficient quantity of Rose-water, till they are quite melted ; and then with the said Pulp, and part of the Mucilage of the Gums, make Troches, which must be dried in the Shade, and made up again with the rest of the Mucilage.

Contraerba, in Latin *Drakena radix*. The Root of it is Alexipharmick. The Powder of it is an excellent Remedy against all Poisons, except Sublimate: It expels Worms, and cures Agues. *Clusius* gave it the Name of *Drakena*, because *Sir Francis Drake* gave it him. Take of the Powder of the Roots of *Contraerba*, *Virginian-Snake-weed*, and *Butter-bur*, each

one Dram ; of *Cochinelle*, and *Saffron*, each half a Dram ; mingle them, and make a Powder. The Dose is half a Dram, in a convenient Vehicle. This is a sweating Medicine, and is proper to expell Malignity.

Coral, in Latin *Coralium*. 'Tis of a stony, dense Substance, and looks very fine when it is polish'd. 'Tis commonly believ'd that it is soft when it is under Water, but that is a vulgar Error ; for those who fish for it say, that it is as hard and stony under water, as it is above, only it is cover'd with a soft Mossy Bark. It hath an astringent Virtue, especially when it is burnt, and reduc'd to a Powder. It stops all Fluxes of the Belly, and of the Womb, and the Running of the Reins ; but whether it comforts the Heart, or prevents Children's Convulsions, as 'tis said, is uncertain. 'Tis used outwardly for Ulcers, which it incarns. 'Tis also used to clear the Sight. Nurses in *England* hang it about

about Children's Necks, to promote Cutting of the Teeth; for, by reason it is smooth and cold, Children love to have their Gums rub'd with it; and so the Eruption of the Teeth is render'd more easie: But we do not believe it doth conduce any thing by an occult Quality, to the easie Breeding or Cutting of the Teeth. Tincture of Coral is much commended in Pestilential Fevers. Coral is prepar'd by grinding it on a Marble, to a fine Powder; and this is called prepar'd Coral. 'Tis used for the Bloody-Flux, a Looseness, the Flux of the Hemorrhoids, and the Courses, and for all other Distempers that are occasion'd by an Acrimony of Humours, this being an *Alkali* that destroys it. The Dose is from ten Grains to a Dram, in Knot-Grass-water, or some other proper Liquor. Dissolution of Coral is made in the following manner: Take what quantity you please of Coral, ground fine on a Marble, put it into a large Matras, and pour upon it as

much destill'd Vinegar as will rise the breadth of four Fingers above the Matter; there will happen a great Effervescency, which being over, let it in Digestion in warm Sand for two Days, stirring the Matras from time to time; leave the Coral to settle at bottom; and decant the clear Liquor into a Bottle: pour again so much destill'd Vinegar on the Remainder as before, and leave it two Days in Digestion; separate the clear Liquor, and continue to add more destill'd Vinegar, and to draw off the Impregnation, until all the Coral is in a manner dissolv'd; then mix your Dissolutions, and pour them into a Glass Cucurbit, or else into an Earthen one; evaporate in Sand two thirds of the Liquor, or till there appears upon it a very fine Skin; filtrate this Impregnation, and keep it, in order to make the Salt and Majesty, as I shall shew by and by. The Dissolution may be given for the same Purposes as the Salt. The Dose is, from ten to twenty Drops,

Drops, in some proper Liquor. Red Coral is generally used, because it is thought to have more Virtue than the rest. Majesty of Coral is made in the following manner: Take what quantity you please of the Impregnation of Coral, made with destill'd Vinegar; pour it into a Viol, or Matrafs, and drop into it the Liquor of the Salt of Tartar, made *per Deliquium*; a Curd will appear, which will precipitate to the bottom in a very white Powder; decant the clear Liquor, and wash your Powder five or six times with Water, dry it: It is that which is called the Majesty of Coral, Great Virtues are attributed to it: It fortifies the Heart, resists Poison, stops the Bloody-Flux, and all other Hemorrhagies. The Dose is, from ten to thirty Grains, in some proper Liquor. Salt of Coral is made in the following manner: Take what quantity you please of the Dissolution of Coral, made of destill'd Vinegar, pour it into a Glass-Cucurbite, or Earthen Pan, and evaporate in Sand all the Moisture; there will remain at bottom a Salt of Coral; keep it in a Viol well stopped. 'Tis given for the same Reason as the Majesty is: The Dose of it is less, being from five to fifteen Grains. Simple Syrup of Coral of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Red Coral four Ounces, dissolve it with the Heat of a Bath, in a Pint of the Juice of Barberries clarified; it must be put into a Matrafs, well stop'd; and having digested it three or four Days, pour off that which is dissolv'd, and pour on more Juice, as before; and so proceed, till all the Coral is dissolv'd; add a Pound and an half of Sugar to one Pint of this Juice, and boyl it gently to a Syrup in *B. M.* Compound Syrup of Coral is made in the following manner: Take of Red Coral, ground fine upon a Porphyry stone, with a little Rose water, six Ounces; of the clear Juice of Limons, freed from its Flegm

Flegm in *B. M.* sixteen Ounces; of the clear Juice of Barberries eight Ounces, of sharp White-wine Vinegar, and of clear Juice of Wood-Sorrel, each six Ounces; mingle them, and put them into a Viol, stop'd close with a Cork and a Bladder, shaking it daily till it hath digested eight Days in a Bath, or Horfeding; then filtrate, and take of it a Pint and an half, and of the Juice of Quinces half a Pint, of Sugar of Roses twelve Ounces; mingle them, make a Syrup according to Art, in a Bath, adding of Syrup of Gillyflowers sixteen Ounces; keep it for use. Syrop of Coral is very cooling: 'Tis good in Fevers, for Fluxes, the Running of the Reins, the Whites in Women, and for Spitting of Blood. Coral grows plentifully in *Spain* and *Catalonia*; sometimes the Branches of it are so large, as to weigh three or four Pounds.

Coral-tree, in Latin *Arbor Corallii*. Sheaths for Swords and Knives are

made of the Root of it the Leaves powder'd, and boyl'd to the thickness of an Ointment, cure Venereal Buboës, and assuage the Pain of the Bones, Rub'd and applied to the Temples, they ease the Head-ach, and cure Ulcers.

The Cork-tree, in Latin *Suber*. The Bark of it rub'd in hot Water, stops a Flux of Blood: The Ashes of it do the same. But it is chiefly used to Anchor's for Ships, and for Fishing-Tackling, and to stop Bottles. In some part of *Spain* they make Tiles of it, to cover their Houses. It grows in *Spain*, and in some other Places.

Costus, It heats much, forces Urine and the Courses, and is good for Diseases of the Womb. Half an Ounce of it taken in a proper Liquor, is good for the Biting of Vipers. It stimulates Venery, and expels broad Worms, by reason of the Bitterness that is in it.

Cotton, in Latin *Gossypium*. 'Tis commonly used to line Clothes, to keep out the Cold : And there is no sort of Flax so soft and white as it is. As to its use in Physick ; being burnt it stops Bleeding, especially Wounds. The Marrow of the Seed wonderfully relieves those that are subject to Coughs, and Difficulty of Breathing. It increases Seed, and is a Provocative to Venerie. The Oyl of the Pith of the Seed takes off Spots from the Skin. The Down fired, and put under the Nostrils, prevents Mother-sins. It grows in the Island of *Crete*, betwixt *Jerusalem*, and *Damascus* ; where there are whole Fields Sown with it.

Couhage, or *Cow-itch*, in Latin *Phaseolus Zurratensis*. The Bristles of the Cods occasion violent Itching.

Indian Cress, in Latin *Nasturtium Indicum*. The Flowers of it smell and look very pleasantly in Sallets. 'Tis good for a weak

and cold Stomach, and for Wind. It grows in *Peru*.

Crown-Imperial, in Latin *Corona Imperialis*. It came from *Constantinople*, but it grows now frequently in our Gardens here in *England*, and flowers in *April*, and sometimes in *March*, if that Season of the Year be warmer than ordinary. The *Turks* use the Drops in the Flower to make them vomit : And some use them to hasten Delivery.

Cumin, in Latin *Cuminum*. The Seed of it resolves and discusses Wind ; and therefore is good in the Cholick, for a Tympany and a Vertigo. Taken in Sweet Wine, it relieves those that are afflicted with a Difficulty and a Heat of Urine. Boyl'd with Figs, in Wine, it cures a Cough, and cleanses the Breast. 'Tis conveniently baked with Bread, for it helps Concoction, and dissipates Wind. But the frequent use of it, in a large quantity, renders the Countenance

nance pale. It cures a Stinking Breath. The Chymical Oyl of it is excellent for Wind, and Uterine Diseases. An Empirick had mighty Success by pouring some Drops of it upon a Toast, and applying it to the Navel. 'Tis sown in abundance in the Island of *Melita*. The Plaister of Cumin of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Seeds of Cumin, of Lawrel-berries, and Yellow Wax, each one Pound; of Rosin of the Pine two pounds, of common Rosin two pounds, of Oyl of Dill half a pound; mingle them, and make a Plaister. 'Tis good for Windy Ruptures, and the like.

Cubebs, in Latin *Cubebæ*. Cubebs are like Pepper, and sometimes a little larger. They heat and dry. They strengthen the Stomach when it is oppress'd with Wind or Flegm. They purge the Breast, by carrying off clammy and gross Humours. They relieve the Spleen, and expel

Wind, and cure cold Diseases of the Womb. Being chew'd with Mastick often, they strengthen the Brain, and draw Flegm from the Head. Being infus'd in Wine, they provoke Venerie, and heat the Stomach; they cleanse the Urinary Passages, and expel Gravel from the Reins and Bladder. They are an Ingredient in the Compound Spirit and Water of Wormwood, of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Sweet Cyperess, in Latin *Cyperus longus*. The Root of it is Stomachick and Uterine. 'Tis chiefly used in provoking Urine and the Courses. It takes off Crudities of the Stomach, and cures the Dropsie at the Beginning, and the Cholick; and cures a stinking Breath, being chew'd in the Mouth. Being bruise'd, and boyl'd, or infus'd in Oyl, and applied to the Reins, it expels Gravel, and provokes Urine. If the Roots are powder'd, and mix'd with Hony and Sugar and a little Wine, and boyl'd together, and then

then cut into Slices, and infus'd in Broth, they taste like Candied Ginger. The Twigs and Roots dried in the Sun, and sprinkled with Vinegar, and beat to pieces, perfume Clothes. The *Spanish* and *Italian* Women use the Roots of it so prepar'd, for Perfumes. One Dram of the Powder of the Root, with a Spike of Lavender, hastens Delivery, and expels the Secundine. Take of the Roots of *Elecampane*, Sweet-smelling Flag, and *Cyprus*, each half an Ounce; of the Leaves of Mint, Sage, Marjoram, Calamint, and Wormwood, each half an Handful; of *Cyprus-nuts*, Myrtles, Galls and *Balaustians*, each one Dram; of Red Roses one Pugil; boyl them in equal parts of Smith's Water and Red Wine, to a Quart; in the strain'd Liquor dissolve one Ounce of Salt and Allum; foment the Region of the *Pubis* and *Perinaeum* hot, Morning and Evening. This is commended for an Incontinence of Urine.

D.

Date-tree, in Latin *Dactylus*. 'Tis astringent, and is used for Fluxes of the Belly, and the Whites. It stops Bleeding, and cures Wounds. The Fresh are more astringent than the Dry, but they occasion the Head-ach; and if many of them are eaten they intoxicate when they are dry, They stop Spitting of Blood, and are good for the Bloody-Flux. A Decoction of them is a very astringent Gargarism. Boyl'd in Wine, they take off Proud Flesh, and Cicatrize Ulcers. A Decoction of it makes the Hair black. And being taken inwardly, it cures Diseases of the Reins and Bladder. When they are ripe they are good for an Hoarseness and Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, a Pleurisie, and a *Peripneumonia*. They are an Ingredient of the *Pectoral Decoction* of the *London-Dispensatory*. Take Dates cleansed number Ten.

Ten, of Raisins of the Sun three Ounces ; boyl them in Oxycrate, afterwards beat them, and add , of Camomile-flowers, and of the Flower of Melilot and Red Roses, each one Pugil ; of Spikenard and Camels-Hay, each one Dram ; of the Seed of Smallage and Parsly , each half a Dram ; of Endive and Purslain, each one Dram and an half ; of the Oyl of Wormwood and Roses, each one Ounce ; of Barly-meal two Ounces ; make a Pultis. This is used for Inflammations and Ulcers of the Liver.

Dittany of *Crete*, in Latin *Dictamnus Creticus*. It hath all the Virtues that Penny-royal has, but it is much more effectual ; for it expels a dead Child, not only by taking of it inwardly, but also by outward Application, and by Fume. 'Tis said, that the Goats in *Crete*, when they are wounded by Darts, extract them, and so are cured by feeding on it. It has moreover, a Purgative Quality, Being applied to the

Soles of the Feet, or any other Part of the Body, it draws out Thorns. It also eases the Pain of the Spleen.

The Root of it tastes hot, and hastens Delivery. Also great is the Virtue of this Herb, that the Smell of it drives away Venomous Creatures, and kills them if they but touch it : But this seems improbable. The Juice of it applied to Wounds made by a Sword, or by the Biting of Venomous Creatures, is a present Remedy. if, at the same time it also be taken inwardly. *Hippocrates* counts it the best Remedy to expel the Secundine, and a False Conception, Being taken in Wine it provokes the Courses, and hastens Delivery so powerfully, that it ought not to be kept in the Chamber, or near where Big-belly'd Women are. A Woman that was in a desperate Condition by reason of a dead Child, was soon deliver'd by taking the Powder of the Leaves of this Herb. Take of Dittany of *Crete* one Dram. of Saffron one Scruple, of Gromwel, Annise-Seed, and
S Milleto

Mistletoe of the Oak, each three Drams; beat them, and infuse them twenty our Hours and then boyl hem a little in good White-wine: Give four Ounces of this Decoction at a time This is much commended by *Quercetan*, for a Suppression of the Courses.

Dragon's blood, in Latin *Sanguis Draconis*. 'Tis a Gum, or Rosin, of a deep red Colour. Being held to the Fire, it soon melts: And if it be cast upon the Fire, it flames. If it be rub'd upon any thing, it makes it red; but it mixes difficultly with Oyl, and Water. 'Tis of an astringent Virtue, and is frequently used in the Bloody Flux, and for other Fluxes: for Spitting of Blood, and to settle the Teeth when they are loose. Gold-smiths and Jewellers make use of it for Foils for their Precious Stones and Jewels: and Glasiers paint Glass red with it. Take of the Water of Orange-flowers. of Plantain, and of Roses. each one Ounce; of Syrup of Coral, or, for want

of it, of dried Roses, one Ounce; of *Sal Prunella* one Dram, of Dragon's-blood half a Scruple; make a Potion. This is used for an immoderate Flux of the Child-bed Purgations. Take of Amber and Mastich, two Drams; of Dragon's-blood, *Lapis Hematidis*, and Red Coral, each one Dram; of Balaustians, and the Seeds of Plaintain, of *Crocus Martis* Astringent one Ounce; powder them all, and with a sufficient quantity of *Peruvian* Balsam, and Syrup of Quinces, make a Mass for Pills. The Dose is half a Dram, or a Dram, Morning and Evening. These Pills are used for the Virulent Running of the Reins: But they must be given only at the Declination of it, when there only appears a little, thin, waterish Humour, which glues the Entrance of the *Urethra*; for, if you give them sooner, you may thicke the Matter, and so cause an *Hernia Humoralis*: if, after the Gonorrhœa be cured, you suspect you have not enough secur'd the Patient from the Malignity, you

you must purge him. Dragon's-blood comes from one of the *Canary-Islands*, called *Portus Sanctus*, near the *Madera's*.

E.

Ebony, in Latin *Ebenus*. The Wood is as black as Pitch, and as smooth as polish'd Ivory. 'Tis good for the Diseases of the Eyes. Many sorts of thiags are made of it; as, Cases, Chests, Combs, Frames for Pictures and Looking-glasses. and the like. An *English* Man that was frequently seiz'd with Flatulent Convulsions, was cured by using a Decoction of Ebony for the space of forty Days; whereby he did sweat much.

White Ellebore, or *Hellebore*, in Latin *Helleborus albus*. The Root of White Hellebore, which is only in use in Physick, purges very violently upward and downward; yet it may be used, says *Tragus*, being infus'd twenty four Hours in

Wine or Oxytniel, and afterwards dried: Half a Dram of it, so prepar'd, may be given in Wine to Mad and Melancholy People. But either of the *Hellebores*, says *Gesner*, may be used inoffensively, being boyl'd to a Syrup with Honey and Vinegar; and are very useful for many Flegmatick Diseases, especially of the Breast and Head; as, an *Asthma*, Difficulty of Breathing and the Falling-sickness. They wonderfully purge the Belly, the Urine, and all the Passages. In the Use of White Hellebore two things are chiefly to be minded: First, that the Diseases are very obstinate; And Secondly, that the Patient hath sufficient Strength to bear the Operation. Wherefore the Root ought not to be given to Old Men, Women, or Children, or to such as are weakly, and costive in the Body: And the Hellebore ought to be well prepar'd. The old Way of giving of it was, with Horse-Radish, which they used three Ways; for, either they stuck the Roots into Horse-

Radish, and continu'd them in it twenty four Hours ; and afterwards, the Roots being taken out, they gave the Horse-Radish : Or they infus'd the Horse-Radish, stuck with the Roots, in Oxymel, in *B. M.* and gave only the Oxymel : Or, they left the Horse-Radish so prepar'd all Night, and in the Morning infus'd it in Oxymel, having first cast away the Hellebore ; and then they gave the Oxymel. Put *Parkinson* says, the best Way of preparing it is, to infuse it in the Juice of Quinces ; or to roast it under Ashes, in a Quince. If, upon taking Hellebore, there is danger of Suffocation, the eating of Quinces, or the taking the Juice or Syrup of it, is a present Remedy. The Root boil'd in Vinegar, and retain'd a while in the Mouth, takes off the Pain of the Teeth. A Decoction of it made in Lee kills Lice, and cleanses the Head from Scurf, it being wash'd with it : And mix'd with some Ointment it does the same, and cures the Itch, and other Vices of the Skin. Made up in-

to a Paste, it kills several Animals ; as, Moles, Mice. Weasles, Birds, and the like. The Powder of it blown up into the Nostrils, occasions Sneezing ; wherefore it is called in English Sneez-wort. *Parkinson* says, the *Spaniards* make a Poiton of the Juice of the Root, being fermented in an Earthen Pot ; where-with they anoint their Arrows, that the Wounds inflicted by them may be render'd incurable. 'Tis very strange that this Poison taken into the Body should not be deadly, and yet that the Wound touch'd with it should be so. But the same may be said of the Poison of Vipers ; which being taken inwardly, occasions no deadly Symptoms ; but being mix'd with the Blood, through the Orifice of a Wound, or Puncture ; soon kills, unless the Party is immediately reliev'd by proper Remedies. To conclude, both Hellebores were formerly used for Melancholy and Mad People, and now they are only used in great Diseases ; as, for the Falling-sickness, Giddi-
ness

ness, Madness, Dropfie, Hip Gout, Convulsions, and the like. The Extract of Hellebore of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner : Take of the Roots of White Hellebore cut one Pound, of Fountain-water six Quarts; infuse them three Days, then boyl it half away, and press it out strongly; to the strain'd Liquor add three Pound of Hony, and boyl it to the Consistence of Hony, and keep it in a glass for use. It grows in hilly and rough Grounds; not only in *Greece*, and *Italy*, and other hot Countries, but also in *Germany*.

True Black Ellebore, or *Hellebore*, in Latin *Helleborus niger*. It purges strongly melancholy Humours, and therefore consequently is a good Medicine for all those Diseases which take their Rise from thence; as, Madness, Hypochondriacal Passion, and Elephantiasis, Herpes, Cancers, Giddiness, Falling-sickness, Apoplexy, and the Itch. But it is to be noted, that

it ought to be given only to strong People. There is less danger in the Decoction of it. 'Tis corrected with Mastich, Cinnamon, Annise-seeds, Eennel-seeds and the like. Some say, that Black Hellebore, rightly prepar'd, is a very innocent Medicine; and that it may be given to Women and Children, and to weakly People. The Dose of it, in substance, is, from fifteen Grains to half a Dram, or two Scruples: Those that are very strong may take a Dram, 'Tis given in Infusion, or Decoction, from a Dram to two Drams. When it is taken in substance, the form of it is a Powder; as, take of black Hellebore two Scruples; of Ginger, Mastich, Red Roses, Cinnamon, and Annise-Seeds, each four Grains; mingle them in Broth: Children may take a Scruple. 'Tis also made up into Pills, with some convenient Syrup. The Virtue of the Root is wholly in the Fibres, and the Bark. 'Tis best corrected with Cloves. *Hartman* commends, for an immoderate Flux of the

Courses, a Girdle made with the fresh Leaves of Black Hellebore, and worn about the Loins. Take of Black Hellebore two Scruples, infuse them in a sufficient quantity of Rose Vinegar, or in Whey, for twenty four Hours, then dry it, and reduce it to a Powder, and add to it of Annise-seeds and Cinamon, each half a Scruple; mingle them, and make a Powder. This is commended by *Margravius*, as a fit Purge for melancholy People.

Euphorbium. 'Tis a concreted Juice, that is very acrid. You must chuse that which is pure, yellow, and acrid; which being just touch'd by the Tongue, heats the Mouth a long while after; but it grows milder by Time; and therefore, when it is fresh, it ought to be used with great Caution. It wonderfully purges Watery Humours from the whole Body: But it is a churlish Medicine; for, besides the malignant Propriety of its Substance, it has an infla-

ming Faculty. Take of Euphorbium dissolv'd in Vinegar, and thicken'd again, eight Grains; of the Seeds of Purslain fifteen Grains: Make Pills with Rose-Vinegar. Or, take of Euphorbium infus'd in Oyl of Almonds for the space of a Night, and afterwards roasted under Ashes, in a Citron, ten Grains; of the Seeds of Lettice one Scruple: make Pills with the Juice of Citron. Or, Take of Euphorbium prepar'd four Grains; of Cassia fresh drawn, half an Ounce; with Sugar make a Bolus. These Preparations of Euphorbium, *Margravius* reckons up amongst his Flegmagoges. But *Hoffmannus* is of the Opinion, that Euphorbium ought not to be taken inwardly. 'Tis much used for the Caries of the Bones, and for Wounds: See our *Wiseman*, and *Fabricius Hildanus*. But Care must be taken that it be not sprinkled upon Ulcers of the Jaws, Nostrils, Palate and Tongue; or upon those Places where Tendons or Nerves are expos'd naked;

naked ; left by velicating and biting them, it shoud occasion dangerous Symptoms.

F.

Fistick, or *Pistachio-nuts*, in Latin *Nux Pistachia*. They are very grateful to the Stomach. whether they are eaten, or drunk in Wine. They do good for the Biting of Creeping Beasts. They are bitterish. They open Obstructions, especially of the Liver ; and also of the Breast and Lungs. They are reckon'd very Nutritive, and Provocatives to Venery ; for which Reason they are frequently used, with other Restauratives, by the *Spanish, Italian* and *French* Physicians : And they so much depend upon them, that they scarce make any strengthening Medicin without them. Oyl of Pistachio-nuts eases inward Pains that proceed from Viscid Flegm and Wind. 'Tis also useful in Convulsions, and for the Pal-sie.

Frarinella. The Root which, in a manner, is only used, is Cardiack, and Alexipharmick. 'Tis a good Preservative against the Plague, taken any way ; and is reckon'd good against Poison, and the Biting of Venomous Creatures. It kills Worms, a Dram of it being taken at a time. 'Tis used in cold Diseases of the Womb, add to force the Courses and Urine. It hastens Delivery, expels the Secundine, and a dead Child, two Drams of it being taken in Wine. 'Tis also good for the Gripes, and Gravel. 'Tis also mix'd with Vulnerary Potions ; and is used in the Falling-sickness, and for Diseases of the Head. The *Roman* Women make a Cosmetick of the destill'd Water ; and they also use it for Inflammations of the Eyes, The Cods and Flowers being touch'd, occasion Itching ; and in hot Countries, burn the Skin. Take of the Roots of *Fraxinella*, *Bistort*, *Tormentil*, *Masterwort*, *Gentian*, *Carline-*

Thistle, of both the Birth-worts, of Pentaphyllum, Zedoary, of the Greater Valerian, Contrayerva. Angelica, Elecampane, *Virginian* Snake-weed, of the Leaves of *Carduus Benedictus*, Scabious, Meadow-sweet, Rue, Savin, Pennyroyal, Scordium, St. *John's* wort, of the Bark of Citron, Oranges, Cinnamon, of the Berries of Laurel, Juniper, of the Flesh of Toads, each two Ounces; of Viper's Flesh four Ounces, of the best Saffron half an Ounce; make of all a Powder; to which add, of the Extract of Juniper-berries made in White-wine, and evaporated to the Consistence of Hony, a sufficient quantity to make a Confection; to which add Oyl of Rue, Amber, Cloves, Juniper, mix'd with Sugar, each two Scruples; mingle them all according to Art, and then add to each Pound of this Confection two Ounces of *Venice-Treacle* and Mithridate. This is the *Orvietan*, so much cried up by some

G.

Galangal, in Latin *Galanga major*. The Root of it is good in all Cases wherein Ginger is used; and it is wont to be candied like Ginger. It provokes Appetite, as Capers and Olives do. The fresh Root of either of them, cut into Slices. is boyl'd with Flesh and Fish for the same purpose. 'Tis also eaten raw, with Oyl, Salt and Vinegar, with Fish and Flesh, to help Concoction. 'Tis used in the cold Diseases of Men and Beasts. 'Tis Cephalick, Cardiack, and Stomachick. It strengthens the Stomach, and takes off Sowre Belching. Being chew'd in the Mouth, it discusses Wind, and cures a Stinking Breath. It does good in the Cholicke, heats the Reins, and provokes Venery. Candied with Sugar, it is good for cold Diseases of the Head and Nerves. It cures the Head-ach, and eases the Pain of the Limbs, 'Tis

'Tis good for the Palpitation of the Heart, used with the Juice of Plantain. The Powder of it taken in good Wine, or Balm-water, or in the Juice of Borrage, cures Fainting, proceeding from a cold Cause. The *Germans* use to give it to those that are about to be Let Blood, to chew it in their Mouths, to prevent Fainting. It grows spontaneously in *Malabar* and *Java*.

Galbanum. 'Tis a fat Juice, but cannot be dissolv'd with Oyl; in Water it may. 'Tis of a middle Nature, betwixt a Gum and a Resin; for it will burn like Resin, and dissolve in Water like a Gum. 'Tis of a yellow Colour, and of a soft Substance, like Wax. It tastes bitterish and acrid, and smells very strong. The chief use of it is, to mollifie and digest. 'Tis used inwardly to provoke the Courses, to hasten Delivery, to expel the Secundine, and a dead Child. 'Tis also outwardly used in Child-bearing, for the Courses, for Mo-

ther-fits, and for Giddiness. The Fume of it is good in the Falling-sickness, for Mother-fits, and for Fainting, and the like. 'Tis said by some of the Ancients, that he that washes his Hands with a Solution of it may safely handle Serpents: But the Truth of it may be well doubted. Take of Galbanum, and choice Myrrh, each one Dram and an half; of Castor sixteen Grains; with a sufficient quantity of the Balsam of *Peru*: Make twelve Pills of each Dram: Give three at Bed-time, drinking upon them three or four Spoonfuls of Compound-Briony-water: Continue the use of these Pills thirty Days. These Pills are very proper in Hysterick Diseases. Take of Galbanum dissolv'd in Tincture of Castor, and strain'd, three Drams; Tacamahaca two Drams; mingle them; make a Plaister to be applied to the Navel. This Plaister is very proper in Hysterick Diseases. 'Tis an Ingredient of several Plaisters of the *London-Dispensatory*; as, of the Plaister of

of *Ammoniacum*, *Barbarum* *Magnum*; of the Plaister of Cinnabar, and of the Compound Diachylon; of the Plaister of Mucileges, of the Divine Plaister, and some others. The way to purifie it is, to dissolve it in Vinegar; then passing it through a Cloth, all the Moisture is to be avaporated away over the Fire. By this means it is cleans'd, indeed, from Straws, and some other Impurities that are contain'd in it: But then, part of its Volatile Spirits is avaporated at the same time, and in them consists its greatest Virtue; while some others are fix'd by the Acid, which always hinders the Motion of Volatiles. Wherefore I would never advise this Purification: I had rather, after chusing it as clean as may be, only powder it in a Mortar, to mix it with what may be thought fit; for tho' there should be some little Straws in it, they would never be able to alter the nature of the Remedy, or diminish its Virtue so much, as does the Destruction of its Vo-

latile Salts by the Vinegar. But because it is too moist to be powder'd, you must first cut it into little Slices, and dry it in the Sun. 'Tis a Tear of the Herb called *Ferula*.

Common Great Gentain, in Latin *Gentiana major*. The Root of it, which is chiefly used, is Alexipharmick. 'Tis used in the Plague, and other Contagious Diseases; for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and the like. 'Tis good for a Dropsie, Mother-fits, Weakness of the Stomach, the Worms, Agues, and for the Biting of a Mad Dog. 'Tis frequently used outwardly to dilate Ulcers, and to make Issues run. The Compound-water of Gentain of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Roots of Gentain cut one Pound and an half, of the Leaves and Flowers of the Lesser Centaury, each four Ounces; infuse them for the space of eight Days, in six Quarts of White-wine, and then destil them in *B. M.* This Water is a good Preserva-

tive

tive against Ill Air, and and Contagious Diseases. It opens Obstructions of the Liver, strengthens the Stomach, creates an Appetite, and helps Digestion. 'Tis good for the Jaundice, and opens Women's Obstructions. The Extract of Gentain is also much in use. The Root powder'd, and made into an Electuary, with Conserve of Orange-peels, and Conserve of Hips, strengthens the Stomach, creates an Appetite, and expels Wind, and helps Concoction.

Ginger, in Latin *Zinziber*. It grows in all the Provinces of *India*. 'Tis candied green in *India*, and is good for Old People, and such as are cold and flegmatick, and for such whose Stomachs do not concoct well; especially when it is fresh candied. 'Tis also good for Viscid Flegm of the Lungs. The *Indians* use the Leaves of Ginger in Broths, and for the Kitchin. They also use the Roots of it green, with Oyl and Salt, mix'd with other Herbs. Fresh Gin-

ger is reckon'd by them an excellent Remedy for Cholical Pains, and for the Cæ-iack and Lientærick Passions. 'Tis also good for long Diarrhæa's, proceeding from Cold; and also for Wind, and the Gripes, and the like. But it is to be noted, that they who are of a hot Constitution ought not to use it, whether they are sick or well; for it inflames the Blood, and opens the Orifices of the Veins. But Ginger and Pepper are more used in the Kitchin, than in Physick. 'Tis mix'd with purging Medicines that are strong, to correct them. It cleanses the Lungs and Stomach, strengthens the Brain, and clears the Sight when it is dulled by moisture. It strengthens the Stomach, and is mix'd with Antidotes. 'Tis an Ingredient in the Cardiack Syrup, of the Cardiack Julep of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Goards, in Latin *Curcubitæ*. It quenches Thirst, provokes Urine, lessens Seed, and extinguishes Venery.

nery. 'Tis used in Meats, prepar'd in the following manner: They boyl the inner and white Subtance, with the unripe and soft Seeds; afterwards they cut them small, with Onions, and boyl them with Salt and Butter; and then they are much like Headed Cabbage cut and boyl'd: They are very good for lean People. The *Italians* cut it into pieces, and boyl it in Broth. It tastes well, and yields a laudable Juice, and we suppose it is a convenient Diet for Feverish People; for it cools and mollifies. 'Tis much of the same Virtue with Cucumber. The fresh Leaves applied to the Breasts of Women in Child-bed, lessens the Milk. The Seeds are reckon'd among the four Greater Cold Seeds. For Redness of the Face, Take of the Kernels of Peaches four Ounces, of the Seeds of Goards two Ounces; make an Oyl of them by Expression, wherewith anoint the Face. Menstruous Women, by only looking on young Goards, kill them: But this seems fabulous.

Canary-Grass, in Latin *Phalaris*. It grows as well in *Spain* and *France*, as in the *Canaries*. The Seed, and the Juice of the Herb, and the Leaves, taken inwardly, are commended for Pains in the Bladder.

Common Dog-Grass, or *Couch-Grass*, in Latin *Gramen caninum*. 'Tis a tall Grass, sometimes four or five Foot high. It expels Gravel. *Silvius* says, that Sheep and Oxen that are troubled with the Stone in the Winter-time, are freed from it in the Spring by eating this Grass.

Cotton-Grass, in Latin *Gramen Tomentosum*. It grows in marshy and watery places, and is easily known by the Cotton on it. 'Tis very astringent; and is used for making Candles, and the like.

Oat-Grass, in Latin *Gramen Avenaceum*. 'Tis found in *May*, in the Hedges, and narrow Ways. *Tragus* says, a Decoction of it in White-wine, used for
some

some Days, is an excellent Remedy for the Worms in Children.

Guaiacum, in Latin *Lignum sanctum*. In curing the French-Pox there is no Medicine better or surer than the Decoction of Guaiacum; for, if the Cure be manag'd as it ought, and the Decoction be taken in due time, 'tis a certain Cure for this Disease. 'Tis also good in a Dropsie, for an Asthma, the Falling-sickness, for Diseases of the Bladder and Reins, and for Pains in the Joints, and for all Diseases proceeding from cold Tumors and Wind. The *Spaniards* learnt the use of it from the *Indians*: For, a certain *Spaniard* having taken the Disease from an *Indian* Woman, was much afflicted with Venereal Pains; and having an *Indian* Servant who practis'd Physick in that Province, he gave his Master the Decoction of it, whereby his Pains were eas'd, and his Health restored: And by his Example, many other *Spaniards* were cured. So

that, in a short time, this way of Cure was known all over *Spain*; and soon after, every where else. The Pox, that is the Disease of the *West-Indians*, infected the *Europeans* in the following manner: In the Year 1493. in that War of the *Spaniards* at *Naples*, with the *French*, *Columbus* return'd from his first Voyage which he had undertaken for the Discovery of the New World; and having found some Islands, he brought thence Men and Women to *Naples*, where His Catholick Majesty was. Having then made Peace with the *French* King, both the Armies having free Intercourse, and Ingress, and Egress, at pleasure, the *Spaniards* had first Conversation with the *Indian* Women, and the *Indian* Men with the *Spanish* Women: And then it crept afterwards into *Italy* and *Germany*, and lastly into *France*, and so over all the World. At first it had many Names: the *Spaniards* thinking they were infected by the *French*, called it the *French-Pox*: The *French* supposing

supposing they got it at Naples, called it the *Neapolitan* Disease: And the *Germans* thinking they receiv'd it from the *Spaniards*, called it the *Spanish* Disease: But others more properly termed it the *Indian* Malady; for from thence it first came. The way of preparing this Decoction, together with the Method of taking it, is as follows: Take of the Wood cut small twelve Ounces, of the Bark of it beaten two Ounces; infuse it in six Sextaries of Water, in a large Earthen Pot, twenty four Hours; the Pot must be close stop'd; boyl it with a gentle Fire, to the Consumption of four Sextaries of the Water; when it is cold strain it, then put upon the same Wood eight Sextaries of Water, and boyl it to the Consumption of two: Keep it a part. The Way of giving it is as follows: The Sick being purged according as his Physician shall think fit, he must be put into a warm Chamber, and let him go to bed in the Morning, and take ten Ounces of the first

Water hot; and being well cover'd, he must sweat two Hours; then, being well rub'd, let him change his Linnen; and put on his Cloaths well warm'd; four Hours after give him Raisins and Almonds, with Bread twice baked, whereof let him eat moderately, and drink as much as is sufficient of the Second Water: eight Hours after he hath eaten, let him take again ten Ounces of the first Water hot, and let him sweat two Hours, and be cleansed from his Sweat as before; an Hour after the sweat, give him the Almonds and Raisins, and the Bread twice bak'd for his Supper, and let him drink of the Second Water. Let him observe this Method for the first fifteen Days, unless his Strength be much impair'd; for if so, he must be allow'd a roasted Chicken besides the things above mention'd: Those that are weakly, and cannot bear so strict a Diet, must be allow'd also a roasted Chicken after nine Days: But if the Sick be so very weakly that he cannot bear at all

all the fore-mention'd Diet, he must eat Chicken sparingly at the Beginning, increasing his Meals by degrees. After fifteen or sixteen Days, purge with ten Drams of the Pulp of Cassia, or some such Medicine, and on the same Day let him drink of the Second Decoction: On the Seventeenth Day let him return to the Method above describ'd; let him take, Morning and Evening, the Water of the First Decoction, sweat, and be dieted as before; only, instead of a Chicken, let him eat half a Pullet; and towards the End, somewhat more: Let him continue the same Diet to the Twentieth Day, at which time, being well cloath'd, let him walk about his Chamber; afterwards purge him again, and let him continue the use of the Decoction forty Days more, and let him observe an orderly Diet and abstain from Women and Wine. But if he nauseate the Decoction, let him drink Water wherein Annise and Fennel have been boyl'd let him eat a

small supper, and, to be sure, let him forbear Flesh then. This Method, some think, will eradicate the worst sort of Pox: But others hold, there is no other Way of curing it, when it is deeply rooted, than by the use of Mercury. The incomparable Chirurgeon, Mr. *Wiseman*, mentions it frequently in his excellent Treatise of the French-Pox. Take of Guaiacum four Ounces, of the Bark of the same two Ounces, of Sarsaparilla eight Ounces, of the Wood of Saxifrage one Ounce and an half, of the Shavings of Hart's-horn and Ivory, each six Drams; infuse them all Night in ten Quarts of Fountain-water, then boyl them in a Vessel close stop'd, to the Consumption of a third part; add at the End, of the Leaves and Roots of Soap-wort two Handfuls, of the Leaves of Agrimony, and both the Speedwells, each one Handful; of Raisins stoned six Ounces; of the Seeds of Sweet Fennel and Coriander, each six Drams; of *Spanish* Liquorish two Ounces; strain the

the Liquor, and aromatize it with a little Cinnamon, and keep it for use : The Patient commonly takes a Quart, or more, of this Drink in a Day. Take of the Leaves of Sena four Ounces, of Gummy Turbith and Hermodactyls, each two Ounces; of Black Hellebore, and the Pulp of Colloquintida, each six Drams ; of Guaiacum and Saxifrage rasp'd, each one Ounce ; of the Bark of Guaiacum, and the fresh Berries of Juniper, and the outward Bark of Citrons, each half an Ounce : of Cinnamon and Cloves, each two drams ; infuse them in equal Parts of the Waters of Balm, Meadow-sweet, and *Carduus Benedictus*, for the space of forty eight Hours, then boyl them gently, and strain out the Liquor ; dissolve in it, of Aloes-Rosat. two Ounces, Diagridium one Ounce ; bring it to the Consistence of an Extract, and keep it for use : The Dose is, from half a Dram to one Dram. This is a proper Purge in the *French* Disease. Or, Take of the

Extract above describ'd two Drams, of the Gum of Guaiacum half a Scruple, of *Mercurius dulcis* one Scruple ; make Pills with the Syrup of Buck-thorn : These Pills are also used for the same Disease. Destillation of Guaiacum is perform'd in the following manner : Take the Shavings of Guaiacum, fill a large Retort with them, three quarters full ; place it in a Reverberatory Furnace, and joyn to it a great capacious Receiver ; begin the Destillation with a Fire of the First Degree, to warm the Retort gently, and to destil the Water which is called Flegm ; continue it in this condition untill there come no more Drops, which is a Sign that all the Flegm is came ; throw away that which you find in the Receiver, and sitting it again to the Neck of the Retort, lute well the Junctures ; you must afterwards increase the Fire by degrees, and the Spirits and Oyl will come forth in white Clouds ; continue the Fire until there comes no more ; let the Vessels cool, and unlute

unlute them; pour that which is in the Receiver into a Tunnel lined with Brown Paper, and, set upon a Bottle, or some other Vessel; the Spirit will pass through; and leave the black, thick, and very fetid Oyl in the Tunnel; pour it into a Viol, and keep it for use. 'Tis an excellent Remedy for Rotteness of the Bones, for the Tooth-ach, and to cleanse old Ulcers. It may be rectified, and may be used inwardly for the Falling-sickness and Palsie, and to drive forth the After-birth: The Dose is, from two Drops to six, in some convenient Liquor. The Spirit of Guaiacum may be rectified in a Limbeck, to separate the Impurity that passes with it: It works by Perspiration, and by Urine: The Dose is, from half a Dram to a Dram and an half. 'Tis likewise used, mix'd with Water of Honey, to cleanse Inveterate Ulcers. You will find in the Retort the Coals of Guaiacum, which you may turn into Ashes by putting Fire to them: Calcine these Ashes some Hours in a Potter's Furnace, then make a Lee of them with Water, filtrate it, and evaporate it in a Glass, or Earthen Vessel, in Sand, there will remain the Salt of Guaiacum; which you may make white by calcining it in a Crucible, in a strong Fire. This Salt is Aperitive, and Sudorifick; it may serve, as all other Alkalies, to draw the Tinctures of Vegetables: The Dose is, from ten Grains to half a Dram, in some convenient Liquor. During the Destillation you must not make the Fire too strong; for the Spirits coming forth with a great deal of Violence, will be apt to break either the Retort or the Receiver. Tho' Guaiacum be a very dry Body, yet abundance of Liquor is drawn from it; for, if you put into the Retort four pounds of this Wood, sixteen Ounces to the pound, you will draw thirty nine Ounces of Spirit and Flegm, and five Ounces and an half of Oyl; there will remain in the Retort nineteen Ounces of Coals, from

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which

which you may draw half an Ounce, or six Drams of an Alkali-Salt. The Oyl of Guaiacum is Acrimonious, by reason of the Salts it has carried along with it; and it is the Gravity of the Salts that does precipitate it to the bottom of the Water. This Oyl does good for the Tooth-ach, because it stops the Nerves with its Ramous Parts; hindring thereby the Air from entering. Moreover, by means of the Acrimonious Salts which they contain, they do dissipate a Flegm, which uses to get within the Gum, and causes Pain. Take of Guaiacum, cut into small pieces, eight Ounces; of Sarsaparilla six Ounces, of the Bark of Walnut-tree, of the Roots of Fig-wort, and Saxifrage, each two Ounces; Herb Robert three Handfuls, of Raisins of the Sun stoned, and of Live Millepedes, each one Pound; make a Bag for four Gallons of New Beer. This is a Diet-drink for the King's Evil. Guaiacum grows in *Hispaniola, Jamaica*, and some other Places:

Gum-Ammoniacum

Chuse that which is without Sand; that is pure, yellow without, and clear within; which burns clear when it is fired, and softens, and sticks to the Hands when handled, and flies into many shining pieces when it is knock'd with an Hammer: It will dissolve in Water; it smells stronger than Galbanum, and hath a bitterish Taste. It attenuates, and resolves, and draws violently, and moves the Belly. 'Tis chiefly used for Pains of the Gout, to resolve the viscid and thick Mucilage of the Lungs, and Mesentery; and for obstinate Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb; and for the Stone. 'Tis used outwardly for a Scirrhus, for the King's-Evil, and to dissolve other hard Swellings. Gum-Ammoniac is destill'd in the following manner: Put a pound of Gum-Ammoniac into an Earthen Retort, or a Glass one, luted, big enough for two thirds to remain empty; place this Retort in a Reverberatory Furnace, and sitting to it a Receiver,

Receiver, begin the Destillation with a very little Fire, to warm gently the Retort, and drive off, Drop by Drop, a little Flegmatick Water; when the Vapours begin to appear, throw out that which is in the Receiver; and refitting it, and luting close the Joints, increase the Fire by degrees, and continue it until all is come forth; then let the Vessels cool, and unlute them; pour out that which is in the Receiver, into a Tunnel lined with Brown Paper; the Spirit will pass through, and leave the thick, black Oyl in the Filter: Keep it in a Viol. 'Tis good for the Palsie, and Hysterical Diseases; the diseas'd Parts are rub'd with it: And it is given Women to smell to. Put the Spirit into a Glass-Limbeck, and rectifie it by destilling it in Sand: 'Tis a good Remedy against the Plague, and all sorts of Malignant Diseases. 'Tis used in the Scurvy, and all manner of Obstructions. The Dose is, from eight to sixteen Drops. The Spirit of all other Gums may be

drawn after the same manner. The Plaister of Ammoniacum of the *London Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Ammoniacum, of Bran well sifted, each one Ounce; Ointment of Marsh-mallows. Compound Melilot-Plaister, Roots of Briony and Orris powder'd, of each half an Ounce; Geese, Ducks and Hens Fat, of each three Drams; of Bdelium, and Galbanum, each one Dram and an half; Resin of the Pine, and yellow Wax, of each five Ounces; Oyl of Orris and Turpentine, of each an Ounce and an half; boyl the Fats and Oyl, with Mucilage of Linseed and Fenugreek, each three Ounces, to the Consumption of the Mucilage; strain it, and add the Wax, Resin and Turpentine, the Ointment of Marsh-mallows with the Plaister of Melilot; when it begins to be cold, put in the Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar, then the Bdelium powder'd, with the rest of the Powders, and to make a Plaister according to Art. It assuages and

ifies hard Swellings, and discusses the Peccant Humour: It softens the Spleen when hard; and eases the Pain of it. The Plaister of Hemlock, with Ammoniacum of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Juice of the Leaves of Hemlock four Ounces, of Vinegar of Squills, and of Gum-Ammoniacum, each eight Ounces; after due Infusion, strain it, and reduce it to the Consistence of a Plaister, according to Art: It eases Pain, and allays Inflammations. Ammoniacum is also used in some other Plaisters of the *London-Dispensatory*: Take of Gum-Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar one Ounce; of Ladanum and Mastich, each two Drams; of Oyl of Wormwood, and of Wax, each a sufficient quantity: This is used for an Inflammation and Abscesses of the Liver. Syrup of Ammoniacum of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Maudlin and Cetrach, each four Handfuls; of Common Wormwood

one Ounce; of the Roots of Succory and Asparagus, and of the Bark of the Roots of Capers, each two Ounces; make an Infusion of them for twenty four Hours: After due Preparation, in three Ounces of White-wine, and of Simple Radish-water, and Fumetory-water, each two Pints; boyl them to a Pint and an half, let the strain'd Liquor stand till it is clear; dissolve a part, in four Ounces of the strain'd Liquor, when it is warm, two Ounces of Gum-Ammoniacum, dissolved first in the sharpest White-wine-Vinegar; boyl the rest to a Syrup, with a Pound and an half of Fine Sugar, adding the Dissolution of the Gum towards the End: This Syrup opens Obstructions, and is good for Diseases of the Skin: An Ounce of it, or somewhat more, may be taken at a time.

Gum-Arabick, in Latin *Gummi Arabicum* 'Tis the Gum or Juice of an Egyptian Thorn: The most transparent, and whitest, is the best. It will easily dissolve

dissolve in Water ; it mitigates Acrimony, and is good for Fluxes, Coughs, and Catarrhs. Take of the Roots of the Greater Comfrey two Ounces, of the Leaves of Plantane and Mouse-ear, each one Handful ; of the Tops of Mal-lows and Maiden-hair each half an Handful ; of Liquorish rasp'd half an Ounce ; of Fine Flower and Gum-Arabick, of Tragacanth and Bole-Armoniack, each one Dram ; of the Seeds of Lettice and Purslain, each one Dram ; of the Seeds of Red Roses one Pugil ; make a Decoction in Rain-water to one Pint and an half ; strain it, and sweeten it with Sugar ; make a Julep : Take eight Ounces every Morning for ten or twelve Days. This is good for an Ulcer of the Reins or Bladder. Take of the Roots of Marsh-mallows and the Greater Comfrey dried, each two Drams ; of Gum-Arabick, and of the Gum of Cherry and Prune-tree, each one Dram ; of Olibanum and Myrrh, each four Scruples ; of the Seeds of White

Poppy and Winter-Cherries, each one Dram and an half ; of Camphire two Scruples ; powder them all very fine ; and having added of Ceruss of Antimony a third part of the weight of all the rest, make a Mass for Pills with a sufficient quantity of *Venice-Turpentine* : The Dose is, one Dram, Morning and Evening. These are excellent Pills for the same purpose. But if the Turpentine should occasion Pain, Juice of Liquorish, dissolv'd in Pellitory-water, may be used instead of it.

Gum-Caranna. The *Indians* use it for Tumors, and all sorts of Pain. 'Tis commended for those Diseases which *Tacamahaca* is wont to cure ; but it is more effectual than that. 'Tis brought from *Carthage*. Take of Gum-Elemi and Turpentine, each half and Ounce ; of Olibanum, Mastich and Gum-Tragacanth each three Drams ; of Bole-Armoniack one Ounce and an half ; of the Seeds of Nigella, Myrtle and Balustians, each one Dram ;

of Euphorbium one Scruple, of Amber two Drams, of Burgundy-Pitch eight Ounces, of Gum-Caranna ten Drams, of Oyl of Cloves, and *Peruvian* Balsam, each six grains; mingle them, and make a Plaster according to Art, to be applied to the Neck.

Gum-Copal. 'Tis very clear, and transparent. The *Indians* use it in their Sacrifices, for Perfumes: And their Priests use it so frequently in their Temples, that when the *Spaniards* came into those Parts first, they smelt it. 'Tis good for cold Diseases of the Head; and may serve instead of Frankincense, and Gum-Anime. 'Tis also very good for fresh Wounds. It comes from the *West-Indies*.

Gum-Elemi. 'Tis of the Colour and Consistence of Wax; it tastes somewhat bitterish, and smells like Fennel. It discusses Tumours, cleanses Sordid Ulcers, and Cicatrizes them. 'Tis of excellent Virtue in Wounds of the Head,

and therefore Practitioners always use it in Plaisters and Ointments for Fractures of the Scull, and Wounds of the Head. The Plaster of Gum-Elemi of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Gum-Elemi four Ounces, of Resin of the Pine, and pure Wax, and Ammoniacum, each two Ounces; of Turpentine three Ounces and an half, of *Malaga-Sack* a sufficient quantity; boyl them to the Consumption of the Wine, then add the Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar, and make a Plaster. Ointment or Liniment of Gum-Elemi of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Gum-Elemi, of Turpentine of the Fir-tree, each one Ounce and an half; of Old Sheep's Suet cleans'd two Ounces, of Old Hog's Grease, one Ounce; make an Ointment. 'Tis used chiefly for Wounds and Ulcers of the Head; but it is also good for Ulcers in any Part of the Body. It cleanses, and incarns,

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and it very agreeable to the Body.

Gum-Gotta. 'Tis a concentered Juice, of a yellow Colour; and if it be moisten'd with Spittle, it becomes more yellow. What Plant it comes from is uncertain; but it is a great Commodity in the *East-Indies*. Take of Gum-Gotta eight Grains, of Conserve of Roses three Drams, of Oyl of Mace one Drop: Or, Take of Gum-Gotta six Grains, dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of fresh Broth. It purges Watery Humours.

Gum-Lac. 'Tis a Juice of an *Indian Tree*, called *Malus Indica Lusitanis*. 'Tis not certainly known how it is made; for, what *Garcias* says, of its being made by winged Ants, as Bees make Honey, does not seem probable; but it rather sweats out of the very Tree, or from the Branches of it, at set Times, and grows to the Form we see it with the Heat of the Sun. The best comes from *Begu* and *Martaban*. 'Tis

Twofold; namely, *Seed-lac*, or *Shel-lac*: 'Tis also Factitious. It attenuates, and opens, and purifies the Blood, and provokes Sweat, and is Diuretick. 'Tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall-Bladder. 'Tis good in a Dropsie, for the Jaundice, an Asthma, and Imposthumes of the Lungs; to expel Malignity, and to force the Courses. The Species called *Dialacca* is much commended by most Physicians, and is made in the following manner: Take of Gum-Lac prepared, and of the Roots of *Rhaponticum*, each three Drams; of *Schænanth*, *Indian Spikenard*, *Mastich*, of the Juice of *Wormwood* and *Agrimony* thicken'd, of the Seed of *Smallage*, *Bishop's-weed*, *Fennel*, *Anise*, *Savine*, *Bitter Almonds*, *Cleands*, *Myrrh*, *Zedoary*, the Roots of *Madder*, *Afarabacca*, of *Birth wort* Long and Round, and of *Gentian*, of *Saffron*, *Cinnamon*, dried *Hyfop*, *Woody-Cassia*, and *Bdelium*, of each one Dram and an half; of

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Black

Black Pepper and Ginger, each one Dram ; make a powder according to Art. Sealing-wax is made of Gum-Lac : The fine, hard Sealing-wax is made of fine Gum-Lac, Melted in an Earthen Vessel, into which a sufficient quantity of the colour is put, and mix'd well together ; then take it off the Fire, and make it up into Rolls, or Sticks. Red Wax is colour'd with choice Vermillion ; Blue Wax with Blue Bice, Smalt, or Ultramarine ; Green Wax with Green Bice, Verdigrease, or the like ; Black Wax with Ivory, or Cherry-stone-Black ; Purple Wax, with Red Lake, and the like. Coarse, hard Sealing-wax is made in the following manner : Take of Shel-lac twelve Ounces ; of Resin and choice Vermillion, each six Ounces ; melt them, and mix them together ; and when they are of a due Heat make them into Sticks. You may set a Gloss upon them, by gently heating them, in a naked Charcoal-fire, and rubbing them with a Cloth till they are cold.

Gum-Olibanum or *Frankincense*, in Latin *Olibanum*. It heats, dries, and is somewhat astringent. 'Tis chiefly used inwardly, for Diseases of the Head and Breast, and for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, and for a Cough, and Spitting of Blood. But the Internal Use of it is much disliked by some ; for they say it occasions Madness. 'Tis used outwardly for Fumes to strengthen the Head, and to stop Catarrhs. It incarns Ulcers, and cures Wounds. Mix'd with Lard, it cures Chilblains. It eases the Pain of Ulcers of the Fundament, powder'd, and mix'd with Milk. 'Tis mingled with Plaisters, Ointments and Balsams, to cleanse and incarn Ulcers and Wounds. But the chief use of it is in Fractures of the Scull ; being powder'd, and mix'd with the White of an Egg, and applied to the Temples, it does good for an Hemicrania, and the Head-ach. Infus'd in sweet Wine, and drop'd hot into the Ears, it eases the Pain of them, and cures Ulcers in them. The Bark of *Frankincense*

Frankincense is more effectual than the Frankincense it self, and is more astringent. The Smoke of Frankincense was formerly used to take off Inflammations of the Eyes, and to stop Fluxes : But it is not used now-a-days. But the most ancient and remarkable use of it was in holy Things ; for they sacrificed and perfum'd their Temples with it : And the same use is made of it now-a-days in Christian Churches. It has been also used, which is very strange, in all Ages, and in all Nations, and by People of all sorts of Religions, to purifie the Bodies of the Dead. It was called *Olibanum* by the *Greeks*, from an *Affyrian* Youth of that Name ; who, as it is fabulously reported, being maliciously slain for his pious Behaviour towards the Gods, was turn'd into this Shrub, called *Arbor Thurifera*. Upon which Account they affirm, that nothing is more pleasing to the Gods than the Smell of Frankincense.

Gum-Dpoponar : See *Banar Herculis*.

Gum-Sagapenum. The Plant, whole Juice it is, is unknown. It opens discusses, attenuates and cleanses. 'Tis used for pains of the Side and Breast, and for Ruptures. It cleanses the Lungs of thick matter that sticks to them. 'Tis used in the Falling-sickness, and for Diseases of the Spleen, and the Palsie, it provokes the Courses ; and, taken in Wine, it cures those that are bit by Venomous Creatures. It takes off Mother-sits, being held to the Nostrils with Vinegar. 'Tis reckon'd among the strongest Purgers ; but *Mesue* says, it hurts the Stomach and Liver. It may be corrected with such Things as are astringent, and preserve the Tone, as, with Mastick, Spike, and the like. *Schroder* reckons the Virtues, in short, thus : 'Tis very drawing : It purges clammy, gross and watery Humours from the Stomach, Guts, Womb, Reins, Brain, Nerves, Joints, and Breast ; wherefore it is good for Dropsies, Old Coughs.

Coughs, an Asthma, the Headach, Convulsions, Falling-sickness, Palsie, Obstructions and Tumors of the Spleen, for the Cholick, to provoke the Courses and the Urine : But it is not to be used to Women with Child, for it kills the Child. 'Tis good outwardly for a Pleurisie, and other Tumors ; for it resolves and eases Pain. The Fume of it takes off a Fit of the Falling-sickness ; and cures the little Excrescencies on the Eye-lids called *Hordeola*. Take of Gum-Sagapenum and Ammoniacum, each half a Dram ; of Diagridium six Grains, of the Troches of Alhandal four Grains ; make Pills with Syrup of Betony.

Gum-Sarcocolla. 'Tis so called because it agglutinates Flesh. 'Tis best when it is fresh, and of a palish Colour ; for, when it is old it grows reddish. It has a bitter Taste, and is of a porous Substance, and easily dissolves in Water. It heats and dries, and is astringent. It consolidates, glutinates, ripens and con-

cocts. 'Tis chiefly used for cicatrizing and healing Wounds. 'Tis excellent for Fluxions, for the *Albugo* and *Nubecula* of the Eyes, being infus'd in Woman's or Asses Milk, and mix'd with Rose-water.

Gum-Tacamahaca. 'Tis much used by the *Indians*, in Tumors of all kinds, in any part of the Body. It wonderfully resolves, ripens, and discusses. It takes away all Pains proceeding from Cold and Flegmatick Humours. The Fume of it takes off Mother-fits. 'Tis commonly applied in the form of a Plaister, to the Navel in Hysterick Diseases. It stops all Defluxions from the Head, being wrap'd in a Cloth, and applied behind the Ears. Being applied in the form of a Plaister to the Temples, it diverts Defluxions on the Eyes, and other parts of the Face. It cures the Tooth-ach, the Hollow Tooth being stop'd with it. An excellent Stomach-Plaister is made of it, and a third part of Storax, and a little Amber-grease ; for it strength-

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ens the Stomach, provokes Appetite, and helps Concoction, and expels Wind. 'Tis of excellent Virtue in Pains of the Hips, and for Diseases of the Joints, proceeding from cold Humours. *Monardes* adds a third part of Wax, to make it stick the better. This Plaster is very good for Swellings and Hardness of the Spleen.

Gum-Tragacanth. It flows from the Root, being cut. That which is brought to us is glutinous, white, or yellow, and of a sweetish Taste. The Water wherein it is infus'd becomes clammy and mucilaginous. It opens Obstructions, and attenuates Acrimony. It is used in Medicines for the Eyes, and for Coughs and Hoarseness, and Distillation in a Linctus with Honey. A Dram of it being dissolved, and taken in a proper Liquor, mix'd with Burnt Hart's-horn and a little Allum, eases the Pain of the Kidneys, and Erosions of the Bladder. 'Tis good for the Bloody Flux, in Clysters. And dis-

solv'd in Milk or Rose-water, it takes off Redness of the Eyes, and stops sharp Distillations on them. A Mucilage of it is made in Water, to form other Medicines; for instance, Troches, 'Tis an Ingredient of the Syrup of Hyssop of the *London-Dispensatory*, which is made in the following manner: Take of the Roots of Smallage, Parsly, Fennel, Liquorish cut, each ten Drams; of Jubebs and Sebestines, each fifteen pair; of Raisins cleans'd one Ounce and an half; Figs, and fat Dates, of each number Ten; of the Seeds of Mallows, Quinces, and of Gum-Tragacanth, tied up in a Rag; each three Drams; of Hyssop moderately dried ten Drams, of Maiden-hair six Drams; all being prepar'd, infuse them twenty four Hours in eight Pints of Barly-water, then boyl them in B. M. and strain them out hard; to the clear Liquor add six Pounds and an half of Fine Sugar, make a Syrup in B. M. It corroborates the Breast and Lungs, and is excellent for Coughs. H.

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Hedge-Hysop, or rather *Water-Hysop*, in Latin, *Gratiola*. 'Tis an excellent Remedy to purge Watery and Cholerick Humours, which it draws from the most remote Parts, and evacuates them by Vomit and Stool; and by consequence must be of good use in a Dropsie, for the Yellow Jaundice, and for Pains of the Hips. It may be taken in Powder, or green, in a Decoction; But because it works so violently, it ought to be corrected with Ginger, *Sal Gemma*, Cinnamon, or the like. 'Tis very bitter, and kills Worms, and carries off the Matter occasioning them. Being bruised, and applied, it cures Wounds quickly. It grows in Germany, and Italy, and some Parts of France.

Heliotrope, in Latin *Heliotropium majus*. The Herb cures Warts, being rub'd upon them. 'Tis ve-

ry effectual in a *Carcinoma*, and for Gangrenous Ulcers, and King's-Evil-Swellings. The Leaves sprinkled with Rose-water, and applied to the Head, ease the Pain of it. A Decoction made of the Leaves and Cummin, expels Gravel, and kills Worms.

Hermodactyls, in Latin *Hermodactylus*. Botanists do not agree about Hermodactyls of the Shops. Some say they are the Roots of Colchicum: Others deny it: And the more Learn'd and Skilful make them to be different things. Take of Hermodactyls powder'd half a Dram, of Aloes-Succotrine one Scruple, of Powder of Cummin six Grains; make Pills according to Art. Or, Take of White-wine three Ounces, of Hermodactyls powder'd two Drams, of Powder of Ginger one Scruple; mingle them, and let them stand in Infusion all Night; strain it, and add an Ounce and an half of Syrup of Betony, and make a Draught. *Maggravius* mentions these Pills, and this Potion amongst his Phleg-

Phlegmagoges. Plaister of Hermodactyls of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner : Take of the Plaister called Diachalcitis eight Ounces, of *Burgundy-Pitch* melted and strain'd four Ounces ; of White *Venice-Soap*, and New Yellow Wax, each three Ounces ; of Butter of Oranges one Ounce ; of the Seeds of Cummin and Hermodactyls, each one Ounce and an half ; of the Leaves of dried Wormwood, of the Flowers of Camomile, and of *Florentine-Orris*, each half an Ounce ; powder fine those Things which are to be powder'd, and make a Plaister according to Art.

Hypocistis, or Rape of Cistus, in Latin *Orobranche*. It grows from the Roots of all the Sorts of Cistus. 'Tis very effectual for all Fluxes ; as, of Blood, the Fluxes of Women, and for Celiack and Dysenterick Diseases. 'Tis also good to strengthen any Part. 'Tis now adays prepar'd in the following manner : They beat the fresh Flowers, and press out

the Juice, and thicken it in the Sun, and keep it for use. Take of Conserve of Roses, and of the Roots of the greater Comfrey, each two Ounces ; of Seal'd Earth, Bole-Armoniack, Dragon's-Blood, Red Coral, of the *Lapis Hematites*, and Troches de Carrabe, of each one Dram ; of Hypocistis, the Grains of Kermes, and the Seeds of Plantain, each one Scruple, with equal parts of Syrup of Poppies and Myrtles make an Opiate ; of which take the quantity of a Nutmeg Morning and Evening, drinking upon it a little Plantain-water. This is used for Voiding of Blood by Urine.

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Jalap, in Latin *Jalapium*. The Root of it is like Mechoacan, but it is cover'd with a black Bark, and is brownish within. It comes to us sliced from *India*. It tastes Gummy, but not unpleasant. 'Tis strong-

er than the common White Mechoacan, for it purges Watery Humours better. A Dram of the Powder of it may be given at a time. The purgative Quality resides in the Resin. Resin, or Majesty of *Jalap* is made in the following manner: put a Pound of *Jalap*, grossly powder'd, into a large Matraass; pour upon it Spirit of Wine Alcoholiz'd, until it be four Fingers above the matter; stop the Matraass with another, whose Neck enters into it; and luting the Junctures with a wet Bladder, digest it three Days in a Sand-heat; the Spirit of Wine will receive a red Tincture, decant it, and then pour more upon the *Jalap*, proceed as before; and mixing your Dissolutions, filtrate them through Brown Paper; put that which you have filtrated into a Glass-Cucurbite, and destil in a Vaporous Bath two thirds of the Spirit of Wine, which may serve you another time for the same Operation; pour that which remains at the Bottom of the Cucurbite, into

a large Earthen Pan, fill'd with Water, and it will turn into a Milk, which you must leave a Day to settle, and then separate the Water by Inclination; you will find the Resin at bottom, like unto Turpentine; wash it several times with Water, and dry it in the Sun, it will grow hard like common Resin; powder it fine, and it will become white; keep it in a Viol. It purges Serosities. 'Tis given in Dropsies, and for all Obstructions. The Dose is, from four to twelve Grains, mix'd in an Electuary, or else in Pills. The Resins of Turbith, Scammony and Benjamin may be drawn after the same manner. If you use sixteen Ounces of *Jalap*, you will draw an Ounce and six Drams of Resin. You must observe to give the Resin of *Jalap* always mix'd with something else, that may separate its parts; for if it be taken alone, it will be apt to adhere to the Membrane of the Intestines, and so cause Ulcers by its Acrimonious Quality. Moreover, Apothecaries should

should observe to mix it in a little Yolk of an Egg when they would dissolve it in a Potion ; for it sticks to the Mortar, like Turpentine, when it is moisten'd with any aqueous Liquor. It may be likewise incorporated with some Electuary, and then easily dissolves. Twelve Grains of this Resin work as much as a Dram of Jalap in substance. But I have always observ'd in my Practice,

that the Powder of Jalap works better and surer than the Resin. Take of Lenitive Electuary two Drams, of the Cream of Tartar half a Dram, of powder of Jalap two Scruples ; make a Bolus with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buck-thorn ; add three Drops of Oyl of Juniper. This purges strongly Watery Humours. For weakly People use the following Medicine : Take of Lenitive Electuary one Dram, of Cream of Tartar half a Dram, of Powder of Jalap one Scruple, of Rhubarb powder'd ten Grains ; with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Roses Solutive, and

three Drops of Oyl of Juniper, make a Bolus.

Jerusalem-Artichock, in Latin *Battata Canadensis*. It frequently grows in Gardens here in England. The Root of it tastes well, and is eaten with Butter and Ginger, and sometimes baked in a Pye : But however it be dress'd, it is windy and offensive to the Stomach.

The Jesuit's Bark, in Latin *Cbina-Cbina*, *Arbor Febrifuga Peruviana*, *Pulvis Patrum*, or *Pulvis Cardinalis*. a noted Merchant, and an honest Man, who liv'd many Years in Peru, and publish'd an Account of this Tree, written in Italian says, it grows in *Regno Quitensi*, in a peculiar place ; which the *Indians* call *Lota*, or *Loia*. The Powder of the Bark, given in a due quantity, is the most certain and safe Remedy for the Cure of an Ague. The incomparable Physician, Dr. Thomas Sydenham called it the only Specifick for Agues : Says he, (treating of the Cure of Agues) *When*

I had found the Inconveniences that proceed from Evacuations, and well weighing the Matter, I suppos'd that Jesuit's-Powder would be the most certain Cure. And, indeed, I can truly affirm notwithstanding the Prejudice of the Common-People, and of some few of the Learned, that I never found any Injury by the use of it, nor can imagine any; only they that have used it a long time, are seiz'd sometimes with a Scorbutick Rheumatism, but this happens rarely; and when it does, 'tis easily cured by the following Medicines: Take of Conserve of fresh Garden-Scurvy-grass two Ounces, of Wood-Sorrel one Ounce, of the Compound-water of Wake-Robin six Drams; with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Oranges, make an Electuary: Take two Drams of it three times a Day, for the space of a Month; drinking upon it six Spoonfuls of the following Water: Take of Garden-Scurvy-grass eight Handfuls; of Water-creffes, Brook-lime, Sage and Mint, each four Handfuls; the Bark of six Oranges, of Bruised Nutmeg half an Ounce; infuse them in six Quarts of Brunswick-Mum, destil them in a common Still, and draw off three Quarts of Water. Being called to a Patient that has a Quartan-Ague, suppose, for Instance, on a Monday; and if the Fit be to come that Day, I tell then nothing; only, to encourage the Patient, I tell him he will have no more Fits than that. To which End, I give the Bark in the following manner, on Tuesday and Wednesday: Take of Jesuit's-powder one Ounce, make an Electuary with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of July-flowers, or of dried Roses, to be divided into twelve Parts; whereof, let him take one every fourth Hour, beginning presently after the Fit is off, drinking upon it a Draught of any Wine. But if the Patient can take Pills best, Take of the Jesuit's-powder one Ounce, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of July-flowers, make Pills of a moderate bigness; whereof, let him take six every

every fourth Hour. But it is leſt troubleſome, and full as good, that an Ounce of this Powder be mingled with a Quart of Claret, and that eight or nine Spoonfuls of it be taken at the ſame times above mention'd. On *Thursday*, which is the fit Day, I order nothing; becauſe, moſt commonly, no Fit comes then; the Relicks of the Feveriſh Matter being put off by the uſual Sweats which comes towards the End of the preceeding Fit; carry it off; and the Proviſion for a new Fit being intercepted by the repeated Juice of the Powder, on the Days betwixt the Fits. But, leſt the Ague ſhould return again, eight Days exactly from the time wherein the Sick took the laſt Doſe, I give the ſame quantity of the Powder; namely, an Ounce, divided into twelve Parts, according to the Method above-deſcrib'd. But tho' the Repetition of it once does very often cure the Diſeaſe. yet the Sick is not wholly out of Danger, unleſs his Phyſician repeat it the third or the fourth time, at the

ſame diſtances above-mention'd; eſpecially if the Blood has been weaken'd by foregoing Evacuations, or if the Patient has unwarily expoſ'd himſelf to the cold Air. But, tho' this Remedy has no Purgative Quality in it, yet by reaſon of the peculiar Temper of ſome Bodies, it often happens, that the Sick is as violently purg'd by the uſe of it, as if he had taken ſome ſtronge Purge: In this Caſe it is neceſſary to give Laudanum with it; and therefore I order ten Drops of Laudanum to be put into Wine, and to be taken after every other Doſe of the Powder, if the Loofneſs continues. The above-mention'd Method cures alſo Quotidian and Tertian-Agues. But tho' Tertian and Quotidian-Agues ſeem wholly to intermit after a Fit or two, yet many times they appear like continual Fevers,; and there is only Remiſſion of the Fever on the Days the Fit ſhould intermit; eſpecially when the Sick hath been kept in bed altogether, or has been puniſh'd with an hot Me-

thod and Medicines, that are design'd to drive out the Fever by Sweat. In this Case we must lay hold of the least Remission, and give the Poowder every fourth Hour; lest, whilst we attend on the Fit, there should not be time enough for the Powder to work upon th Blood. But seeing there are some that cannot take the Bark, neither in the form of a Powder, nor of an Electuary, or Pills, I give to these an Infusion of it made in the Cold: I infuse for some time two Ounces of the Bark, grossly powder'd, in a Quart of Rhenish-wine and four Ounces of the said Infusion seems to contain the Virtue of one Dram of the Powder; and because it is not unpleasant, nor does oppress the Stomach, it may be taken as often again as any other Form of this Medicine; namely, till it has cured the Ague. Sometimes it happens, that before this Disease forms it self into Regular Fits, the Sick, by reason of continual Vomiting, cannot contain the Bark in the Stomach

in what Form soever it is taken. In this Case, the Vomiting must be first stopp'd, before the Bark is given: To which End I order, that six or eight times, in the Space of two Hours, the Sick take one Scruple of Salt of Worm-wood, in one Spoonful of the Juice of Limons fresh press'd out; afterwards sixteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum, in a Spoonful of strong Cinnamon-water; and soon after, if the Vomiting be stop'd, let him take the Jesuit's-powder. For Infants, whose tender Age can scarce bear this Remedy in any other Form, at least, so much of it as may be sufficient to cure the Disease, I prescribe the following Julap: Take of Black-Cherry-water and Rhenish-wine, each two Ounces; of the Jesuit's-powder three Drams, of Syrup of July-flowers one Ounce; mingle them, and make a Julap; give a Spoonful or two, according to the Age of the Child, every fourth Hour, till the Disease is cured; dropping in to every other Dose, if there be

be a Loofness, a Drop of two of Liquid Laudanum. As to Diet, let the Sick eat and drink what his Stomach craves, Summer-Fruits and cold Liquors only excepted; and let him drink Wine moderately, for his ordinary Drink; by which alone, I have recover'd some, whose Bodies, by reason of the frequent Returns of the Ague, have always eluded the Salutiferous Virtue of the Bark. The Disease being taken off all manner of Evacuations are carefully to be avoided; for the gentlest Purge, nay, a Clyster only of Milk and Sugar, will be apt to occasion a Relapse. But this excellent Bark does not only cure Agues, 'tis also frequently used, by the best Physicians, for Continual Fevers, in the Gout, and for Hysterick Diseases, and the Fever that accompanies Consumptions, commonly called the Hectick Fever, the Bark being given in Infusion, and sweeten'd with Syrup of Raspberries. Put if, with an Hectick Fever, the Consumptive Patient be also afflicted with a

Loofness, which commonly ends the Tragedy, the following Pills are of excellent use: Take of the Lemnian Earth half a Scruple, of Bole-Armoniack twelve Grains, of the Pill *de Styrace* one Dram and an half, of the Jesuit's-powder half and Ounce, of Syrup of July-flowers a sufficient quantity; make fourscore Pills; let him take five every six Hours, during the Loofness; drinking upon them seven Spoonfuls of the following Julap: Take of the *Aqua-lactis Alexiteria* twelve Ounces, of Cinnamon-water hordeated three Ounces, of Dr. Stephen's Water, and Epidemick-water, each two Ounces; of Diacodium three Ounces. The following Medicine is commended for a Consumption: Take of the *Peruvian Bark* one Ounce, of the balsam of *Tolu* three Drams, of Cochineal one Scruple; boyl them in a Pint of *Carduus Benedictus* water; strain it and add of Syrup of Raspberries and Epidemick-water, each two Ounces: Take four Spoonfuls twice a Day. Some

add to the Infusion of this Bark, the Lesser Centory, Wormwood, Charvil, Juniper-Berries, the Bark of the Alder-tree, Sassafras, Salt, of Tartar, and divers other Ingredients; but the Basis of all is the *Peruvian* Bark, the rest of the Ingredients do no great Good. Tincture of the *Peruvian* Bark is made in the following manner: Put into a Bolt-head four Ounces of good Bark, grossly powder'd; pour upon it Spirit of Wine, four Fingers high above the matter; sit to it another Matrafs, in order to make a double Vessel; lute well the Junctures, and place your Vessel to digest in Horse-dung, or in a Vaporous Bath, four Days; stir it from time to time, the Spirit of Wine will load it self with a Red Colour; unlute the Vessels, filtrate the Tincture through Brown Paper. and keep it in a Viol well stoped. 'Tis a Febrifuge to be given in Agues, three or four times a Day, after he Fit; and to be continued for a Fortnight: The Dose is, from ten Drops to a

Dram, in some proper Liquor; as, in Centory-water, Juniper, Wormwood-Water or Wine. If you put new Spirit of Wine to the Matter which remains in the Matrafs, and set it in Digestion, as before, you will draw more Tincture, but it will not be so strong as the other; wherefore you must give it in a larger Dose. Extract of *Peruvian* Bark is made in the following manner: Put to infuse warm twenty-four Hours eight Ounces of *Peruvian* Bark, in a sufficient quantity of destill'd Water of Nuts; afterwards boyl the Infusion gently, and strain it, make a strong Expression of the Residue, put it to infuse in new Water of Nuts, boyl it and strain it as before; mix together what you have strain'd; let them settle, and decant the clear Liquor, and evaporate it in a glass. or Earthen Vessel, set in a Sand-bath, unto the Consistence of thick Hony: It has the same Virrues as the former. The Dose is. from twelve Grains to half a Dram, in Pills, or dissolv'd in Wine.

Sir

Sir Robert Tabar was the first that found out the true Dose or Quantity of it for curing Agues ; for he did not stand upon Scruples, but gave Drams and Ounces of it ; and so it answer'd his End, and render'd him and the Bark famous. Being once requir'd by some Physicians to define what an Ague was, he answer'd, *That an Ague was a Disease that he could cure, and they could not.* 'Tis to be noted, that the Bark, when it is old, is as effectual to cure Agues, as when it is fresh ; and, in one respect, much better ; for the Purgative Quality, which is observ'd to be in the fresh Bark, goes off in time. Spon, in his Book of Observations, *Sur les Fievres, & les Febrifuges* says, *That by diligent Search he had found, that the Peruvian Bark did not come from the Trunk or Branches, but from the Root ; for he had tried some of the Bark of the Trunk and Branches, that was sent to him, and it was not at all bitter.* Which Observation may be of some use to those in our

World, who endeavour to find a *Succedaneum* for it. I, says he, *have made some Trials in this Matter : The Bark of the Root of the Peach-tree is very rough, and a little bitter ; upon which Account it is, undoubtedly, very proper for a Loosness. the Bark of the Roots of the Ash is also rough, and pungently acrid, by reason of abundance of Salts contain'd in it, which gives it its Febrifuge Virtue. Lastly, The Bark of the Roots of the Black-Cherry-tree is rough, and bitter, and therefore the Powder of it given in a Quartan Ague, lessens the Fits, but does not quite take them off : Yet, says he, I do not question but that it will cure Fevers, being given orderly, and in a due quantity.*

Florentine-Iris, in Latin *Iris Florentina*. The Root of it hang'd in Wine or Beer, keeps the Beer sweet, and imparts a pleasant Smell to the Wine, and makes it taste as if Rasberries were mix'd with it. 'Tis also much used by Bakers, to make Leaven for

Wheaten Bread, Many Virtues are attributed, by Ancient and Modern Authors, to this Plant. 'Tis chiefly used for Obstructions of the Lungs, for a Cough, Asthma, Obstructions of the Courses, and for Children's Gripes. Outwardly used, with Hellebore and Hony, it cleanses the Skin from Spots. 'Tis frequently used in Sweet Powders, for the Hair. 'Tis also good for the Dropfie, and the Jaundice; it purges Water powerfully. The Juice of the Root is given for this purpose, from half an Ounce to an Ounce and an half. A Gentlewoman cured several People of Dropfies only by giving the Juice of this Root: She order'd them to take four Spoonfuls every Morning in fix Spoonfuls of White-wine. An Ounce of the Fresh Juice has been used with good Success in a desperate Obstruction of the Belly. It purges Flegm, Water and Choler: But it is now a-days only used for Dropfies. Take of the Roots of *Florentine-Iris* and *Hermodyctyls* powder'd,

each six Drams; of the Plaister Oxycroceum, and of the Mucilages, each two Ounces; of the Refin of Pine one Ounce; mix them, and moisten them with Oyl of Worms, and make a Plaister: This is used for the Gout. Take of the Roots of *Florentine-Iris* twelve Ounces, of the Wood of *Rhodim* two Ounces, of the Leaves of *Marjoram* three Drams, of Cloves one Ounce, of *Limon-peel* five Drams, of *Cyperus-Root* one Ounce, of Sweet-smelling Flag six Drams, of *Damask-Roses* four Ounces, of *Red-Roses* two Ounces; of *Benzoin*, *Styrax* and *Calamit*, each one Ounce; of *Laudanum* half an Ounce; make a gross powder. This is a sweet powder, and is very proper to sprinkle amongst Clothes, to preserve them from the Moth. If all the aforesaid Ingredients are destill'd with strong Beer: in a common Still, six Grains of Musk being tied up in a Rag, and hang'd in the Receiver, you will have a perfum'd Water, that is very fit for Funerals.

Jusubs,

Jujubs, in Latin *Jujuba*. They are moderately hot and moist : They attenuate the Sharpness of the Blood, and are good for Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, for Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, for Diseases of the Reins and Bladder, and for Heat of Urine. The Syrup of Jujubs of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner : take of Jujubs number Sixty, of the Flowers of Violets five Drams, of Liquorish rasp'd and bruiz'd. of the Leaves of Maiden-hair, and of French Barly, each one Ounce ; of the Seeds of Mallows five Drams ; of the Seeds of White Poppies, Melons, Lettice, and of Quinces and Gum Tragacanth tied up in a Rag by themselves, each three Drams; boyl them in three Quarts of Fountain Water, till half is consum'd; strain it, and clarify the Liquor, and with two pounds of White Sugar make a Syrup. 'Tis a good, cooling Syrup, and proper for Coughs, Pleurifies, and for Ulcers

of the Lungs and Bladder. 'Tis an Ingredient in the Lohoch Sanans of the *London-Dispensatory*, and of the pectoral Decoction.

K.

Kermes, or the Scarlet Oak, in Latin *Ilex Coccigera*. This little Tree grows on stony Hills about *Montpelier*, and in other parts of *France*, and in *Italy* : But *Clusius* says, it does not every where bear the Grains of Kermes ; for he says, they are only to be found in those Regions which are near the *Mediterranean* Sea where the Sun shines very hot ; and not always there neither ; for, when the Shrub grows so big as to bear Acorns, the Kermes will not grow on it ; and therefore the Inhabitants burn them up when they are about four Yearsold, that young ones may come in their Room, which afterwards yearly have the Grain of Kermes sticking to them, on the Branch, like small Peas, of

an Ash-colour. These Grains are counted by Philosophers and Botanists, the Spurious or Excrementitious Fruit of the Scarler-Oak only: but the learned and ingenious Dr. *Martin Lister* found such kind of Grains growing in *England*, upon the tender Branches of Cherry-trees; and supposes that they are not Excrescencies, but the Work of some Insect, for receiving as in a Nest, its young ones. The Grains serve for two Uses, for Medicine, and for Dying of a Scarlet Colour. They are astringent, and are used successfully for Wounds, ¹⁰⁹and wounded Nerves. They are also of good use to prevent Miscarriage; and used by the Physicians of *Montpelier* for sudden Accidents, and Acute Diseases; as, for an Apoplexy, Palsie, and the like. They are also used for the Palpitation of the Heart, for Fainting, and for Melancholy. The Confection of Kermes of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Juice of fragrant Apples, and of the

sweetest Water of Roses, each one Pint and an half; of the Syrup of the Grains of Kermes one Quart; of Sugar one Pound; boil them almost to the Consistence of Honey, then take it from the Fire, and while it is hot add two Drams of Amber-Grease, cut small, and dissolv'd with some Drops of Oyl of Cinnamon; which being well mix'd, add the following things powder'd; of choice Cinnamon, and the best Wood of Aloes, each six Drams, of prepar'd Pearl two Drams, of Leaf-Gold one Dram; mix them according to Art. The Syrup of Kermes, mention'd in making Confection of Kermes, is made in the following manner: They beat the Grains in a Marble Mortar, and pulp them through a Sieve, and mix them with an equal quantity of Sugar; this they call Conserve; And by adding more Sugar, Raw Silk, the Juice of Apples, and Rose-water, they make a Syrup.

L.

Lark-Spur, in Latin *Consolida Regalis*. The Juice of the Flowers, and the distill'd Water clear the Sight, and strengthen it: And some say, that looking always upon it does the same; wherefore they take care to hang it always in sight. 'Tis successfully used in Vulnerary Potions a Decoction of the Flowers in Wine, with a Dram of Saffron, opens Obstructions.

Lead-wort, in Latin *Plumbago Plinii*. It cures Horses when they are galled, and prevents Worms breeding in the Sores, being bruised and applied.

Lignum-Aloes. It heats and dries, and comforts all the Bowels, especially the Heart and Womb. It recreates the Vital and Animal Spirits, and therefore is good for Fainting. It kills Worms. 'Tis used frequently in Cordial Epi-

thems. Being chew'd in the Mouth, and the Mouth wash'd with a Decoction, of it, it cures a Stinking Breath. 'Tis used for Perfumes; and being dried and powder'd, and sprinkled upon the Body, it smells well. A Dram of the Root taken inwardly, removes superfluous Humours from the Stomach, strengthens it, and mitigates the Heat of it. It eases the Pain of the Sides and Liver, and does good in the Bloody-Flux, and for the Gripes. A piece of this Wood, with the Gum sticking on it, was presented to the Royal Society. by the Honourable Mr. Boyle. It tasted just like the Wood, and the Colour of it was like pure Succotrine-Aloes. 'Tis said that a Milk flows from this Tree, which is so virulent, that if it chance to drop into the Eyes, it occasions Blindness; and if it fall upon any other part of the Body, it causes Blisters, and an Inflammation. The true Lignum-Aloes grows in *Malacca*, and in the Island *Sumatra*. Take of Labdanum and Mastich, each

each two Drams ; of Lignum-Aloes , Storax-Calamit, Cinnamon, and Turpentine, each one Dram ; of Myrtles, and the Roots of Cyperus, each half a Dram ; of the Juice of Mint, and Horse-tail, extracted with Red Wine, a sufficient quantity : Make a Plaister to be applied to the Region of the *Pubis* and *Perineæum*, for an Incontinence of Urine.

Lignum-Colubzinum.

'Tis commended for expelling Poison ; the Wood, Bark and Root mix'd together, is given for this purpose but the Root is best, It grows in *Malabar*.

Lignum-Polucense.

'Tis found in the *Molucca's*, and is kept in Gardens ; and is so much esteem'd by the Inhabitants, that they will not let a Stranger see it. The Seed of it is used to catch birds ; they mix it with boyl'd Rice, and lay it out for the birds to eat it ; and as soon as they have tasted it, they fall asleep, and are stupid ; and if they eat greedily of it, it

kills them : To rouse them that are asleep, they dip their Head in cold Water, and so they recover. The Wood reduced to Powder with a File, and taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, expels Poisons. It cures the biting of Vipers and Serpents, ten Grains of it being taken in Rose-water. It also cures Wounds made by poisonous Arrows. The strongest Man must take half a Scruple of it. When it is used for purging, the party that takes it must make but a small Supper the Night before. It purges all Humours, but especially gross, clammy and melancholy Humours. 'Tis good for long Quartan Agues, and for Continual Fevers ; for the Iliack passion, the Cholick, Wind, a Dropsie, and for Gravel, and for Difficulty of Urine, for pains of the Joints, a Scirrhus, and the King's-Evil. It kills all sorts of Worms, and restores lost Appetite. *Acosta* observ'd the great use of it in inveterate pains of the Head, an Hemisphæria, Apoplexy, Noise of the Ears,

Ears, the Gout, and for Diseases of the Stomach and Womb, and for an Asthma. If it work too much, let the Party drink a Draught of a Decoction of Rice.

Lignum-Nephriticum.

It comes from Countries that are moderately hot, as is *Mexicana*. 'Tis used for Diseases of the Reins, and for Difficulty of Urine: And the Water of it is good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. The Water of it is made in the following manner: They cut the Wood small, and infuse it in clear Fountain-water. and keep it in the Vessel till all the Water is drunk; then they put on fresh Water, and so they repeat it as long as the Wood will tincture the Water: In the space of about half an Hour the Wood imparts a light Sky-colour to the Water, which grows deeper in time. 'Tis also good in Fevers, and for the Cholick. Take of Sarsaparilla six Ounces, of China three Ounces, of Saxifrage one Ounce, of Ne-

phritick Wood two Ounces, of Hart's-horn and Ivory rasp'd half an Ounce; of White Sanders half an Ounce, of the Roots of Parsly, Grass, Knee-holm, and Eringo, each one Ounce; of Liquorish two Ounces, of Dates ston'd number Six, of Caraway and Coriander-seeds, each three Drams; infuse them in seven Quarts of Fountain-water, boil it according to Art, and Aromatize it with the Wood of Cassia.

Limon. in Latin *Malus*

Limonia. Limons are more acid than Oranges or Citrons, and therefore it is probable the Juice is colder. 'Tis proper for all those Uses that Citron is, but it is not so effectual against Poisons; yet it is more powerful, in hot Diseases; it quenches Thirst, and lessens Feverish Heats. The Juice of it is very proper to lessen the Stone, and to cleanse the Urinary Passages. The Syrup of the Juice of Limons is good for the Stone, and Obstructions of the Kidneys. It quenches Thirst,

Thirst, is used in Burning Fevers, and it strengthens the Heart and Stomach : It restrains the Effervescence of Choler, and is used with good Success to stop Vomiting, the Hickups, and to take off a Burning Fever. The Peel of Limons, as well as of Oranges, is candied with Sugar, for Sweet-meets ; and the small ones are also candied whole, for various Uses. The destill'd Water of Limons, as well as of Citrons, is reckon'd an excellent Cosmetick. Secret Letters are writ with the Juice of Limons, which may be read when they are held to the Fire. The Juice imparts a curious Purple Colour to Conserve of Roses, or Violets. 'Tis also much used to change Colours, or to fix them. For Nephritick Diseases, Take of the Wood of Oak rasp'd one Ounce, of Fountain-water three Quarts of the Juice of Limons four Ounces ; infuse them twenty four Hours upon hot Ashes, and afterwards boyl it to the Consumption of a third part ; strain it : The Dose is six

Ounces. 'Tis excellent for an hot Intemperies of the Liver, for Ulcers of the Reins, and for Heat of the Urine ; but especially, it evacuates Salt, viscid Flegm from the Reins and Bladder, the Cause of Heat of Urine and Strangury. Limons are brought to us from *Spain* and *Italy*.

Liquid Amber. 'Tis the Resin that flows from a vast Tree, that hath Leaves like Ivy-leaves : The *Indians* call it *Ocosolt*. When the *Spaniards* first enter'd into those Parts, where these Trees grow, they call'd them Spice-bearing Trees. 'Tis much used in Physick : It heats, strengthens, resolves, and is Anodine. It comforts the Brain, the Head being anointed with it ; and cures all sorts of Pains proceeding from a cold Cause. It strengthens the Stomach, procures Appetite, and helps Concoction. Much of it is used to perfume Gloves. 'Tis good in all cold Diseases, to resolve Tumors, to open Obstructions of the Womb, to assuage the Tumors of
it,

it, and to provoke the Courses. Some cut the Wood in small pieces, and boil it, and take off the Fat which swims at top, and sell it for true Oyl: And this is sold by some Apothecaries for Liquid-Storax.

M.

Mace, in Latin *Macis*, 'Tis the Covering of the Nutmeg, and is very Aromatick, and full of much Spirituous Heat, and is therefore good for cold Diseases, 'Tis much of the same Virtue with the Nutmeg; but because its Parts are finer, it works more powerfully, and is more penetrative.

Mandrake, in Latin *Mandragora*. 'Tis Male and Female. It grows spontaneously in hot Countries, as *Spain* and *Italy*, and the like, in Woods, and shady Places. Mandrakes are reckon'd amongst Narcotick Medicines. Some have que-

stion'd whether the Apple of it were wholesome. or no. But *Faber Lynceus*, Botanick Professor at *Rome*, a very learned Man, and of good Reputation, says, that both the Pulp and the Seed may be safely eaten. Now, seeing the Apples of the Mandrake are fit to be eaten, and smell well, why should we seek for any other Interpretation for the Hebrew Word *Dudaim*, which *Reuben* brought to his Mother *Leah*? And seeing it was the Opinion of the Ancients, that the Seeds of the Mandrakes purged the Womb, 'tis very probable that *Rachel*, knowing this Virtue of them, desir'd the Mandrakes, that her Womb being purg'd, she might be render'd capable to conceive, and to bear Children, as well as her Sister *Leah*, and her Maid *Zilpha*. The Bark of the Root, which is brought to us from abroad, especially from *Italy*, is Narcotick; but it is seldom used inwardly. 'Tis outwardly used for Redness and Pains of the Eyes, for an Erysipelas, hard Tumors, and the King's-Evil. **Man**

Manna. The best comes from Calabria. It sweats out of the Branches and Leaves of the Ash-trees in Calabria, and grows hard by the heat of the Sun: For Manna is not Heavenly Dew, or Airy Hony, as has been prov'd by undoubted Experiments. What can be more evident Demonstration, that Manna is the Humour or Juice, destilling from the Trunk or Branches of the Ash-tree cut; or, what Experiment can be more certain to prove it, than what *Pena* and *Lobelius* deliver? Namely, that having cut down great Branches of the Larix and Ash-tree, and placed them in a Wine-Cellar at that time of the Summer that Manna used to be gather'd in, and the next Day they perceiv'd Manna upon them. *This was confirm'd to me, says Mr. Ray, when I travell'd into Italy, by many of the Inhabitants of Calabria; but especially by the learned and diligent Searcher into the Works of Nature, Dr. Thomas Cornelius, a Physi-*

cian; who having carefully cover'd the Branches; with Clothes wrapp'd round them often, gather'd Manna from them. Which is a proof beyond Exception. Manna is used to loosen the Belly, two or three Ounces of it being dissolv'd in Broth or Whey. 'Tis a very gentle Medicine, and may be safely given to old Men, Children, and Women with Child. Take of Manna one Ounce and an half dissolve it in two Ounces and an half of Black-Cherry-water, add to it one Ounce of the purging Syrup of Apple, Spirit of Sulphur, three Drops: Half of it may be taken at a time. This is a proper purge for Children, A Person that had the Cholick, and had taken thirty Clysters to no purpose, was reliev'd by taking an Ounce and an half of Manna, mix'd with two Ounces of Oyl of Sweet Almonds, in fat Chicken-Broth. Take of Manna half an Ounce, of fresh Oyl of Sweet Almonds a sufficient quantity to dissolve it; add ten Drops of Rose-water; mingle it:
Let

Let Children lick of this often, to loosen their Bellies, when there is occasion-

Black Masterwort, in Latin *Astrantia nigra*. It purges Melancholy, like White Hellebore.

Mastick-tree, in Latin *Lentiscus*. All the parts of it are binding; the Buds, the Leaves, the Branches, the Fruit, and the Bark of the Root. A Juice is pressed from the Bark, the Root, and the Leaves, boil'd in Water, or from the green Leaves bruised; which taken inwardly, is good for a Loosness, and the Bloody-Flux, Fluxes of the Womb, and for the Falling of the Womb and Fundament. In short, it may be used instead of Acacia and Hypocistis. The Oyl of the Mastick-tree, made of the ripe Fruit, and thicken'd, cures the Mange in Cattel and Dogs. 'Tis also successfully mix'd in Medicines for curing the Leprosie. The Oyl of it is much commended for the Falling of the Hair, and for Inflam-

mations of the Gums, the Oyl being held in the Mouth moderately hot. Mastick grows only in the Island of *Chios*, where the Inhabitants take as much care of the Mastick-tree, as other People do of their Vine-yards; for they chiefly live by the product of the Mastick-tree: And so great Abundance of it have they, that they pay yearly, as a Tribute to the *Grand Seigneur*, 4 or 5000 Ducats. Mastick taken inwardly, stops the Voiding of Blood, and cures an old Cough, and is good for the Stomach. Two Drams of Mastick, mix'd with Crumbs of roasted Bread, and applied hot to the Stomach, takes off Vomiting, and the pain of the Stomach. Take of Myrrh and Mastick equal parts, boyl them in Oyl of Camomile: This is excellent for inveterate Pains of the Hips. Half an Ounce of Mastick, boil'd in three or four Quarts of Water, is used for the ordinary, Drink of those that have a Loosness. The People of *China*. Men Women and Children, do most commonly

monly hold Mastick in their Mouths, to strengthen their Teeth and Gums, and to perfume their Breath; they also bake it with their Bread, to give it a good Taste, In short, Mastick is prefer'd before all other Medicines, in those Diseases where there is need of Binding The best Mastick is of a light Colour, clear and transparent, sweet-scented and friable. 'Tis sometimes adulterated with Resin of the Pine-tree, and with Frankincense; but the Cheat may easily be discover'd by the Smell.

Mechoacana. It takes its Name from an Island in *New-Spain*, call'd *Mechoacan*. It purges Flegmatick and Watery Humours from all parts of the Body, especially from the Head, Nerves and Breast. 'Tis good for old Coughs, the Cholick, and the *French-Pox*. 'Tis taken most commonly in substance, being powder'd, and taken in a proper Liquor, especially in Wine. It is not given in a Decoction, because it has

been found by Experience, that boiling destroys the Virtue of it. The Dose is, from half a Dram to two Drams. 'Tis corrected by adding a third part of Cinnamon, Annise, or Mastick. 'Tis best when it is fresh, whitish within, and of an Ash-colour without.

Mezereon. 'Tis very hot and acrid; being chewed in the Mouth, it burns the Jaws and Throat: But it purges Choler strongly; being corrected by infusing it twenty four Hours in Vinegar. Some correct it by infusing it in Wine, and drying it again. But the Leaves, Bark, or Berries, howsoever they are prepar'd and corrected, are seldom used, by reason of their Malignity: Nor, indeed, ought they to be used, but in desperate Cases, or for want of safer Medicines.

Myrobalanes, in Latin *Myrobalani*. There are five Sorts of them, which are comprehended in the following Dyctich.

Myrobalanorum

*Myrobalanorum species sunt
quinque bonorum;*

Citrinus, Chebulus, Belericus, Emblicus, Indus

All of them cool, dry, and are astringent; as is manifest from their Taste, which is sharp, with a little Acrimony. The *Chebulæ*, *Belericæ* and *Emblicæ* purge Flegm, the *Citrine* purge Yellow Choler, and the *Indæ* Black Choler. Being roasted, they purge a little, and bind much, like *Rubarb*. Because they purge little, Physicians give other Things with them. The Dose is two or three Drams.

Myrrh, in Latin *Myrrha*. The best Myrrh is the cleanest, which is rough, light, and breaks easily, smells sweet, tastes bitter and hot. It heats, disposes to Rest, and is good in cold Diseases of the Head. It conglutinates, and dries. It provokes the Courses, and hastens Delivery. 'Tis good for an old Cough, and Difficulty of Breathing, and for Pains of the Breast and Sides, and for a Looseness,

and for the Bloody-Flux. It cures an Hoarseness, being held in the Mouth, and what dissolves of it being swallow'd down. It heals Wounds of the Head, and is frequently applied to Bones when they lie naked. It was much used formerly to preserve dead Bodies. Some say, it is good in a Dropsie. 'Tis excellent in a Gangrene, for Swellings and Wounds, especially in the Head. The Troches of Myrrh of the *London-Dispensatory* are made in the following manner: Take of Myrrh three Drams, of the Flower of Lupines five Drams, of the Roots of Madder, the Leaves of Rue, Wild Mint, Dittany of Crete, Cummin-seeds, Assafœtida, Sagapenum, and Opoponax, each two Drams; dissolve the Gums in Wine, wherein Mugwort has been boil'd, or Juniper-Berries; add the rest, and make Troches, with the Juice of Mugwort. They move the Courses with ease, in such as use to have them with pain, a Dram of them being taken in some proper

Liquor. 'Tis an Ingredient in the *Elixir proprietatis*; which is made in the following manner: Take of Myrrh, Aloes and Saffron, each half an Ounce; of Spirit of Wine rectified ten Ounces, of Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell half an Ounce; first draw a Tincture from the Saffron, in the Spirit of Wine, by digesting of it six or eight Days; then add the Myrrh and Aloes grossly beaten, and the Spirit of Sulphur; digest them in a long Viol, well stop'd, for the space of a Month; stop the Viol close, and shake it often; pour off the black Tincture from the Fæces, let it stand quiet a Night, then pour it out, and decant it so often as you find any Fæces at the bottom. 'Tis hot and dry, Stomachick and Anodine, Uterine and Alexipharmick. Two Drams of it will purge. It cures Tertian Agues, and is an Universal Medicine, fit for all Ages, for Men, Women and Children. It alters, evacuates, and strengthens, when you do not design Purging. The Dose is, six

or twelve Drops, in Wine or Beer. Tincture of Myrrh is made in the following manner: Put what quantity you please of good Myrrh powder'd into a Bolt-head, and pour upon it Spirit of Wine, four Fingers high; stir the Matter, and set it in Digestion in warm Sand two or three Days, or until the Spirit of Wine is loaded with the Tincture of Myrrh; then separate the Liquor by Inclination, and keep it in a Viol well stop'd. It may be used to hasten Delivery, and to bring down the Courses, also for a Palsie, Apoplexy, Lethargy, and for all Diseases that proceed from Corruption of Humours. 'Tis Sudorifick, and Aperitive. The Dose is, from six Drops to fifteen, in some proper Liquor. 'Tis commonly used in outward Applications, or mix'd with Tincture of Aloes, to dissolve cold Tumors, for Injections, and a Gangrene. Tho' Tinctures of Myrrh are daily drawn in Wine, yet the best that can be prepar'd is with Spirit of Wine, because this

Menstruum

Menstruum receives the more Oyly or Balsamick Part of the Myrrh. Some use to evaporate this Tincture to the Consistence of an Extract, but then they lose the more Volatile Part of the Myrrh; wherefore 'tis better to use the Tincture, as above describ'd. Oyl of Myrrh, *per deliquium*, is made in the following manner: boil Eggs until they be hard, then cutting them in two, separate the Yolks, and fill the White with Myrrh powder'd; set them on little Sticks plac'd conveniently on purpose, in a Plate, or Earthen Pan, in a Cellar, or some such moist place, and there will destil a Liquor to the bottom of the Vessel; put it out, and keep it for use: This is call'd Oyl of Myrrh. 'Tis good to take away Spots and Blemishes in the Face, applied outwardly. Myrrh is a Gummy Juice, that destills from a Thorny Tree, of a middle heighth, by Incisions that are made into it. This Tree grows commonly in *Ethiopia* and *Arabia*. The Ancients were wont to

collect from the same Tree a Liquor that fell from it without Incision, which is called *Stacten*: 'Tis a liquid Gum, and, it is probable, has more Virtue than common Myrrh, because it is the more spirituous part which filtrates through the Pores of the Bark.

N.

Celtick Nard, in Latin *Nardus Celtica*. It heats and dries, provokes Urine, strengthens the Stomach, and discusses Wind. 'Tis frequently used in Lotions for the Head. It grows frequently upon the *Alpes*.

Spike Nard, in Latin *Nardus Indica*, sive *Spica Nardi*. 'Tis much of the same Virtue with the former. 'Tis Hepatick, is good for the Jaundice, and the Stone in the Kidneys. Nard-Oyl is made in the following manner: Take of Spike-nard three Ounces; of Marjoram two Ounces; Wood of Aloes, Sweet-smelling

smelling Flag, Elecampane, Cyperus, Bay-leaves, *Indian* Leaves or Mace, Squinanth, Cardamoms, of each one Ounce and an half; bruise them all grossly, and steep them in Water and Wine, of each fourteen Ounces; Oyl of Olives four Pounds and an half: perfect the Oyl by boiling it gently, in a double Vessel. It heats attenuates, digests, and binds moderately; and is good for cold and windy Diseases of the Brain, Stomach, Reins, Liver, Spleen, Bladder and Womb.

True English Stinking Dead-Pettle, in Latin *Galeopsis*. The Juice of it given with Vinegar, is good for Hemorrhoids, and takes off Warts, and discusses hard Tumors. A Decoction of it, or the Powder of the Herb, is commended for Diseases of the Spleen.

Nigella. The Seed is chiefly in use. It expectorates, increases Milk, and provokes Urine and the Courses. 'Tis good for the Biting of Venomous Crea-

tures, and is reckon'd Specifick for Quoridian and Quartan-Agues. 'Tis used outwardly in Epithems, and the like, for the Head-ach and to dry Catarrhs. An Oyl is press'd out of it, which many ignorant Apothecaries use instead of Nard-Oyl. For Catarrhs and a Coriza use the following *Nodus*: Take of the Seeds of *Nigella* roasted, of Tobacco, Storax, and Calamint, each one Scruple; of Amber-grease two Grains; mingle them and tie them up in a Rag; let it be often held to the Nostrils. For the Recovery of Smelling, Take of *Roman Nigella* a sufficient quantity, powder it, and mix it with old Oyl in a Mortar; leaning the Head back, and the Mouth fill'd with Water, let the Parry snuff some of it up into his Nostrils. Take of the Roots of Sowbread, and of *Esula*, each one Dram; of the Seeds of *Roman Nigella* half a Dram, with a sufficient quantity of Honey make a Pessary for the Falling of the Womb. 'Tis an Ingredient of the Syrup of Mug-

wort

wort of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Nutmeg, in Latin *Nux Moschata*. The Tree grows commonly in the Island *Banda*, situated near the *Equator*. 'Tis somewhat Altringent, is Stomachick, Cephalick, and Uterine; it discusses Wind, helps Concoction, mends a Stinking Breath, prevents Fainting, does good in the Palpitation of the Heart, lessens the Spleen, stops a Looseness and Vomiting, provokes Urine, and quickens the Sight. Nutmeg is of great use in the Bloody-Flux, and other Fluxes; for it has all the Virtues necessary for a Medicine fit for these Diseases. The Oily Substance of it defends the Guts from sharp Humours, and eases the Pain; the Aromatick Quality consisting in the Airy Spirit, penetrates the Noble Parts, and comforts them; the Earthy Part binds, dries up Ulcers, and Cicatrizes them. Candied Nutmegs are used in all cold Diseases of the Head, for a Palsie, and other Dis-

eases of the Nerves and Womb; besides, they are counted Cordial. They have been used to be brought many Years capdied from the *Indies*, and are used for Sweet-meats and Banquets. Delicate People eat the outward Bark when it is green, and they prefer it before the Nut, for it has a curious Smell, and is very agreeable to the Stomach; but it has been found by Experience, that the frequent and excessive use, both of the Nuts and Bark, occasions Sleepy Diseases, for they are very Narcotick: Upon which Account, what *Tavernier* relates is not improbable; namely, That when these Nuts are ripe, the Birds of *Paradise* flock together to the *Molucca-Islands*, to eat them; just as *Thrushes* flock to *France*, at the time of the Vintage; but they pay dearly for their dainty Food; for when they have eaten greedily of them, they are seized with a Giddiness, and fall to the Ground as if they were drunk; and when they lie on the

Ground the Ants eat off their Legs. And *Lobelius* mentions an Observation of an *English* Lady with Child that long'd for Nutmegs; and eat twelve of them, upon which she grew delirious, or was rather intoxicated; but having slept a good while, and Repelling Medicines being applied to her Head, she Recover'd. The Wounds of a Soldier were soon cured by eating Nutmegs. *Wedelius* also commends them for curing of Wounds. *John Bauhinus* having drunk cold Water too freely on the *Apenine* Mountains, was seiz'd with violent Pains in his Bladder, and his *Scrotum* was swell'd with the Wind, tho he never was bursten'd before or after; and when he thought he should have died by reason of the Violence of the Pain, his Fellow-Traveller gave him Nutmegs, and he eat four of them presently, and, by the Blessing of God, was freed of his Pains. Nutmegs chew'd and swallow'd, do much good for a Palsie of the Parts that serve for Swallowing. An

Oyl express'd from the fresh Nuts beat, and made hot in a Frying-pan, is good for the Gripes, and Nephritick Pains, being taken inwardly in some hot Liquor. Children's Navels being anointed with it when they are grip'd, are eas'd thereby. 'Tis also good for Pains of the Nerves and Joints proceeding from Cold. The Temples being anointed with it, it dispoles to Rest. The best Nutmeg is that which is weighty. Oyl of Nutmegs is made in the following manner: Take sixteen Ounces of good Nutmegs, beat them in a Mortar until they are almost in a Paste, and put them upon a Boulter, cover them with a piece of strong Cloth, and an Earthen Pan over that; put your Cloth over a Kettle half fill'd with Water, and set the Kettle upon the Fire, that the Vapour of the Water may gently warm the Nutmegs; when you find, upon touching the Pan, it is so hot that you cannot endure your Hand upon it, you must take off the Boulter; and putting

putting the Matter into a Linen Cloth, take its four Corners, and tie them quickly together, put them into a Press, between a couple of warm Plates, set the Pan underneath, and there will come forth an Oyl, which congeals as it grows cold; press the Matter as strongly as you are able, to draw out all the Oyl; then keep it in a Pot well stop'd. This Oyl is very Stomachick, being applied outwardly, or else given inwardly. The Dose is, from four Grains to ten, in Broth, or some other convenient Liquor. This is call'd Oyl of Nutmegs by Expression, which is an Ingredient in the following Apoplectick Balsam: Take of Oyl of Nutmegs by Expression two Ounces, Oyl of Rosemary, Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop and Angelica, each one Dram; Oyl of Cinnamon half a Dram, of Oyl of Amber half a Scruple, of Oyl of Rhodium one Dram, of the Oyl of Rue, Limons, Oranges and Clove, each one Scruple; of *Peruvian* Balsam half an Ounce, of

Tincture of Benzoin, of Civet, Chymical Oyl of Nutmegs, of Tincture of Cloves, each half a Dram; of Amber-grease two Drams, of Musk one Dram; put all the Oyls together, in a Glass, for use; the longer they have been mix'd, the better they are: Then take ten or twenty Drops, and grind them with the Oyl of Nutmegs half an Hour, then drop the same Number of Drops as before; get up the Mixture together with a piece of Horn, or with a Knife, then let it stand two Hours to ferment, then put thirty Drops of the Oyls more to it, and grind it with the Mixture half an Hour; cover it with a Paper, and let it stand all Night; in the Morning grind it with the Balsam of *Peru* for half an Hour, then warm a Brass Mortar and Pestle, and cut or scrape into it your Amber-grease; add to it thirty Drops of your Mixture of Oyls, grind them together for a quarter of an Hour, then add thirty Drops more of the Oyls, afterwards put it out on

one side of the Stone, and on the other side put the Musk, mix it by degrees, with the Oyls and Amber-grease, till it be all dissolved; then put it to the Civet, and grind it with the Musk and Amber-grease for a quarter of an Hour; mix all by degrees with the former Composition, and ferment them two Hours, then put it up, and keep it for use. Take of Alabastrian Ointment, and of Ointment of Roses, each two Ounces; of Opium one Dram, of Saffron one Dram, of Oil of Nutmegs one Dram; mingle them, and make an Ointment; anoint the Temples and Forehead with it: 'Tis good for the Head-ach. Take of Saffron powder'd two Scruples, of the Ointment of the Flowers of Oranges, and of Oyl of Sweet Almonds, each one Ounce; of Oyl of Nutmegs by Expression half a Dram; mingle them, and make an Ointment: Anoint Children's Breasts, in Colds, and other Diseases of the Lungs, with this Ointment.

Rur Uonica. 'Tis Narcotick and Virulent, and worse than Opium. Being powder'd, and mix'd with Meats, it kills Cats and Dogs.

O.

O *Alb of Jerusalem*, in Latin *Botrys*. The Herb powder'd, and mix'd with Hony, is good for an Ulcer of the Lungs: It provokes the Courses, and expels a dead Child. Take of this Herb, of Hedge-Mustard, and of Nettles, each two Handfuls, of Colt's-foot one Handful and an half; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Fountain-water, in B. M. to a Quart of the clear Liquor strain'd; add the Juice of Turnips par'd. and boil'd in Fountain-water; change the Water twice, and when they are soft press out the Juice gently; add of this Juice, having clear'd it self by standing, one Pint, fine Sugar three Pounds; boil it to a Syrup in B. M. when there is occasion to use it.

Olive

Olive-tree. 'Tis a Tree of a moderate Bigness; it grows slowly, and lasts long, some say two hundred Years. It grows in *Italy* and *France*, and other Places. Tho' Olives, when they are ripe, are black, and taste acrid, bitter and nauseous, yet the Oyl that is press'd from them is most commonly Pellucid, and a little yellowish. It tastes sweet and pleasant; but that which is freest from Colour and Taste, is reckon'd the best. The Leaves of Olives cool, dry, and are astringent. They are chiefly used outwardly, for Fluxes of the Belly, of the Courses, for an Herpes, and the like; and with Medicines for the Eyes. So great is the use of the Oyl, both for Meat and Medicine, that it would take up too much time to mention all. *Galen*, *Discorides*, *Pliny*, and others, both Ancient and Modern, have treated largely of it. One was ask'd when he was above an Hundred Years old, by what Means he kept up the Vigour of his

Mind and Body: He answer'd, by taking Wine inwardly, and by using of Oil outwardly. *Cardan* mentions three Things which prolong Life; Milk, Honey and Oil: But he does not mean that the Oil should be used outwardly, but be taken inwardly with Meat. *Aristotle* said, that Oil and Salt should be always had in Readiness, for that they much conduced to a long Life. The best Oil for the Recovery of Health is that which is made of Olives before they are ripe, and then 'tis call'd *Omphacinum*: Of this they make Ointments, and many other Compositions: Oil of Ripe Olives is hot, and moistens moderately: The Old is hotter than the New. It mollifies, digests, is vulnerary, and loosens the Belly, an Ounce of it being taken in hot Beer. It takes off the Dryness of the Breast, cures the Gripes, opens the Urinary Passages, cleanses and heals them when they are sore. 'Tis outwardly used for Clysters, and hot Tumours, and

and the like. Mix'd with warm Water, and taken inwardly, it vomits; and therefore is used against Poisons. *Schroder* says, that in *Westphalia* they usually give Oil daily, with hot Beer, to those that are wounded; and they take so much of it, that their very Sweat smells of it. A Toast dip'd in Oil, and well moisten'd with it, and taken daily in the Morning, keeps the Body open. All sorts of Insects being besmear'd with Oil, die presently: The Reason is plain, for it stops the Pores whereby they breath. Oil cleanses the Hands from Pitch, and Clothes when they are pitch'd.

Opium-seed, *White* of *Poppies*, in the First Part of this Herbal. Opium is a Tear which destils of itself, or by Incision of the Heads of the *Poppies*. 'Tis found frequently in *Greece*, in the Kingdom of *Cambaia*, and the Territories of *Grand-Cairo* in *Egypt*. There are three Sorts of it, the Black, the White, and the Yellow.

The Inhabitants of those Countries keep this Opium for their own use, and send us only the *Meconium*, which is nothing, else but the Juice of the Poppy-heads, drawn by Expression; which is not near so good as the true Opium. The best Opium comes from *Thebes*, or else from *Grand-Cairo*. Chuse it black, inflamable, bitter, and a little Acrimonious. Its Smell is disagreeable and stupefactive. Extract of Opium is made in the following manner: Cut into Slices four Ounces of good Opium, and put it into a Boulthead; pour upon it a Quart of Rain-Water well filter'd, stop the Boulthead, and setting it in the Sand, give your Fire by degrees; then increase it to make the Liquor boil for two Hours; strain it warm, and pour it into a Bottle; take the Opium which remains undissolv'd in the Rain-warer, dry it in an Earthen Pan, over a small Fire; and putting it into a Matrafs pour upon it Spirit of Wine, to the height of four Fingers; stop the Matrafs

Matraſs, and digeſt the Matter twelve Hours in hot Athes ; afterwards ſtrain the Liquor, and there will remain a Glutinous Earth, which is to be ſlung away ; evaporate both theſe Diſſolutions of Opium ſeparately, in Earthen or Glaſs-Veſſels, in a Sand-heat, to the Conſiſtence of Hony, then mix them, and finiſh the drying this Mixture with a very gentle Heat, to give it the Conſiſtence of Pills, or of a ſolid Extract : 'Tis the moſt certain Soporifiſick that we have in Phyſick : It allays all Pains which proceed from too great an Activity of the Humours. 'Tis good for the Tooth-ach, applied to the Tooth, or elſe to the Temple-Artery in a Plaſter, 'Tis uſed to ſtop Spitting of Blood, the Bloody-Flux, the Flux of the Courſes, and Hemorrhoids ; for the Cholic, for hot Deſfluxions of the Eyes, and to quiet all ſorts of Gripping Pains. The Doſe of it is, from half a Grain to three Grains, in ſome convenient Conſerve, or elſe diſſolv'd in a Julap. Thoſe that ac-

cuſtom themſelves to the uſe of Opium muſt increaſe the Doſe of it, or elſe it will have no Effect on them. *Halmont's Liquid Laudanum* is made in the following manner : Take of Opium four Ounces, cut it into Slices, dry it in a gentle Heat ; then take a Quart of the Juice of Quinces, mix one quarter of the Juice with Opium, rub it very well in a Glaſs-Mortar, let it diſſolve as much of the Opium as it will bear ; decant it off, and pour on as much more freſh Juice, rub it as before ; continue ſo doing till the Opium is diſſolv'd, but keep out a little of the Juice to mix with four Spoonfuls of Yeaf ; then put it to the reſt of the Liquor, and place it in a wide mouth'd Glaſs, cover'd with Paper, in the firſt Degree of Heat, on a digeſtive Furnace, to ferment ; let it continue four Days, or ſo long as it ferments ; when it has done fermenting take it off the Furnace and decant it from the Fæces ; that which will not decant filter through Paper ; then add to this

Tincture

Tincture an Ounce of Saffron, two Ounces of Cinnamon, half an Ounce of Nutmegs, and half an Ounce of Cloves; the Cinnamon and Nutmegs must be powder'd grossly; set it on the Digestive Furnace again, in the same Degree of Heat, and let it stand three or four Days; then filter your Tincture through Paper, and put it into a Cucurbite, put on an Head and Receiver; draw off half that which remains in the Cucurbite; you must filter it again, lest any Dregs should remain at the bottom: Put it up in a Glass for use:

Oranges, in Latin *Malus Aurantia*. The Nobility and Gentry in *England* value the Trees much, and keep them in their Gardens for a fine Shew, and some of them bring Fruit to Maturity; but by Reason of the Coldness of our Climate, the Product is no way suitable to the Charge. They are kept in Houses in the Winter-time, to defend them from the Injuries of the Weather: But they

grow in great abundance in *Sicily, Italy* and *Spain*, and in other Places. The Flowers are much esteem'd for their good Smell, which they retain a long while, The distill'd Water of them is also very fragrant, and is not only pleasant, but useful too against the Plague and Contagious Diseases. The *Spaniards* give it to Women in hard Labour, with a little Penny-royal-water. The Bark is more bitter, and therefore hotter than the Bark of Citron. Being candied, it kills the Worms in Children. It also strengthens the Heart and Stomach, and is good for those Diseases Citrons are prescrib'd for. The Juice is not so sharp as that of Limons or Citrons, yet it is cooling, and tastes pleasantly. It creates an Appetite, and extinguishes Thirst: and therefore is of good use in Fevers. Oranges are excellent for curing the Scurvy. The Oil press'd out of the Bark is of a fiery quality, as will appear to any one that shall press the fresh Juice near a Candle; for the Drops, like

like Dew, that fly out will flame and crackle, just as if the Powder of Sulphur were flung upon the Flame. Some think that the Bark so press'd into the Eyes clears the Sight. Neck-laces and Bracelets, to number the Prayers; are made of small Oranges that fall off; and they smell very pleasantly. The Seeds kill the Worms in Children. The Seeds being set in the Earth, little Trees spring for a Year, which are eaten in the manner of Sallets; they taste very pleasantly, and strengthen the Stomach, and create an Appetite. For the Worms, Take an Orange, bore an Hole in it, and press out the Juice; then fill it with equal parts of Oyl of Flax, the Juice of Wormwood, and Rue, adding a little Treacle, and Flower of Lupins, and let them boil awhile: Anoint the Pulse, the Temples, the Nostrils, and the Navel with this Linament, and you will find wonderful Success. Conserve of Oranges is made in the following manner: Take what quantity

you please of the yellow Peel of Oranges, beat them well in a Stone-Mortar, and add thrice the weight of Fine Sugar; beat it up to a Conserve: This is good for a cold Scurvy, and for Pains and Wind in the Stomach. Syrup of Oranges is made in the following manner: Take of the Juice strain'd, and clarified by standing, one Pint; of White Sugar clarified, and boil'd up to the Consistence of Tablets, two Pounds; let it just boil up, and so make a Syrup. Orange-water is made in the following manner: Take of the yellow Peel of half an Hundred of the best fresh and well-colour'd Oranges, infuse them four or five Days in three Quarts of Sack and two Quarts of *Nants-Brandy*; put a Pound of Loaf-Sugar into it to sweeten it.

Oychis. It heats and moistens, and tastes sweet: 'Tis chiefly used for a Provocative to Venery; it comforts the Womb, and helps Conception. Take of the Salt of Satyrion half a Scruple

Scruple in *Malaga-Wine* often, after the Flux of the Courses: This has made many Women fruitful. *Diaſatyriſm* of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Roots of Orchis three Ounces; Dates, bitter Almonds, *Indian-Nuts*, Pine-Nuts, Fiſtick-Nuts, Ginger candied, Eryngo-Roots candied, each one Ounce; of Cloves, Galangal, Long and Black Pepper, each three Drams; of Amber-greaſe one Scruple, of Muſk two Scruples, of Penids four Ounces, of Cinnaſon and Saffron, each half an Ounce; of *Malaga-Wine* three Ounces, of Nutmegs, Mace, Grains of *Paradiſe*, each two Drams; of Aſh-tree-Keys, the Belly and Loins of Scinks, of Factitious Borax and Benzoin, each three Drams; of the Wood of Aloes and Cardamoms, each two Drams; of the Seeds of Nettles, Onions, and of the Roots of Avens, each one Dram and an half; mingle them, and make an Electuary according to Art, with two Pints

and an half of the Syrup of Ginger preſerv'd. This Electuary is frequently uſed for a Provocative to Venerſy.

Oſter-green, or *Sea-Wrake*, in Latin *Fucus Marinus*. All kinds of Wrake are cool and dry, and good for Inflammations being uſed freſh.

H.

Panax-Herculis. This Herb being cut, eſpecially in the Root, the Juice flows out in the Summer-time, which is call'd Opopanax. 'Tis good for Wounds: It mollifies, digeſts, diſcuſſes Wind, purges thick and clammy Flegm, from the remote Parts, from the Head, Nerves and Joints. The beſt is yellow without, and white or yellowiſh within; it taſtes very bitter, and ſmells ſtrong; 'tis of a fat Conſiſtence; diſſolves eaſily in Water, and is light and friable, The Roots of Panax-Herculis

culis are good for all cold Diseases of the Breast, for Pains of the Stomach, and Obstructions of the Bowels; for Diseases of the Reins, Bladder, Womb and Breast. They are good for Pains of the Head, Giddiness, the Falling-sickness, Convulsions, the Palsie, an Asthma, for Coughs, the Jaundise, and a Dropsie. They expel Wind, provoke Urine and the Courses, hasten Delivery, and expel Gravel. A Decoction of them is good for the Hip-Gout. Take of Opopanax one Dram, of Spike-Nard powder'd half a Scruple, of Diagridium four Grains; with Syrup of Stæcha's make Pills: These Pills purge Flegm.

Pellitory of Spain, in Latin *Pygretbrum*. 'Tis reckon'd an excellent Remedy for the Palsie of the Tongue, and Loss of Speech. The Root is very biting, and hot. Being chew'd in the Mouth, it cures the Pain in the Teeth.

Round Black Pepper, in

Latin *Piper Rotundum Nigrum*. It grows in most of the Provinces of India, especially Malaca, Java and Sumetra. There is so much of it in those Places, that it serves the whole World. The Plant is so weak, that it cannot stand by it self; and if it has no Tree to climb upon, it falls to the Ground like the Hops.

White Round Pepper, in Latin *Piper Rotundum Album*. There is no difference betwixt the Plants, as there is none betwixt the Vines that bring White and Red Grapes. All sorts of Pepper heat, provoke Urine, concoct and discuss, being taken inwardly; and used outwardly, they take off the Shaking Cold Fit of Agues, and are good for the Biting of Venomous Creatures. Pepper hastens Delivery, and is suppos'd to hinder Conception, being applied after Copulation. 'Tis good for Coughs, and all Diseases of the Breast. Mix'd with Honey 'tis best for a Quinsie. It takes off the Gripes, being taken with the tender

Leaves

Leaves of Laurel. It draws Flegm from the Head, being chew'd with Rafins; and it excites Appetite, and helps Concoction. Mix'd with Pitch, it diffuses King's-Evil Swellings, and is good for Cold and Crude Stomachs. There is a great difference betwixt Taking of it whole, and in Powder; for the Powder causes the Hickups, and inflames all the Bowels: They therefore that take it to help their Stomachs, should swallow it whole. And it is best to season bak'd Meats with Whole Pepper; for when it is powder'd it sticks to the Coats of the Stomach, and occasions in some Constitutions the Heart-burning, and the Hickups. 'Tis used outwardly in Gargarisms, and Sneezing-Powders. It takes off the Pain of the Teeth, and asswages the Swelling of the Uvula, and is good for cold Diseases of the Nerves. Pepper, and the Oil of it, is mightily commended for Quartan Agues, by several good Authors. Oil of Pepper outwardly used, is an excellent Remedy

for a Palsie. Not only the Berries, which are properly call'd Pepper, are so biting, but also the whole Plant. The *Indians* use Long Pepper in Ointments, for pains of the Members proceeding from Cold, and against Poisons, and for Giddiness of the Head, Catarrhs, and Dimness of Sight, with good Success. The common sort of People in *India* use, when their Stomachs have been a long while weak, to drink Water wherein a good quantity of Pepper has been infused: And they draw a very fiery Spirit from fresh Pepper, which they use for the same purpose. Pepper with a cluster'd Tail, and Long Oriental Pepper, have much the same Virtues with these describ'd. Take of *Malaga-Sack* three Pints, of Rue, Ginger and Long Pepper cut, each two Drams; of Nutmegs one Dram; boil them to the Consumption of a third part; strain it, and add two Drams of *Venice-Treacle*, and one Dram of *Mithridate*, and four Ounces of strong *Angelica-water*; mingle

mingle them : The Dose is, one Spoonful at a time for Preservation against the Plague, and three at a time to cure it.

Pitch, in Latin *Pix*. 'Tis the Resin of the Pine, of the Firr-tree, and some other Trees : which is distilled by Fire, and boild to a Consistence. Pitch used in the manner of a Plaister, pulls up Hairs by the Roots. It mollifies, suppurates, discusses Swellings, and incurs Ulcers. Tar cures the Mange in Cattel, and their Wounds and Ulcers, and keeps the Fly from them. In *Norway* they use Tar that is made of the Firr, with good success in Malignant Fevers ; they mix it with Beer, and drink it : And they count dry Pitch a present Remedy for the Gout : but the chief use of Pitch is for Shipping. Lamp-black is nothing but the Smoak of Pitch ; they that make it have Rooms that keep in all the Smoak, and so they collect it. Take of Liquid Pitch, and of the Balsam of *Tolu*, each twenty six Grains ; of

Chios-Turpentine one Scruple ; with powder of Crab's eyes make a Mass, whereof make middling-Pills ; take three in the Morning, and at Bed-time, drinking upon them six Spoonfuls of the following Julap : Take of Hyssop-water one pint, of Ground-Ivy-water six Ounces, of the Tincture of the Balsam of *Tolu* one Dram and an half, of White Sugar-candy a sufficient quantity. These Pills are good in a Consumption.

The Plane-tree, in Latin *Platanus Orientalis Vera*, The tender Leaves boild in Wine, and used in the manner of an Ointment, stops Fluxions of the Eyes. The Bark boild in Vinegar is used for pains of the Teeth ; but now-a-days it is not used in Physick. The Lord *Bacon*, that excellent Man, whom all the World admires, planted several of these Trees near *Jerusalem*.

Polep-Mountain, in Latin *Polium Montanum* It provokes Urine and the
Y Courses

Courses; is good for Dropsies, and the Jaundice, and the biting of Venomous Creatures. 'Tis an Ingredient in Treacle and Mithridate. *Sylvius* commends it much for the Falling-sickness, because it abounds with a Volatile Salt.

Pomegranate, in Latin *Malus Punica sive Granata*. It grows in France, Italy and Spain. The Apples are reckon'd to contain a good Juice, that is agreeable to the Stomach; but it yields little Nourishment. Pomegranates, with respect to their Taste, are distinguish'd into Sweet, Acid and Vinous. The Sweet, and the Syrup of them, is used for Chronical Coughs and a Pleurisie; but it is not good in Fevers, because it occasions Wind, and increases the Heat. The Acid are cold, and Astringent, and Stomachick; wherefore they, and the Syrup of them, are used to quench Thirst, for Fevers, the Running of the Reins, for Ulcers of the Mouth, and the like. The Vinous are of a middle Na-

ture, betwixt Acid and Sweet; they are Cordial and Cephalick, and chiefly used for Fainting, and Giddiness, and the like. The Juice is press'd out of these Apples for the aforesaid Uses; and being fermented and clear'd, is call'd Wine. The Flowers are very astringent, wherefore they are frequently used for Fluxes of all kinds. The powder of them being sprinkled upon Ulcers, soon Cicatrizes them, and cures Ulcers of the Mouth. The Bark is of the same Nature with the Flowers, and is used to tan Leather, and to make Ink, instead of Galls. A Decoction of it in Wine, taken inwardly, kills Worms, especially those which are called *Ascarides*. The Kernels cool and bind, especially those of the Acid Apple. In short, the Flowers, the Bark, the Kernels, and the Leaves are proper where there is need of binding. Syrup of Pomegranates of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of White Sugar a Pound and an half, of the Juice

Juice of Pomegranates clarified a Pint, make a Syrup in *B. M. Casalpinus* says, that the Juice press'd from the Pomegranate, and the Peel of it purge yellow Choler: But this must be understood of the Sweet Apples. Take of Pomegranate-peel half an Ounce, of Red Roses two Pugils; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Gow's Milk; in half a Pint of the strained Liquor dissolve half an Ounce of Diascordium: Make a Clyster. This *Dr. Sydenham* commends much in a Loofness, to stop it.

Potatoes, in Latin *Batata*. They are boil'd, or roasted under Ashes, and eat better than our Turnips. They grow in the *New World*, and the neighbouring Islands; from whence they were brought to *Spain*, and from thence to other parts of *Europe*.

Mock-Privet, in Latin *Phyllyrea*. The Leaves of it are astringent; and a Decoction of them cures Ulcers of the Mouth: And

being taken inwardly, it provokes Urine, and the Courses. Mock-Privet is much used to make Hedges in Gardens, and is planted in Walks.

Psyllium, in English *Flea-wort*. It grows commonly about *Montpelier*, and in *Italy*. it evacuates yellow Choler, and by its Mucilage blunts the Acrimony of the Humours; and is therefore commended in a Dysentery, and the like. But it is suppos'd to be offensive to the Stomach, and occasions Faintness if it be taken often. For pains proceeding from Inflammations of the Eyes, Take of the Mucilage of the Seed of Flea-wort, and Quinces, made in Plantain and Rose-water, each one Ounce; and mix'd with five Grains of Camphir, in the White of an Egg; drop it into the Eyes. When the Palate, Uvula or Tongue are excoriated, Purslain or Flea-wort-water does good. Violent Pains of the Head, proceeding from an hot Cause, which other Remedies could not mitigate, have been

happily eas'd with an Epi-
them made of the Muci-
lage of the Seeds of Flea-
wort, extracted in Rose-
water, and mix'd with a
little Vinegar. Take of the
Mucilage of the Seeds of
Flea-wort, or of Quincees,
extracted with the Water
of Lettice or Roses, half an
Ounce; of Syrup of Vio-
lets, Limons, or Pomegra-
nates, one Ounce and an
half; mingle them: Let
the Sick take a little by In-
tervals, and hold it in his
Mouth. This is good for
an Heat, Drought, or Foul-
ness of the Tongue or
Jaws.

Pulsatilla. 'Tis a Vul-
nerary Herb. The destill'd
Water of it is excellent
for cleansing and curing
Wounds. The Root of it
is much commended by
some for a Preservative
from the Contagion of the
Plague, and against Poi-
sons, and for the biting of
Venomous Creatures, two
Drams of it being taken in
Wine, 'tis also mix'd with
Antidotes. But *Tragus* says,
that the Root dried, pro-
vokes Sneezing; and that,

being chew'd in the Mouth
raw, it evacuates Flegm.
Which argues, that it is
not gentle nor sweetish; as
Matthiolus says.

R.

Common-Weed, in *La-
tin* *Arundo Vallatoria.*
The Root of it boil'd in
Water or Wine, and taken
inwardly, provokes the
Courses and Urine. The
Decoction of it in Wine
takes off the Scurf from the
Head, the Head being
wash'd therewith: The
green Leaves bruisd, and
applied, cures *St. Anthony's*
Fire, and other Inflamma-
tions. Reeds are strowed
in the Chambers of those
that have Fevers, to keep
them cool. The Juice of
the Root, mix'd with an
equal quantity of Hony
and Goat's Suet, takes off
the Spots occasion'd by the
Small-Pox. The Pith ap-
plied to the Fore part of
the Head, and the Feet,
provokes Sweat powerfully
if the Party that uses it
keeps

keeps his Bed, and is well cover'd. The Root beat, and applyed, draws out Thorns from the Flesh.

Rubarb, in Latin *Rhabarbarum*. It grows in *China*. It purges gently yellow Choler, and clammy Flegm. 'Tis a Specifick for the Liver. It cures the Jaundice, a Loosness, and the Bloody-Flux. 'Tis reckon'd to purge first, and bind afterwards. 'Tis commonly ordered to be torrifed, but it certainly lessens the Virtue of it. For Fevers proceeding from Obstructions, take two Drams of Rubarb, or one for Infants, slice it, and tye it up in a Rag, and infuse it in a pint of Succory-water: The Dose is, four Ounces. You must press the Rag wherein the Rubarb is every Morning. *Montanus* says, he cured all sorts of Fevers with this Remedy. For the Hectick Fever in Children, and to purge them upon other Accounts, Take of choice Rubarb slic'd two Drams, put it into a Glass-Bottle containing a Quart of small Beer, or any other

Liquor the Child usually drinks of; stop the Bottle close; This Medicate Beer must be used in the Day and Night, and at Meals. When it is drunk up, a Quart more must be put upon the same Rubarb: Which also being drunk off, a Quart more must be put upon it as before. After which, the Rubarb commonly loses its Virtue. But, lest the Beer first put on should be too much impregnated with the Cathartick Quality of the Rubarb and so purge too much, 'tis best to add another pint presently after the first is drunk; but afterwards fresh Beer must not be added, till the whole Bottle is taken. Syrup of *Rubarb* of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the best Rubarb, and of the Leaves of Sena, each two Ounces and an half; of Violets one Handful, of Cinnamon one Dram and an half, of Ginger half a Dram, of the Waters of Betony, Succory and Bugloss, each a pint and an half; mix them, and let them stand warm all Night; strain

strain the Liquor, and boil it to a Syrup, with two pounds of fine Sugar; adding to it, at last four Ounces of Syrup of Roses Solutive: An Ounce or more of it may be taken at a time. The Troches of Rubarb are made in the following manner; Take of choice Rubarb ten Drams, of the Juice of Maudlin thicken'd, and of Bitter Almonds, each half an Ounce; of Red Roses three Drams, of the Roots of Asarabacca, Madder, *Indian Spike*; of the Leaves of Wormwood, Annise and Smallage, each one Dram; make Troches according to Art, with Wine wherein Wormwood hath been boiled, or with the Juice of Maudline clarified: A Dram of them may be taken at a time. Extract of Rubarb is made in the following manner: bruise six or eight Ounces of good Rubarb, and infuse it twelve Hours warm in a sufficient quantity of Succory-water, so as the Water may be four Fingers above the Rubarb; let it just boil, and pass the Liquor through a Cloth;

infuse the Remainder in so much more Succory-water as before, then strain the Infusion, and expresse it strongly; mix your Impregnations, or Tinctures, and let them settle; filtrate them, and evaporate the Liquor in a Glass-Vessel, over a very gentle Fire, until there remains a Matter that has the Consistence of thick Hony, this is called Extract of Rubarb: The Dose is, from ten Grains to two Scruples, in Pills, or dissolv'd in Succory-water. The best sort of Rubarb is that which being broke, appears of a Nutmeg-colour within. Its Virtues are so many, and so great, that if they were sufficiently known, and Men could generally use it without that Nauseousness which too commonly attends it, Mankind would have infinitely less need than they have of the Art Physick in most Cases; and Men might, perhaps, preserve themselves from most Diseases, without any other Help.

Ryce, in Latin *Oryza*.
It

It grows in *East-India*, and is their chief Corn. It delights much in moist and wet Ground, and therefore they perpetually water it; so that those that reap it are forc'd to go up to the Knees in Water. 'Tis very much eaten with Meat; so that all the *Oriental* Nations live upon it almost. 'Tis easie to concoct, and tastes very pleasantly being boil'd in Milk, or in fat Broth. 'Tis good Food for those that are troubled with the Bloody-Flux, a Looseness, and the like. Some think, that the feeding upon it often makes them fat; and therefore Lean Women eat it often, boil'd in Milk.

S,

Sage of Jerusalem in Latin *Pulmonaria Maculosa*. 'Tis commonly used with Pot-herbs. 'Tis cordial, and good for the Lungs. 'Tis much of the healing Nature of Comfrey. 'Tis chiefly used for

Ulcers of the Lungs, and for other Diseases of them; as, a Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and the like. 'Tis used outwardly for Wounds. 'Tis an Ingredient in the Magisterial-Water of Snails of the *London Dispensatory*.

Sanders, in Latin *Santalum*. There are three sorts of it, White, Yellow and Red. These Woods are Epatick and Cordial. They are chiefly used for Fainting, Palpitation of the Heart, and Obstructions of the Liver. They are used outwardly in Epithems, for Catarrhs, Headach, Vomiting, and for an hot Intemperies of the Liver. The *Arabians*, and most of the modern Physicians, hold, that Sanders are cold: But *John Bauhinus*, and others, judge they are hot, by their Effects and Taste. Great quantities of the White and Yellow Sanders are used in *India*; for almost all the Inhabitants wash their Bodies with Water wherein they have been infus'd, having been first pounded in a

Y 4

Stone

Stone-Mortar, and then they suffer it to dry on: And this they do to cool their Bodies, and to perfume them, for the *Indians* are much delighted with sweet Smells. Red Sanders cools and binds. White Sanders powder'd, and taken in an Egg, or infus'd all Night upon hot Ashes, in Red Wine, and taken inwardly, stops the Flux. The Species of the three Sanders of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of all the sorts of the Sanders, and Red Roses, each three Drams; Rubarb, Ivory, Juice of Liquorish and Purslain-seeds, of each two Drams and fifteen Grains; of Gum-Arabick, Tragacanth, of the Seeds of Melons, Cucumbers, Citruls, Goards, and Endive, of each one Dram and an half; of Camphir one Scruple; make a Powder according to Art. 'Tis used for Obstructions of the Liver, for the Jaundice, and for Weakness of the Stomach and Bowels.

Sarsaparilla. It con-

sists of fine parts, and is Sudorifick. 'Tis a Specifick for the *French-Pox*, for pains in the Limbs, and for curing Ulcers and Chronical Diseases that proceed from gross and clammy Humours, and for such as depend on the Nerves. 'Tis also used for the King's-Evil, and the like. Take of Sarsaparilla ten Ounces, of the Roots of China four Ounces, of fresh Roots of Female Fern three Ounces, of White Sanders two Ounces, of Hart's-horn and Ivory rasp'd each one Ounce and an half; infuse them twelve Hours in ten Quarts of Barly-water, then boil it to the Consumption of a third part; adding towards the latter end, Raisins of the Sun ston'd half a Pound; then strain it, and add an Ounce of fine Sugar to every pint of the Decoction, and a Dram of Coriander-seeds, Keep it in Stone-Bottles, well stop'd, in a Cellar. Take of Sarsaparilla powder'd two Ounces, of the inner Resinous Wood of Guaiacum half an Ounce, of Hart's-horn

horn burnt, and the Troches of Vipers, each one Ounce; of Yellow Sanders, Tormentile and Amber, each half an Ounce; of Diaphoretick Antimony the weight of all the rest; make an Electuary with equal parts of Syrup of Rasberries, and the Altering Syrup of Apples: The Dose is one Dram, drinking upon it a Draught of the Decoction of Sarsa to provoke Sweat. The two Medicines above-mention'd are used for the Cure of the *French-Pox*.

Sassafras. It grows in *Florida*, and in other Regions of *America*. The Decoction of the Wood of the Root and of the Bark is much used. 'Tis good for the Hip-Gout, and for Obstructions; and is counted excellent for pale Virgins. 'Tis much used for the *French-Pox*. It expels Wind from the Womb, takes off Crudities, provokes the Courses wonderfully, and cures barrenness, and makes lean People fat. Many use the Water, or Decoction of it, to prevent

the Plague, and other Contagious Diseases. 'Tis good for Wind, and cold Diseases of the Stomach. It helps Concoction, stops Vomiting and is very good for cold Diseases of the Breast. It cures the Head-ach, expels Gravel, takes off the Heat of Urine, cures a stinking Breath, and stops Catarrhs. Take of Sassafras six Drams, of Sarsaparilla four Ounces, of the inner Resinous Wood of Guaiacum three Ounces, of the Bark of the same, one Ounce; of the Roots of Bur-dock, Scorzonera, Contrayerva, Tormentil, and Butter-bur, of each one Ounce and an half; infuse them in two Quarts of small White-wine, upon hot Ashes, for twenty four Hours; then add six Quarts of Fountain-water, and boil it half away; put in also of Annise-seeds, Sweet-Fennel-seeds, and Coriander-seeds, each three Drams; of Liquorish two Ounces; strain it for use. Electuary of Sassafras of the *London-Dispensatory*, is made in the following manner: Take of the most fragrant Wood of Sassafras two Ounces,

Ounces ; boil it in three Pints of common Water till half is consum'd ; towards the End add half an Ounce of Cinnamon grossly powder'd ; strain it, and with two Pounds of Fine Sugar boil it to a thick Syrup ; then add of Cinnamon powder'd one Dram, of Nutmegs powder'd, half a Scruple, of Amber-grease thirty two Grains, of Musk three Grains, ten Leaves of Gold, and four Drops of Spirit of Vitriol : Make an Electuary according to Art. It opens Obstructions, stops Defluxions, helps Concoction, expels Wind and Gravel, and is generally good for Diseases that proceed from cold, crude and thin Humours. A Dram of it may be taken at a time.

Saw-wort, in Latin *Serratula*. 'Tis called so because the Leaves are indented like a Saw. Taken in wine 'tis good for Ruptures and Bruises ; and a Dram of the Powder of the Root taken in hot Wine, does the same. A Decoction of it in Wine cleanses Ulcers wonderfully, and in-

carns and cicatrizes them. It eases the Pain of the Piles, they being soimented with it. The Leaves and the Root beat together, and applied, cure Wounds and Bursten Bellies.

Scammony, in Latin *Scammonium*. The best comes from *Antioch* ; 'tis clear, splendid, meltseasily, and breaks easily, is not very weighty ; being touched with the Tongue it grows milky, when it is broken 'tis yellowish ; but that which we have commonly is of an Ash-colour, and looks ill, because it is not the Liquor or Tear flowing from the Plant, but the Juice press'd out. It purges strongly Choleric, Watery and Sharp Humours from the remote Parts, and therefore is frequently used for such Purposes. The Dose is, from six Grains to a Scruple. But it is most commonly used mix'd with some other thing. The Preparation of Scammony is in the following manner : Put the Powder of Scammony into Quince made hollow, cover'd

ver'd with Pafte, and baked in an Oven, or roasted under Afhes; take out the Scammony, and being fo prepar'd, 'tis called Diagridium. There is another Preparation of it with Sulphur: Take of Scammony powder'd, as much as you please, put it upon a Paper, hold the Paper over Live Coals whereupon Brimstone is cast, till the Scammony melts, or grows white; and this is called Sulphurated Scammony. Diagridium is an Ingredient in the Golden Pill, and of the Pill *Cochia Major*. Scammony is an Ingredient in the Pill *Cochia Minor*, of the Pill *De Lapide Lazuli*, of the Pill *Opoponax*, of the Pill *Rudii*, and of the Pill *Sine-quibus*. Take of Calcin'd Hart's-horn three Grains, of *Mercurius Dulcis* Fifteen Grains, one Drop of Oil of Sulphur being drop'd upon it. Diagridium nine Grains, Cinnamon two Grains, Spirit of Hart's-horn three Drops; mingle them, make a Powder to be taken in the Pap of a Roasted Apple once a Week. This is a proper

Purge for Children that are troubled with Worms. Scammony is also an Ingredient of the Electuary of the Juice of Roses of the *London-Dispensatory*.

Scottish Scurvy-grass, *Sea-cole-wort*, or *Sea-bind-Weed*, in Latin *Soldanalla Marina*. The Herb is Acrid, and injurious to the Stomach; it purges violently; but because of its Acrimony, 'tis boil'd in fat Broth. 'Tis peculiarly proper to evacuate Water in a Dropfie: 'Tis also good in the Scurvy. 'Tis corrected with Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, and Annise-seeds, and the like. 'Tis given sometimes in Substance, and then the Dose is, from half a Dram to a Dram. Take of the Leaves of *Scottish Scurvy-grass* half an Ounce, of Annise-seeds one Scruple; boil them in Flesh-Broth for one Dose, Take of the Powder of *Scottish Scurvy-grass* one Dram; of Spike and Mace, each half a Scruple; mingle them, Either of these Medicines is used to purge Water,

Sebestens,

Sebestens, or *Affyrian Plumbs*, in Latin *Myxa*, *five Sebesten*. They grow in *Egypt* and *Asia*, They are much used in Diseases of the Lungs, for Coughs joined with Heat and Drought, for Difficulty of Breathing, a Pleurisie, a Peripneumonia, an Hoariness, and for a Catarrh. They are an Ingredient in the pectoral Decoction of the *London-Dispensatory*, and in the Syrup of Hyssop.

Sena. It grows in *Syria*, *Persia* and *Arabia*; and from thence is carried into *Egypt*, to *Alexandria*; from whence it is brought to us. It purges Choler, Flegm, and Melancholy; but it is flatulent; and is apt to disturb the Stomach and Bowels. 'Tis corrected with Cinnamon, Galangal and Ginger. 'Tis given in substance, from half a Dram to one Dram and an half; and in Infusion, from two Drams to five. Great Virtues are attributed to it by the Ancient and Modern Physicians. It cures the Head-ach, is good for Mad-

ness, the Falling-sickness, a Palsie, and the Itch, and the like. It cheers the Heart, quickens the Sight, helps Hearing, and opens Obstructions of the Bowels. Take of the Leaves of Sena cleans'd a sufficient quantity, put them into a Glass-Bottle, and pour upon them so much Aqua-vitæ as will rise four or five Fingers above the Matter; stop the Bottle close, and let it stand for two Days: The Dose is two Spoonfuls in Broth. Sena is an Ingredient of *Elixir Salutis*, which, is indeed, an excellent Medicine. 'Tis made in the following manner: Take of the Leaves of Sena four Ounces, of Guaiacum, and of the Roots of Elecampane dried, of the Seeds of Annise, Carraways and Coriander, and of Liquorish, each two Ounces; of Raisins of the Sun ston'd half a pound; steep them in the Cold, in three Quarts of Aqua-vitæ, for the space of four Days; strain it: The Dose is two, three or four Spoonfuls, more or less according to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

'Tis

'Tis excellent for the Cholick, and for Gravel, and many other Diseases. 'Tis sold, I believe, in most Market-Towns in *England*, and is made by many: And there has been very hot Disputes amongst the Publishers, about the Primogeniture of it: The Greater Compound-Powder of Sena of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Seeds of Annise, Carraway, Fennel, Cummin, Spike-nard, Cinnamon and Galangal, each half an Ounce; of Liquorish and Gromel, each one Ounce; of Sena the weight of all: Make a Powder. The Lesser Compound-Powder of Sena of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the best Sena two Ounces, of the Cream of Tartar half an Ounce, of Mace two Scruples and an half, of Ginger and Cinnamon, of each one Dram and an half; Sal Gemmae one Dram; make a Powder according to Art. The Powder called Dia-Sena of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the

following manner: Take of the Leaves of Sena, and of Cream of Tartar, each two Ounces; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangal and Bishop's-weed, each two Drams; of Diagridium half an Ounce: Make a Powder according to Art. The Decoction called *Decoctum Senæ Gerconis* of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Leaves of Sena two Ounces, of the Roots of Polypody of the Oak half an Ounce, of Ginger one Dram, of Raisins of the Sun ston'd two Ounces, of Sebestens and Damask-Prunes, each in number Twelve, of the Flowers of Borrage, Violets, Red Roses, and Rosemary-flowers, each two Drams; boil them in two Quarts of Fountain-Water, to the Consumption of half: But some purging Syrup is usually added to this, to make it work.

Skirret, in Latin *Sisarrum*. 'Tis sown in Gardens; but the usual Way of propagating it is, to set the lesser Roots in *Februa-*

ry or *March*, before they spring; the greater being to be eaten at that time, boild, and dish'd with Butter, Pepper and Salt, the middle hard Nerve being first taken out. *Cordus* says, that it is the most wholesome Root that is eaten. 'Tis hot and moist, and concocts easily, and nourishes pretty well; but it is windy, and therefore a Provocative to Veneri.

Smilax Aspera. It grows in *Sicily, Italy* and *France* every where in the Hedges. 'Tis a Succedaneum for Sarsaparilla. It cures the *French-Pox*, and pains of the Joints and Nerves. It evacuates hurtful Humours by Sweat and Transpiration, and cures the Vices of the Skin. 'Tis given in Powder, or in a Decoction. *Fallopious* cured several of the *French-Pox* with it.

Virginian Snake-weed, in Latin *Polyrhizos Virginiana.* 'Tis a most certain and present Remedy against the Venom of the

Rattle-Snake. 'Tis also good for the biting of a Mad Dog, and to cure a Quartan-Ague, half a Dram or a Dram of it being taken just before the Fit comes. 'Tis also used in Pestilential Fevers, and also for the Worms in Children. Take of *Virginian Snake-weed* powder'd one Dram, of Coral calcin'd till it is white half a Dram; mingle them: Make a Powder. The Dose is half a scruple, or a scruple, twice a Day, for three Days following: The Child must drink a Decoction of Grass-Roots upon it.

Sponge, in Latin *Spongia.* 'Tis much of the nature of a Mushroom. It grows upon Rocks, Shells, and the Sands. It has several uses: 'Tis used in Fomentations, for it retains the Heat much longer than Clothes. Anatomists and Chirurgeons use it to suck up Blood, and to dilate Ulcers, and to keep them open as long as it is convenient, and to dry them. The Ancient Physicians use

used the Ashes of it in Medicines for the Eyes. Many modern Physicians prescrib'd the Ashes to be taken in Wine, for the space of a Month, for the Cure of a Bronchocele.

Squills, or *Sea-Onion* in Latin *Scilla*. It grows in *Spain*, and elsewhere, It incides, opens and dissolves. 'Tis used in Obstructions of the Liver, of the Spleen, and for Obstructions of the Courses and Urine; for Coughs, and the Mucilage of the Lungs. There are two Oxymercals of Squills used in the Shops, Simple and Compound. They are chiefly used for Diseases of the Breast proceeding from gross Flegm. Hony of Squills of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take a large Sea-Onion full of Juice, cut it into small pieces, and put it into a Glass-Vessel close stop'd, and cover'd over with a Bladder; let it stand in the Sun forty Days, twenty Days before the Rising of the Dog-Star, and twenty

Days after; then open the Glass, and take the Juice which lies at the bottom, and preserve it with the best Hony. Vinegar of Squills of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take that part of the Squills which is between the outward Bark and the bottom, cut it into thin slices, place them thirty or forty Days in the Sun, or in some gentle Heat; then cut a pound of them small, with an Ivory-Knife, or a Knife made of some white Wood; put it into a Vessel with six pints of Vinegar, set the Vessel close stop'd, in the Sun thirty or forty Days; afterwards strain it, and keep it for use. Simple Oxymerc of Squills of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Clarified Hony three pounds, of Vinegar of Squills two pints; boil them according to Art. Compound Oxymerc of Squills of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Origanum, Hyssop, Thyme, Lovage, of the Lesser Car-

damoms

damoms, and of Stæchas, each five Drams; boil them in three pints of Water, to one; strain it, and mix with it two pounds of Honey, of Raisins half a pound, Juice of Briony five Ounces, Vinegar of Squills a pint and an half; boil it according to Art, and take off the Scum. This and the Simple Oxymel are good for Obstructions of the Lungs, and to cleanse the Stomach. Wine of Squills of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Roots of white Mountain-Squills, gather'd about the Rising of the Dog-Star; cut them into slices, and let them lie a drying a Month; put a pound of them into a Glass, and pour upon them four Quarts of Old French White-wine; infuse them forty Days, and then take out the Squills. Take of Oxymel of Squills one Ounce and an half, of Vinegar of Squills two Ounces; mingle them: Make a Vomit. This is a gentle Vomit. Take of the Infusion of *Crocus Metallorum*

six Drams, of Wine of Squills one Ounce and an half, of simple Syrup of Sorrel half an Ounce. This is a stronger Vomit. Oxymel of Squills, mix'd with pectoral Syrups, is excellent to help Expectoration.

Stæchas. It grows plentifully about *Montpellier*. It heals and dries, is Diuretick and Vulnerary. 'Tis chiefly used for Obstructions of the Urine, Liver, Spleen and Courses. It resolves Coagulated Blood, it dries Catarrhs, and kills Worms being taken in Wine. 'Tis also commended for drying up sharp Defluxions of the Lungs. 'Tis used outwardly to mollify hard Swellings of the Womb, in Fomentations. It dries and discusses Defluxions of the Head, the Herb being burnt and smelt to. *Matthiolus* says, that the whole Herb cures all Diseases of the Brain proceeding from a cold Cause; namely, Flegmatick Fluxions, Pains of the Head, the Falling-Sickness, the Palsie, and the like,

like. Syrup of Stæchas of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of the Flowers of Stæchas four Ounces, of Rosemary half an Ounce of the Herb Thyme, Calamint and Origanum, each an Ounce and an half; of Sage and Betony, each half an Ounce; of the Seeds of Rue, Peony and Fennel, each three Drams, digest them a Day or two in *B. M.* in a sufficient quantity of warm Fountain-water; strain it out, and to five pints of the strain'd Liquor add five pounds and an half of Fine Sugar: Make a Syrup according to Art in *B. M.* add some Drops of Oil of Cinnamon. This Syrup is frequently made use of in Diseases of the Head.

Staves-acre, or *Loufe-wort*, in Latin *Staphis Agria*. It grows in *Dalmacia*, *Apulia* and *Calabria*. 'Tis violently hot, Acrid and Caustick; therefore it is used for a Masticatory. It also purges; but being not a gentle Medicine, 'tis seldom used. Twelve

Grains or a Scruple of the Seed puges upward and downward, and raises Salivation; wherefore it is very good in the *French-Pox*, says *Sylvius*: But it inflames the Jaws, and occasions a violent Heat in them, and brings the Patient in danger of Suffocation, and therefore surely ought not to be used inwardly. Take of Mastick three Drams, of Pellitory of *Spain* and *Straves-Acre*, each two Drams; of the Roots of Angelica half a Dram; of Cubebs and Nutmegs, each one Dram; of Euphorbium one Scruple, of Wax a sufficient quantity to make a Mass for Masticatories.

Storax-tree, in Latin *Styrax Arbor*. It grows in *Italy*. The Refin of Storax, which is sold in the Shops is two-fold, dry and liquid. The dry is called Storax-Calamite; so called because it is put up in Reeds. And when there is only mention made of Storax in prescribing, you must understand it to be the Calamite-Storax. It

Z dries

heats, dries, mollifies and concocts ; is good for Destillation and Hoarsness. 'Tis good also for an Hardness and Obstruction of the Womb. 'Tis much used for Perfumes. That is best which is fat, and has whitish Fragments. The Red Storax of the Shops, which the *Jews* frequently use for Perfumes, comes from *India*. Liquid Storax is a fat Liquor, like a Balsam ; it has a strong smell, and is of the Consistence of Honey. A Storax, with the Leaves of Maple, grows in the Lord Bishop of *London's* curious Garden : It was brought from *Virginia*. The Pill of Storax of the *London-Dispensatory* is made in the following manner: Take of Storax-Calamite, of Olibanum, Myrrh, and of the juice of Liquorish thicken'd. each half an Ounce ; of Saffron one Dram ; with Syrup of White Poppies make a Mass. This is much used for Tickling Coughs proceeding from Rheums, and Defluxions on the Lungs: The Dose is fifteen Grains, or one Scruple, to be taken at Bedtime.

Straw-berry-tree, in Latin *Arbutus*. It grows in *Sicily*, *Italy* and *France*, and in the West part of *Ireland*. The Fruit tastes pleasantly, but no so well as Straw-berries. 'Tis offensive to the Stomach, and causes the Head-ach. A Water drawn from the Leaves and Flowers in Glass, is counted an excellent Antidote against the Plague, and for Poisons.

Sugar-Cane, in Latin *Arundo Saccharina*. It grows spontaneously in both the *Indies*. 'Tis also planted in many other places ; as, in the *Canary-Islands*, *Spain*, *Sicily*, *Crete* and *Cyprus*. It loves a fat and moist Ground, and is fit to make Sugar in the space of a Year. The Juice is press'd out in a Mill, which is very sweet, but will not keep above twenty four Hours, afterwards it turns to Vinegar : They boil it up in great Furnaces ; but it is worth noting, that if any Oil be mix'd with it, it will never come to Sugar.

Sugar

Sugar is much used, both in Food and Physick: It has been suppos'd, that the immoderate use of Sugar here in *England*, has been the Reason of the Increase of the Scurvy and of Consumptions amongst us: 'Tis certain that it increases the Scurvy, for by the frequent use of it the Teeth grow black and rotten, which are certain signs of the Scurvy. Moreover, it contains in it a very Corrosive Salt, which appears by Distillation: And it is well known, that the Scurvy is occasion'd by a fixed Salt, and cured by a Volatile Salt. But it is to be noted, that Sugar is better to be mix'd with Medicines peculiar to Women's Diseases than Honey, for Honey is injurious to the Womb. Sugar is dissolv'd in Water, then filtrated, and so it is purified; afterwards the Liquor is evaporated, and it is made up into Loaves, or put up in Casks: 'Tis either Red, Brown, or White, according to the Degrees of Purification. When the Sugar has been refin'd no more than above-

said, it is a little far: Now to refine it farther, it is dissolv'd in Lime-water, and boil'd, and the Scum is taken off; when it is sufficiently boil'd they cast it into Molds of a Pyramidal Form, which have Holes at the bottom to let the more glutinous part run through, and separate. 'Tis farther refin'd by boiling it with the Whites of Eggs in Water; for the glutinous quality of the Whites of Eggs does help to receive and take away the Impurities that remain in the Sugar, and the boiling drives them all to the sides of the Vessel, in a Scum: The Liquor is pass'd through a Cloth, and then evaporated to a due Consistence. Sugar-Candy is only Sugar CrySTALLIZ'd: The way to make it is, to boil refin'd Sugar in Water, to the Consistence of a thick Syrup; 'tis then pour'd into Pots, wherein little Sticks have been laid in order, 'tis left in a still place some Days without stirring, and you have the Sugar-Candy sticking to the Sticks. Brown Sugar-Candy is

made after the same manner. Its sweetness proceeds from an Essential Acid Salt mix'd with some Oily parts, whereof it consists; for, if you separate these two substances, one from another, neither of the two will prove at all sweet: The Oil alone is insipid upon the Tongue, because it makes little or no Impression upon the Nerve that serves for Tasting; but when the Acid is entirely mix'd with it, the Edges of this Acid do serve for a Vehicle to the Oil, to make it penetrate and tickle superficially the Nerve, whereby the sense of Tasting is produced: The Acid therefore being alone, does become incisive, and pricks the Tongue by its Edges; but when they are dull'd and blunted by the Ramous parts of the Oil, then they have another sort of Determination, and can no longer pierce the Nerve of Tasting, but with a great deal of Tendernefs and Gentleness. Cask-sugar is sweeter than finer Sugar, because it contains more viscous or fat parts, which remain the

longer upon the Nerve of the Tongue: And this makes us sometimes prefer the first, as to Use, before the other. Sugar-candy is better for Coughs than common Sugar, because, being harder, it requires a longer time to melt in the Mouth; and besides, it keeps the Breast moister than the common Sugar. Spirit of Sugar is made in the following manner: powder and mix eight Ounces of White Sugar-Candy with four Ounces of Sal-Armoniack; put this Mixture into a Glass, or Earthen Body, whose third part only is thereby fill'd; fit an Head to the Body, and place it in a Sand-Furnace; join a Receiver to it, and lute well the Junctures with a wet Bladder; give it a small Fire for an Hour only, to heat the Vessel; then increase it to the second Degree; there will destill a Liquor, Drop by Drop, and towards the End there will rise white Vapours into the Head; increase your Fire still more, until nothing more comes forth; let the Vessels cool,

cool, and unlutethem, you will find in the Receiver seven Ounces of a brown Liquor that smells ill, and also a little black Oil that sticks to the sides ; pour it all together into a Glafs-Body, and having fitted to it an Head and Receiver, and luted the Joints, destil in Sand six Ounces of a very Acid Spirit that is clear, and agreeable to the Taste, and without any Smell.

'Tis good against Gravel, and the Dropsie, and for a Loofness, and the Bloody-Flux. The Dose is, eight or ten Drops in Tincture of Roses, or the like. That which remains in the Body, after a Rectification is a Fetid Oil, which may be outwardly used to cleaue old Ulcers. Melassoes, or the Hony of Sugar, are used to make Aqua-vitæ ; and they yield a strong Spirit. It has been reported, that some Brewers make Ale, in a great measure, with Melassoes ; but if they do, it is an abominable Chear ; for they are not near so wholesome as Malt. Take

of Brown or Red Sugar four Spoonfuls, of common Salt as much as will lie on a Three-pence, of Cow's-Milk one Pint ; let the Milk just boil up, dissolve the Sugar and the Salt in it ; strain it. This is a Clyster, and, generally speaking, serves as well as the best, to empty the Bowels.

Swallow-wort, in Latin *Asclepias*. It grows in *Germany, Italy and France*. The Root of it is very Alexipharmick, and Sudorifick, 'Tis chiefly used for the Plague, and other Contagious Diseases ; for Obstructions of the Courses, for the Palpitation of the Heart, a Fainting, and a Dropsie. 'Tis also commended for the Stone, 'Tis used outwardly. The Flowers, the Roots, and the Seeds cleanse sordid Ulcers. 'Tis good for the biting of Venomous Creatures, for Ulcers, of the Paps, of the Breasts, and the like.

T.

Tamarines, in Latin *Tamarindi*. They grow in *Arabia Felix*, and in the *East* and *West-Indies*. They correct the Acrimony of the Humours, purge Choler, and restrain the Heat of the Blood; they cure Fevers, and the Jaundice, and take off the Heat of the Stomach and Liver, and stop Vomiting. The *Turks* and *Arabians*, when they go long Journies in the Summer-time, carry Tamarinds with them, to quench their Thirst. In pestelential and putrid Fevers, Water wherein Tamarinds have been infus'd, sweeten'd with Sugar, is a proper Liquor to drink; for it extinguishes Thirst, and cools much. Take of Tamarinds half an Ounce, of Sena two Drams, of Rubarb one Dram and an half; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Fountain water; to three Ounces of the strain'd Liquor, add of Manna and Syrup of Roses

Solutive each one Ounce: Make a purging Potion. This is a good Cooling Purge, and works well. Take of Tamarinds half an Ounce, of Sena two Drams, of Rubarb one Dram and an half; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water; to three Ounces of the strain'd Liquor; add of Manna, and Syrup; of Roses Solutive, each one Ounce; of Syrup of Buck-thorn half an Ounce of the Electuary of the Juice of Roses two Drams; mingle them, make a Potion; but this must be given only to strong People. I have found by Experience, that this purges, when nothing else will. 'Tis good for a Dropisie, and the Running of the Reins.

Tea, or *Thee*. This Shrub grows in *Japan* and *China*. The price varies according to the Largeness of the Leaves; and so great a difference is there in the Price, that one pound of the best Tea is sold for more than an hundred pounds of another sort.

fort. The Goodness of it is known by the fragrant smell of the Leaves: It smells somewhat like Hay, mix'd with a little Aromatick smell. 'Tis of a green Colour, and tastes sweet, with a little bitter. It purifies the Blood, prevents troublesome Dreams, expels Malignant Vapours from the Brain, takes off Giddiness, and the Head-ach, especially when it proceeds from Over-eating. 'Tis good in a Dropsie, for it provokes Urine very much. It dries up Rheums of the Head, corrects the Acrimony of the Humours, opens Obstructions of the Bowels, and strengthens the Sight; for the People of *Japan* use it as the only Remedy for Weakness of the Sight, and Diseases of the Eyes, whereunto they are much subject. It corrects adust Humours, cools an hot Liver, and softens an hard Spleen. It keeps People wakeful, especially those that are not used to drink it. It renders the Body brisk, cheers the Heart, drives away Fear, and takes off the Gripes,

and suppresses Wind. It strengthens the Bowels, quickens the Memory, and sharpens the Wit. It prevents the Stone: And a Person that travell'd in *Fapan*, and made it his Business to enquire about the Stone there, could not find one Person that had the least Symptom of, either in the Bladder or Kidnies. And it is, moreover a provocative to Venery; it strengthens the Stomach, and is very good for Gouty People.

Christ-thorn, in Latin *Palivrus*. The Root and Leaves are astringent, they stop the Flux of the Belly, and digest and cure a Phyma. The Fruit is so inciding, that it is said to lessen the Stone of the Bladder, and to remove Excretions of the Breast and Lungs. The Seeds bruised, are commended for a Cough: and the *Montpelier*-Physicians use them for Gravel, and the Stone. Some report, that these were the Thorns our Blessed Saviour was crown'd with, in Contempt, by the Unbelieving

Jews, just before his Crucifixion.

Mastick-Chyme, in Latin *Marum*. It grows in many places in *Spain*. By reason of its curious smell, it is kept in Gardens in *England*, *France* and *Germany*. One Dram of the Bark of it is a present Remedy for desperate Obstructions of the Courses, being taken in Rough Wine every Morning.

Turbith. It purgeth Flegm, and clammy Humours, that fall on the Joints. Tis good in the Dropsie, for it purges Watery Humours. 'Tis brought to us from *Guza-ratta*.

Turmerick, in Latin *Curcuma*. The *Dutch* boil it with Fish, for it gives it a good Taste, and colours it yellow. 'Tis besides, an excellent Remedy for Obstructions of the Bowels, viz. of the Lungs, Liver and Spleen; and also of the Mesarick Veins, and for Nephritick pains. 'Tis also very good for the

Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. It also opens Women's Obstructions, and hastens Delivery: But it is peculiarly good for curing of the Jaundice. In short this Root is reckon'd the best of all Medicines for opening Obstructions. The People of *China* use it in Sneezing-powders, like the Roots of White Hellebore. And they make an Ointment with this Root, and the Powder of Sanders, and some sweet Flowers, wherewith the Men and Women anoint their Bodies all over: And tho' this may seem very odd those that are unaccustom'd to it, by reason of the yellow Colour yet it secures them very well from the Heat of the Sun, and Feverish Heats, and from the vexatious biting of Flies and Gnats. Take of the Roots of Turmerick and Madder, each one Ounce; of the Greater Celandine-Root and Herb, of the tops of the Lesser Centory, each one Handful; boil them in equal parts of Rhenish-wine and Fountain-water, to a Quart; in the

the strain'd Liquor dissolve two Ounces of the Syrup of the five Opening Koots ; give half a pint. Morning and Evening, hot, till the Patient recovers of the Jaundice ; but Vomiting or Purging must be first used.

Turpentine. There are two sorts of Treesthe Turpentine comes from, by incisions that are made into them, to wit, the Turpentine-tree, and the Latrix or Larch-tree. There are a great many of both sorts in hot Countries, such as *Italy, Provence*, and even in *Dauphine*. Turpentine is properly a liquid Resin in the Consistence of Balsam ; that which is brought out of the Isle of *Chios* is best esteemed, and is also the dearest. That which we use, and is called Venice-Turpentine, must be clear, transparent, fragrant. and a little biting on the Taste. It is used like a Balsam for Wounds. It is very diuretick taken inwardly, and is therefore given in Gonorrheas, in Bolus, or else dissolv'd in some Liquor, by

means of a little Yelk of an Egg ; it gives the Urine a smell much like Violets. it is often boild in Water, and then becomes solid like Rosin ; and being so prepar'd, is made up into Pills. The Dose is, from half a Dram to a Dram, if you take too much of it, it gives the Head-ach. If in Curiosity you should boil a little Turpentine in Water for a quarter of an Hour, and after you have removed it from the Fire, if you should pour cold Water upon it, you would see a little Skin spread it self upon the Water which has many curious Marble colours ; and if you gather this Skin into a Lump, it will become a white Turpentine.

V.

Vine, in Latin *Vitis*.

It doth not deserve the Name of a Tree, because it cannot stand by it self. There is as great Variety of them, as of Pears, and

and Apples. Currents that are called *Corinthian*, do not grow now about *Corinth*; for the Inhabitants are not encourag'd to plant or take care of them, there being now no Sale for them; the *Turks* having shut up the Passage, and not suffering any great Ships to go thither, they come now from *Zant*, and many other places. The Raisins of the Sun are very large Grapes, and in form like a *Spanish* Olive. They dry them after this manner: They cut cross-ways, to the Middle, the Branches they design for this use, and so they intercept a good part of the Nutritious Juice that should come to the Grapes; they let the Branches hang half cut upon the Vine, till they are dried by degrees, partly by the Heat of the Sun, and partly for want of Nourishment. Vines grow best in an hot Country; and the hotter the Country is, if it be not too hot, the sooner the Grapes are ripe. There are great quantities of excellent Wine in *Spain*, *Italy*, *Sicily*, and some parts of *France*. They usually climb up on Trees; as, upon the Elm, and the Poplar. In *Lombardy* they plant them in the Corn-Fields, so near Trees, that they may climb up on them; and so they have Corn, Wine and Wood in the same Fields. The Leaves and Tendrels of the Vine bruis'd, and applied, ease the pain of the Head, and take off Inflammations, and Heat of the Stomach. The Tear of the Vine, which is like a Gum, (but it does not grow on our Vines) taken in Wine, is good for the Stone. The Ashes of the Tendrels mix'd with Vinegar, cure a *Condyloma*, and is good for the Biting of Vipers, and Inflammations of the Spleen. 'Tis to little purpose to mention the Virtues of Wine, for there is scarce any one that is ignorant of them. The Wine called *Setinum* was most esteem'd by the Ancients. The Wines that are most esteem'd amongst us are, the Claret-Wine, *Burgundy*-Wine, common White-Wine, *Frontiniack*, *Hermitage*.

Hermitage, and Cham-strain'd, and kept in a
 paign: These come from Vessel close stop'd: It cools
 France. The following and dries. It is not only
 from Spain: Canary-Sack, used in Physick, but also
 Malaga-Sack, Sherry-Sack, with Food, in Sauces. It
 Alicant-Wine, and Port-o- takes off Nauseousness, ex-
 port. From the Island of cites Appetite, stops the
 Crete is brought Red Mus- Flux of the Belly, and mi-
 cadine. From Germany, tigates the Heat of the
 Rhenish Wine. Wine is Stomach and Bowels, be-
 wholesomer than Beer, ing taken inwardly. And
 Mead, or Cyder; and in- outwardly applied, it clears
 deed, than any other Li- the Sight, as also does
 quor. Now a days rough Wild Apples, and cleanses
 Wines, tho' they are not them from Filth. 'Tis
 so pleasing to the Palate, better for all hot Diseases
 are counted better for than Vinegar. Sapa is
 the Stomach, and to help New Wine boil'd to the
 Concoction; as, Claret, Consumption of a third
 and Florentine-Wine, Bac- part. Defrutum is New
 eius wrote an excellent Wine, boil'd to the Con-
 Book in the Year 1596. sumption of half, Destil-
 of the several sorts of lation of Wine into Bran-
 Wines. It was printed at dy is made in the follow-
 Rome, and is, indeed, worth ing manner: Fill with
 perusing, wherein is con- Wine half a large Copper
 tain'd all that has been Body, cover it with its
 wrote of the Grape by An- Moor's-head border'd with
 cient and Modern Writers, its Refrigeratory, and fit
 together with Observations to it a Receiver; lute well
 of his own, about Greek, I- the Junctures with a wet
 talian, Spanish, French and Bladder, and destil with a
 Rhenish-Wines, with the gentle Fire about a quar-
 Ways of making them; ter of the Liquor, or else
 their Diseases and Reme- until the Liquor which de-
 dies. Omphacium is the stils does not burn when
 unripe Juice of the Grape the Fire is put to it; that
 which

which is in the Receiver is called Brandy. Brandy may be drawn from all sorts of Wines; but more of it may be drawn in some Countries, than in others. For example, The Wines that are made about *Orleans* and *Paris* do yeild more Brandy than many others which seem to be stronger; and the Reason is because those Wines that appear stronger are loaded with a great deal of Tartar, which fixes their Spirits; whereas the other, containing but a convenient Portion of this Tartar do leave their Spirits at greater Liberty. When Wine has been drunk, there is made a Separation of Spirits in the Body, much resembling that which is made by Destillation; for the Heat of the Bowels warming it, causes the Spirituous parts to spread on all Sides, through the Pores, and some part of them to mix with the Blood, and rarefie it; from whence it comes to rejoice the Hearr, and increase the Vigour of the whole Body; but because

these Spirits do always tend upwards, the greatest part flies into the Brain, where it quickens its Motion, and produces a certain Gaiety of Mind: But now, tho' Wine, moderately taken, is so profitable for the Functions of the Body, yet it causes many Mischiefs when it is used to Excess; for the Spirits rising in great Abundance, do circulate in the Brain with so much Celerity, that they soon confound the whole Oeconomy: And, indeed, every one knows, that a Continuation of Debauches does at last render a Man dull and stupid; that Apoplexies, Palsies, Gout, Dropsie, and a long Train of many other Diseases, are the usual Consequences of Intemperance. Spirit of Wine is made in the following manner: Fill a large Bolt-head, with a long Neck, half full with Brandy, and fitting an Head and Receiver, lute close the Junctures; set your Bolt-head upon a Pot fill'd half with Water, to destill in a Vaporous Bath, the Spirit, which separates from

from the Flegm, and rises pure; continue this Degree of Fire, until nothing more destils: Thus you will have a Deflegmated Spirit of Wine at the first Destillation. It serves for a Menstruum to a great many Things in Chymistry. Half a Spoonful of it is given to Apoplectical and Lethargical Persons, to make them come to themselves: Likewise their Wrists, Breast and Face are rub'd with it. 'Tis a good Remedy for Burns, if applied so soon as they happen. And it is good for Cold Pains, for the Palsie, Contusions, and other Maladies, wherein it is requisite to discuss and open the Pores. Spirit of Wine Tartariz'd is made in the following manner: put a pound of Salt of Tartar into a long Glass-Body, pour upon it four pints of Spirit of Wine prepar'd as above; place your Vessel in Sand, and cover it with an Head, to which fit a Receiver; lute well the Junctures with a wet Bladder, and give it a gradual Fire, which continue until three parts of the Spirit of Wine are risen; then remove the Fire, and keep this Spirit in a Viol well stop'd: It has the same Virtues as the other, but is more subtile. The Liquor that remains in the Body may be evaporated, and a Salt of Tartar got, as good as before. The Queen of *Hungarie's* Water is made in the following manner: Fill a Glass or Earthen Cucurbite half full with Rosemary-flowers, gather'd when they are at best, pour upon them a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine to infuse them; set the Cucurbite in a Bath, and joyning its Head and Receiver, lute close the Junctures, and give it a digesting Fire for three Days; after which, unlute them, and pour into the Cucurbite that which may have been destill'd; re-fit your Limbeck, and increase the Fire so as to make the Liquor to destil Drop by Drop; when you have drawn about two Thirds of it, put out the Fire, let the Vessels cool, and unlute them, and put the

the Water for destill'd into and Food. Pickle and a Viol well stop'd. 'Tis Sauces of it are made. It good in a Palsie, Lethargy, excites Appetite, and promotes Concoction. 'Tis Apoplexy, and for Hysterical Diseases. The Dose used in Physick to allay is, from one Dram to two. Feverish Heats, and to 'Tis likewise used outwardly, for Burns, Tumours, Cold Pains, Contusions, Palsie, and in all prevent Putrification; to other Cases wherein it is cut Flegm. and Glutinous Humours, that they may be requisite to revive the Spirits. Ladies use to mix be render'd thereby fitter to be expectorated. Outwardly used, it cures the Itch, an Herpes, and the like: but is injurious to the Nerves, and Nervous parts: It also makes the Body lean. There is a memorable Story of a General in the *Belgick Wars* who, about the Middle of his Age, grew so very Fat, that he was forc'd to have Bandage for his Belly; and finding himself grow more and more unweildy every Day, and unfit for his Business, he left off drinking Wine, and drank Vinegar the rest of his Days, by which Means his Belly asswaged, and he was lessen'd in weight Eighty seven pounds. *Christopher A Vega* says, he saw three People that were hang'd, or suffocated so much, that Froth came out

of their Mouths, restor'd to Life by Vinegar, and the powder of Pepper, and Penny-royal. For Crusty, stinking Ulcers of the Head, which Children are commonly troubled withal, and sometimes grown People, Take of Ginger three Ounces, boil it in sharp Vinegar and Butter, of each half a pound, till the Vinegar is consum'd; then beat it into an Ointment, with Butter, and anoint the Sores with it Morning and Evening, and it will cure them in four or five Days. In the *London-Dispensatory* are the following sorts of Vinegar: Rosemary-Vinegar, Clove-Vinegar, Rose-Vinegar, Elder-flower Vinegar, Vinegar of Squills, and Treacle-Vinegar. The Vapour of Vinegar is very proper in the Plague. Vinegar is destill'd in the following manner: put six Quarts of strong Vinegar into an Earthen Pan, evaporate in a Bath about a Quart, and pour that which remains into a Glass or Earthen Cucurbite, and destil it in a strong Sand-

heat, until there remain at bottom nothing but a substance like Honey; keep this Vinegar well stop'd: Many call it Spirit of Vinegar. Its principal Use is, to dissolve or precipitate Bodies. 'Tis sometimes mix'd in Cordial-Potions, to resist Putrefaction: The Dose is half a Spoonful; 'tis mix'd with Water. And this Oxyorate is used to stop Hemorrhages, taked inwardly; and to assuage Inflammations, applied outwardly. Tartar is that which is found sticking to Casks of Wine, like a very hard Stone, sometimes white, sometimes red, according to the Colour of the Wine it comes from. White Tartar is to be preferr'd before Red, because it is purer, and contains less Earth. Both one and the other are had in great Abundance in *Languedoc* and *Provence*; but the best White Tartar of all is brought out of *Germany*. Crystals of Tartar are made in the following manner: Boil in a great deal of Water what quantity of White

White Tarrar you please, until it be all dissolv'd; pass the Liquor hot through *Hippocrates's* Sleeve, into an Earthen Vessel, and evaporate about half of it; set the Vessel in a cool place two or three Days, and you will find little Crystals on the Sides, which you are to separate; evaporate again half the Liquor that remains, and remit the Vessel to the Cellar, as before; there will shoot out new Crystals: Continue doing thus, until you have got all the Tartar: Dry the Crystals in the Sun, and keep them for use. The Crystal of Tartar is Purgative, and Apperitive: 'Tis good for Hydropical and Asthmatical Persons. and for Tertian and Quartan-Agues. The Dose is, from half a Dram to three Drams, in Broth, or some other proper Liquor. Salt of Tartar is made in the following manner: Take four Pounds of good White-wine-Tartar, beat it fine, make it up in Half-pounds, in several Sheets of Brown Paper, dip them in Water,

place them in the midst of a Charcoal-Fire, cover them over therewith, let the Fire burn out, you will find at the Bottom Tartar calcin'd in black Lumps; take the Tartar thus calcin'd, beat it grossly, put it into a Pipkin, or Iron Pot, full of Water, set it over the Fire, and let the Water boyl till half is consum'd; then take it off, and let it settle; decant it as clear as you can, pour on a little more Water upon the Fæces, and let it boyl and decant it as before; taste the Water, whether it be salt, and proceed as before: Do so as long as you find the Water tastes salt; afterwards filter all the Liquor pour'd off, through Paper, and boyl it up to a Salt, Tartar Vitriolated is made in the following manner: Put into a Glass-Body what quantity you please of Oyl of Tartar made *per Deliquium*, which is nothing but the exposing Salt of Tartar for some Days in a Cellar, in a wide Glass-Vessel, till it turns to a Liquor: Pour upon this
Dissolution

Diffolution of Tartar, by little and little, Rectified Spirit of Vitriol; there will be a great Effervescency: Continue to drop more in, till there is no farther Ebullition; then place your Cucurbite in Sand, and evaporate the Spirit with a little Fire, there will remain a very white Salt; keep it in a Vial well stop'd. 'Tis a good Apperitive; and is also a little purgative. 'Tis given in Hypochondriacal Cases, in Quartan-Agues, King's-Evil, and in all other Diseases, wherein it is necessary to open Obstructions, and to force Urine. The Dose is, from ten to thirty Grains, in some proper Liquor.

R.

Winteran-bark, in Latin *Cortex Winteranus*. It turns up in Pipes, like Cinnamon, but is larger, and thicker; of a light yellow Colour, and

of a very hot biting Taste. It comes from *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Montferrat*, and other Places. 'Tis Cephalick, and Stomachick; but the chief Use of it is for the Scurvy. Take of the Conserve of Scurvy grass, *Roman-Wormwood*, and *Fumitory*, each two Ounces; of the Powder of the *Winteran-Bark*, and of the *Roots of Angelica* and *Wake Robin*, each two drams; of the Spices of the three *Sanders* one Dram and an half, of the powder of *Crab's-eyes* one Dram, of Salt of *Wormwood* two Drams; with a sufficient quantity of the Syrup of the *Bark of Citron*, make an Electuary. This is good for the Scurvy.

Woad, in Latin *Glastrum Sativum*. It has long Leaves of a bluish green colours the Stalk grows two Cubits high, set about with a great number of such Leaves as come up first, but smaller, branching it self at the top into many little twigs, whereupon grow many small yellow

Z

low flowers : which being past, the Seed comes forth like little blackish Tongues: The Root is white and single. It grows in fertile Fields, where it is sown ; it flowers from June to September. Woad is astringent, bitterish, and acrid. Indigo is of the same taste and vertue. Woad abounds in a volatile Salt, and is a good Hepatick in the Jaundice. *Wedelius* makes a volatile Salt of it without Fire. It belongs to the Cresses by its Cold and Taste, and may be plac'd with *Chelidonium majus* The Flowers smell like Cresses.

Indian Woad, or *Indico*, in Latin *Glastrum Indicum*. The Root is given in Decoction, for the Stone, and against Poisons. 'Tis supposed that Indico is proper for the Jaundice.

N.

Zedoary, in Latin *Zedoaria*. 'Tis an hot and dry Root ; it dissolves Wind, is good for the Biting of Venomous Creatures. It stops a Looseness, suppresses Vomiting, and is good in a Windy Cholick.

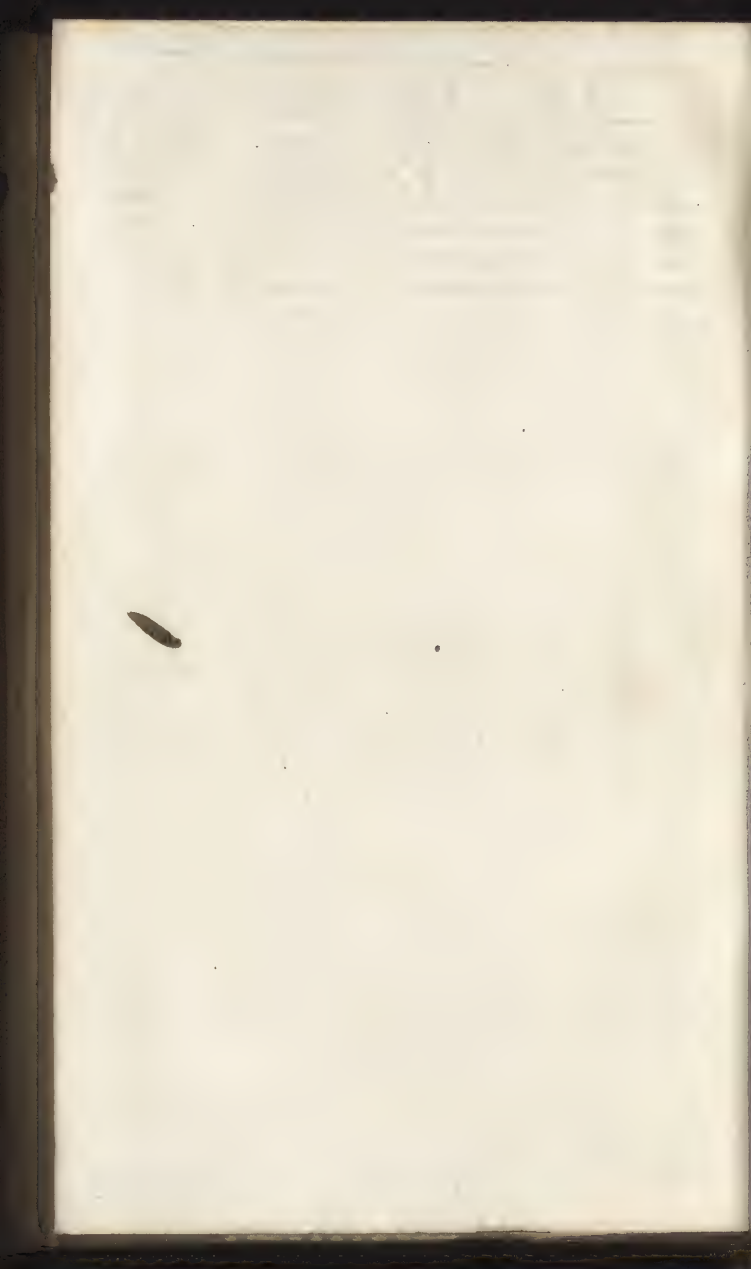
But Doctor *Bostocks* famous Cordial, is counted a most admirable Medicine for the Cholick and Gripes, and to stop Vomiting ; besides many other rare Virtues it is known to have.

It is prepared, and sold by Mr. *Joshua Sendal* in New Queenstreet, London.

'Tis used now adays by Physicians, against the Contagion of a Pestilential Air, and for Hysterick Fits. Take of the Roots of Zedory, of the Seeds of Daucus, of the Roots of Love, each two Ounces ; of Red Myrrh and Castor, each half an Ounce ; of the
Roots

Roots of Peony four Ounces, of Mistletoe of the Oak, gather'd when the Moon is past the Full, three Ounces; pour upon them two Quarts of Feverfew-water, and half a Pint of Spirit of Wine; digest them three Days, and afterwards destil them: The Dose is one Spoonful, either by it self, or with some proper Water, This is used for Hysterick Fits.

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E R R A T A.

Page 4. line 12. read *nigra baccifera*. p. 20. l. 10. r. *spring*.
p. 241. l. 33. r. *Citrons*. p. 249. l. 35. r. *albalde*. p. 279. l.
15. r. *species*. l. 29. r. *cleansed*. p. 288. l. 12. r. I do nothing.
p. 294. l. 12. r. *Rhodium*. l. 23. r. *Labdanum*. p. 314. l. 25.
r. *Opium*, see *white Poppies*. for *avaporated*, r. *evaporated*.
p. 348. l. 27. r. *Lovage*.

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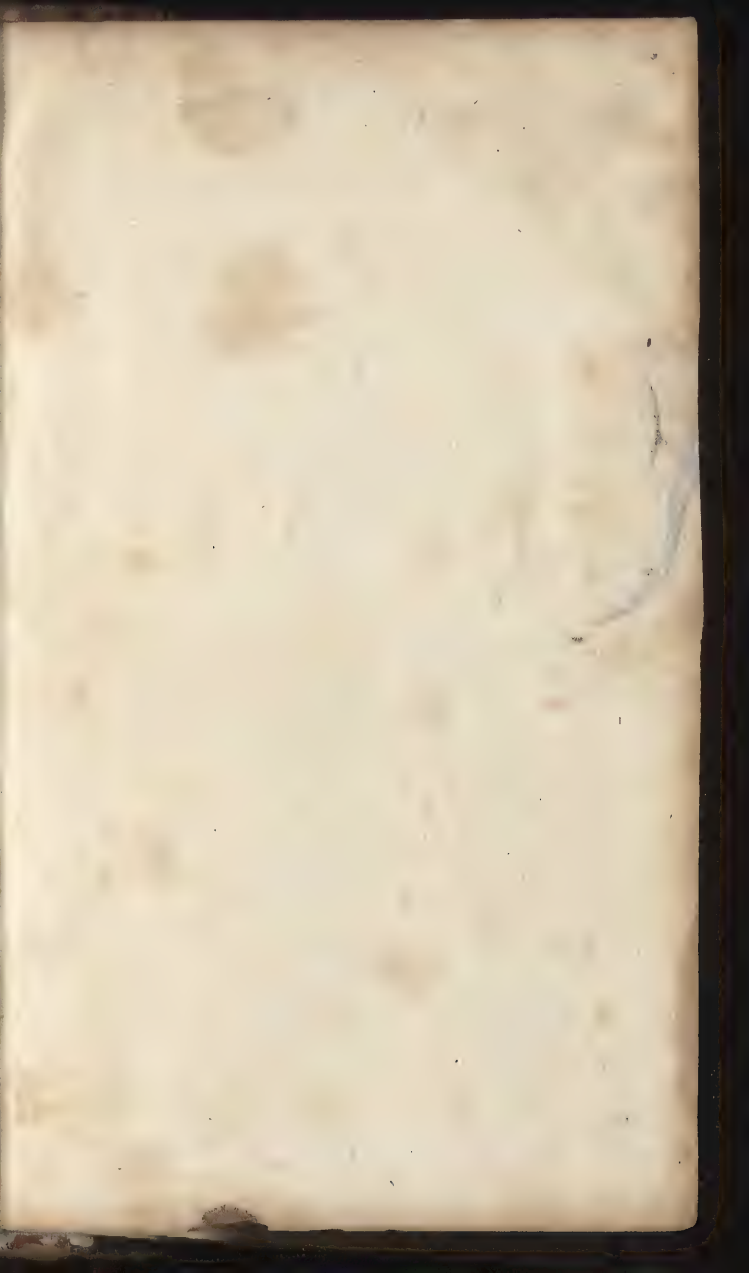
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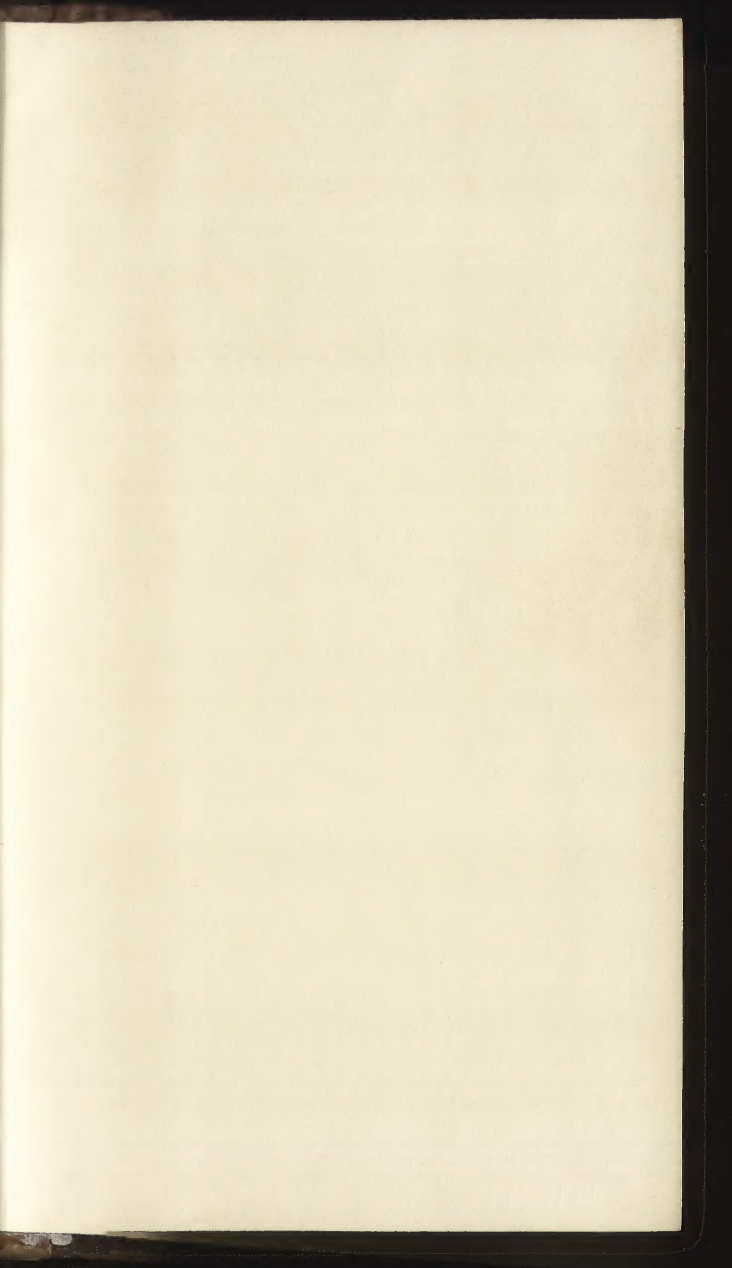
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